

Grundtvig Partnership Project LLO

Language Learning Opportunities Ways out of Unemployment Risk

Meeting Report Gönen

05 – 11 May 2014

SUMMARY

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The Grundtvig LLO Group in front of Gesbey Wind steel factory



1. Programme

GRUNDTVIG PARTNERSHIP PROJECT MEETING 05-11/05 /2014 GÖNEN YILDIZ OTEL GÖNEN BALIKESİR Grundtvig Partnership Project

Grundtvig Partnership Project LLO - Language Learning Opportunities - ways out of unemployment risk



5 May 2014 Monday	Transfer Istanbul - Gönen	
6 May 2014 Tuesday	<p>07.30-09.30 Breakfast –Yıldız Otel 09.30 Welcome Meeting – Opening the meeting (YILDIZ OTEL BLUE SALOON) 4th floor (Mehmet YILMAN - Director) (Yaşar TARHAN) 09.45 Getting to know each other 10.00 Balıkesir City video (25 min.) İlker EREN (English Teacher) Anders Daugaard : a best practice example 11.00 Visiting the Spanish Gestamp Wind Steel Factory. 13.00 Visiting the Gönen Bazaar 14.00 2nd part of the meeting in Yıldız Otel: Presentation of the Programme (İlker EREN - English Teacher) 14.10 Presentation of Türkiye and Gönen (Şenol GÜLÜNAY – English Teacher)</p>	  <p>İlker EREN Şenol GÜLÜNAY Yaşar TARHAN Mehmet YILMAN</p>

	<p>14.25 - --The Education and exam systems in Türkiye by Yaşar TARHAN (English Teacher) 15.00 15.20 Coffee Break 15.20 Local Turkish Music by Şenol Gülünay with the traditional instrument SAZ 16.30 –Guided city tour (optional) Dinner in YILDIZ OTEL</p>	
<p>7 May 2014 Wednesday</p>	<p>07.00 – 08.00 Breakfast 08.15 – 10.00 Gönen Balıkesir by bus 10.00 – 13.30 A visit to the Municipality of KARESİ. – Presentation of National Education – Yeliz ALDEMİR Presentation about the city of Balıkesir – Visiting the Major. Vakaris Saulys, VBC learning outcomes from LLO partnership Egle Grustaite :Swedish language teaching in VBC. Games as a part of language learning process 13.00 – 14.00 LUNCH 14.00 – 15.30 A visit to the Language School YDS http://www.ydsacademy.com/ Exams in Turkey</p> <p>15.30 – 16.30 A visit to the Adult Education Center Workshop – The Art of Marbling..... 16.30 – 18.30 City Tour – Shopping time 18.30 – 20.00 Balıkesir to Gönen by bus Dinner in YILDIZ OTEL GÖNEN</p>	 <p>Yeliz ALDEMİR (English Teacher)</p>
<p>8 May 2014 Thursday</p>	<p>08.30 – 09.30 Breakfast 09.30 – 12.30 planning meeting only for coordinators-final product-evaluation form-dissemination 12.45 Meeting in front of the Hotel 13.00 – 14.30 Lunch –YILDIZ CAFE (in the city park) 15.00 – 17.00 Visiting Gönen Ömer Seyfettin Lisesi High School 19.30 farewell dinner and certificate ceremony in DEVRAN RESTAURANT and Turkish Music</p>	 
<p>9. May 2014 Friday</p>	<p>CULTURAL TRIP</p>	

	 <p style="text-align: center;">Assos ,Troja and Çanakkale http://www.anzachotel.com/assos-travel-guide.htm http://www.anzachotel.com/troia-travel-guide.htm http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%87anakkale</p> <p>08.00 – 9.00 breakfast 09.00 departure from the hotel 1st night staying in İzmir</p>	<p>Şenol GÜLÜNAY Yaşar TARHAN İlker EREN Mehmet YILMAN</p>
<p>10 May 2014- Saturday</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CULTUREL TRIP The Ephesus and Sirince Village tour Kuşadadası visit The House of Virgin Mary</p>	
<p>11 May 2014 Sunday</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Departure day</p>	

2. Objectives of the meeting

- a) To exchange ideas of the project between the participants.
- b) To give inspiration and provide input to use the employment crisis as a chance and opportunity to learn and strengthen the job skills in the European context.
- c) To present the applied methods and tools of second language learning and teaching by each partner country to show the learners learn and the teachers teach to communicate.
- d) To organize different sessions and workshops and to start to implement learning partnerships about learning and teaching.
- e) To collect information about different language examination standards in the host countries with special references to requirements for job seekers and people in precarious employment.
- f) To get to know something about the historical and cultural features of the region of Troy, Assos, Şirince and Ephesus in Türkiye.

3. Participants

Fifth Grundtvig Project LLO meeting in
Gönen/TÜRKİYE
May 05-11 2014

Germany

Jennifer Schäfer EUROPANORAT Berlin Germany
Bozena Anna HARTUNG EUROPANORAT Berlin Germany
Germar Hermann MOLTER EUROPANORAT Berlin Germany

Slovenia

Erna VÖRÖŠ Ekonomška Sola Murska Sobota, Visja strokovna sola Slovenia
Štefan SOČIČ Ekonomška Sola Murska Sobota, Visja strokovna sola Slovenia
Nataša ŠKRABAN Ekonomška Sola Murska Sobota, Visja strokovna sola Slovenia
Tanja KUTOŠ Ekonomška Sola Murska Sobota, Visja strokovna sola Slovenia

Denmark

Henning Engelbrecht Jensen, Voksenuddannelsescenter Frederiksberg Denmark
Peter Rohde Jensen, Voksenuddannelsescenter Frederiksberg Denmark
Kurt Georg Rasmussen, Voksenuddannelsescenter Frederiksberg Denmark
Anders Daugaard, Voksenuddannelsescenter Frederiksberg Denmark

Türkiye

Mehmet YILMAN, Gönen Halk Eğitim Merkezi - Akşam Sanat Okulu Gönen Türkiye
Mehmet Yaşar TARHAN, Gönen Halk Eğitim Merkezi - Akşam Sanat Okulu Gönen Türkiye
Şenol GÜLÜNAY, Gönen Halk Eğitim Merkezi - Akşam Sanat Okulu Gönen Türkiye
İlker EREN, Gönen Halk Eğitim Merkezi - Akşam Sanat Okulu Gönen Türkiye

Lithuania

Vakaris SAULYS Vilniaus Verslo Kolegija Vilniaus Lithuania
Egle GRUSTAITE Vilniaus Verslo Kolegija Vilniaus Lithuania

Latvia

Ineta LUKA, Turība University Riga Latvia
Anita EMSE, Turība University Riga Latvia
Sundars VAIDESVARANS, Turība University Riga Latvia

- **Working sessions and presentations**
Introduction session on 6 May 2014

The local National Director, made the opening speech and gave a brief information about the schools and the educational activities and organizations in Gönen. After getting to know the new participants, English teacher İlker EREN presented a video giving information about the cultural, historical, geographical and economical features of the region where our province, Balıkesir is located. After the presentation, we visited Gesbey, wind steel factory. All the participants of the Grundtvig meeting were given information on how they produce the towers of wind turbines in the meeting room and then we took a tour in the production section of the factory to observe the producing stages. Gönen Adult Education Centre has organized several courses for the personnel working at this factory such as; occupational safety and health course and also welding course. After having lunch there, we left the factory and went to the local bazaar where the local women sell handcrafts (needle laces) to make a contribution to their family incomes and the local farmers sell agricultural products.

In the afternoon session, English teacher Şenol GÜLÜNAY presented the Marmara Region where our city, Gönen is located and informed the participants about the history of Türkiye, the historical places taking place in İstanbul and our city which is famous for its baldo rice, hot springs, needle laces and dairy products. He also mentioned the economic activities going on in the region as well as the advantages of it. Following the presentation, he played the national musical instrument, Saz, sang some Turkish folk songs with a solo dance show of Yaşar TARHAN.

After the music show, English teacher Yaşar TARHAN presented the education and exam system in Türkiye.

Danish teacher, Anders DAUGAARD presented his new English text book and described a best practice example he produced for Grundtvig project on non- classroom exercises in his text book for adult upper secondary students.

LATVIAN FRIENDS
AFTER SHOPPING AT THE LOCAL BAZAAR



ALL PARTICIPANTS IN THE MEETING HALL OF THE
COMPANY GESBEY IN GÖNEN



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On 7th May 2014

A visit to Karasi Municipality in Balıkesir which is 80 kilometres far from Gönen.

The mayor welcomed the participants warmly and gave information about their institution and city in general and explained their contribution to the education in the city and their work on the European projects. After lunch there, we visited a prestigious language school YDS ACADEMY.

At YDS ACADEMY Firstly, English teacher presented on why people are in need to learn English in Türkiye and gave information about their school's contribution to language education both in the region and different parts of the country. What's more, he presented the language exam system in Türkiye. Then, Lithuanian teachers, Vakarė SAULYS presented on VBC learning outcomes from LLO partnership and Eglė GRUSTAITE presented on Swedish Language teaching in VBC and explained the importance of playing games as a part of language learning process, their roles in motivating students learning a foreign language and developing self-confidence in them to express themselves by having good time in classes.

LITHUANIAN TEACHER, VAKARIS SAULYS



LITHUANIAN TEACHER, EGLE GRUSTAITE



After the visit to language school YDS ACADEMI. We took a city tour and did some shopping in free time at a shopping centre in the city centre in Balıkesir and turned back to Gönen.

FRIDAY, 8 MAY 2014/ THE FIRST SESSION

DISCUSSION ABOUT THE FINAL PRODUCT OF THE PROJECT

The main discussion was about the final product and the web-site of the project. During the meeting Slovenian teacher, Erna Voros presented the handbook she prepared by the materials sent to her after the meeting in Denmark and gave information about the format of the handbook. After it was studied by all the coordinators, everybody agreed on it. The project coordinator, Jenniffer SCHAFER gave information about the last form of the web-site and what should be done to finalize the project and to complete the missing parts of the web-site of the project and finally some sample final reports were examined in detail and it was decided to organize one more meeting only with the coordinators of each partner country to complete the final report of the project in the first week of July in Riga LATVIA.

THE SECOND SESSION

A VISIT TO ÖMER SEYFETTİN HIGH SCHOOL

In the afternoon after lunch, a guided tour was organized to Ömer Seyfettin Anatolian High school. English teachers welcomed all the participants in front of the school and then in the meeting hall the school director made a welcoming speech and gave information about the history of the school and the educational activities they organized during the academic year. The English teachers presented some videos of their students' performance homework and explained the activities they do during the English classes to motivate the students to learn a foreign language in an enjoyable way. Then we took a tour of school, visit some classrooms, Art workshop, library, laboratory and music room. The school band gave a short concert for the participant guests.

A VISIT TO ANATOLIAN HIGH SCHOOL



All partners are at the short concert given by school band



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In the evening, the farewell dinner was organized in Huzur restaurant.

During the night, the participants were presented the Turkish folk music and dance show then the certificates were given to the participants with a final ceremony.

FRIDAY, 9TH MAY 2014

OTHER VISITS AND CULTURAL TRIPS

Departure from Gönen to the ancient city, ASSOS and TROY in the Marmara Region of Türkiye. The first stop was the province of Çanakkale. The city which has territory in both Europe and Asia. The city is the nearest major town to the site of ancient Troy. The wooden horse from the 2004 movie TROY is exhibited on the sea front. Then we visited the historical sites of Assos and Troy.

ASSOS ANCIENT CITY



Assos, the famous teaching center of antiquity, is situated about 90 Km. away from Canakkale at the south part of the province. While travelling from Canakkale, you need to follow the road to Ayvacik and take the road to Assos, which is 17 Km long, narrow but scenic way. Assos is located on the southern Troad, nearby to Cape Lectom (Bababurnu), and opposite of the Island of Lesbos. Assos lies within the the village of Behramkale, which is situated at the top of the hill. The impressive ancient ruins dating back to the early bronze-age, the crystal clear turquoise sea, hidden beaches, the luminance of the Aegean skies, unforgettable sunsets, delicious fish and lovely scenery all contribute to the attraction of Assos, which stimulates the town as a lovely tourist spot. Prof. Serdaroglu, the famous archaeologist of the site, summarizes the characteristics of Assos as the unique synthesis of history, scenic beauty, and ethnic culture. Several changes had occurred in Assos since the first settlement in the early bronze age about 3 rd millenium B.C. In the Hommer's account, it was claimed that the southern shores of Troad were belong to Lelegians and they made their living as seamen and pirates during the years of the Trojan wars

Troy

Troy is a city which existed over 4.000 years and known as the center of ancient civilizations. For many years people believed that it was the city mentioned only in the tales and never existed until it was first found in the 19th century. Troy (Truva in Turkish) is located in Hisarlik near

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Canakkale province where the remains of this once-great city can be visited. What was left are the remains of the destruction of Schliemann, the famous German archaeologist or a treasure hunter as some people call him. Today, an international team of German and American archaeologists bring the Troy of the Bronze Age back to life under a sponsored project by Daimler - Benz, and another Turkish team is at law wars with Russia and Germany to get back the stolen Trojan treasures.

Troy appeared in Greek and Latin literature. Homer first mentioned story of Troy in Iliad and Odyssey. Later, it became the most popular subject in Greek drama. The book of Virgil's Aeneid contains the best known account of the sack of Troy. In addition, there are untrue stories under the names of Dictys Cretensis and Dares Phrygius.

In the Bronze age, Troy had a great power because of its strategic location between Europe and Asia. In the 3rd and 2nd millennia BC Troy was a cultural center. After the Trojan War, the city was abandoned from 1100 to 700 BC. About 700 BC Greek settlers began to occupy the Troas region, Troy was resettled and named as Ilion. Alexander the Great ruled the area around the 4th century BC. After Romans captured Troy in 85 BC, it was restored partially by Roman general Sulla and named as New Ilium. During the Byzantine rule, Troy lost its importance.



The tale of Troy is told by Homer with the Iliad and the Odyssey. Homer was drawing on a vast cycle of stories about Trojan War. The Iliad includes a few weeks in the tenth year of the war.

According to Greek sources, Troy stood near the Dardanelles. There was no dispute about its location in the story that we are all familiar: the Dardanelles, the islands of Imbros, Samothrace and little Tenedos, Mount Ida to the south east, the plain and the river Scamander. It was an ancient city and its inhabitants were known as Teucrians or Dardanians but also as Trojans or Ilians which got this name from eponymous heroes, Tros and his uncle Ilios. In other source mentioned that Troy and Ilios were two separate places but Homer insists on using these two names for Troy.

SATURDAY 10TH MAY 2014

A CULTURAL TRIP TO THE EPHEBUS,ŞİRİNCE VILLAGE AND THE HOUSE OF VIRGIN MARY

After spending a night in one of the most beautiful cities of Türkiye,İzmir, locating in the Aegean Region, we directly went to Şirince village which is 70 kilometres far from İzmir.

ŞİRİNCE VILLAGE

Şirince is a village in Selcuk, Izmir Turkey about 10kms from the centre. It was settled in the 15th century after Ephesus was abandoned. However the current buildings date back to the 19th century.

It used to be an old Orthodox village called Çirkince(ugly). This name was given by its habitants on purpose as they did not want to be bothered by strangers and share the beauty of their village. The name Sirince was given by an Izmir mayor which means pretty.

As the Şirince village is located on top of a mountain, visitors may enjoy the scenery of the wine yards and peach trees.

Today the village is a perfect syntnesis of Turk-Greek culture. Before the Independence War there were Greeks living in the village but after the war there's been an exchange between the tour countries. The Turks living in Greece moved to Turkey and the Greeks living in Turkey moved to Greece. Therefore the new inhabitants kept the characteristics of typical Greek houses. The most beautiful specimens are open to visitors. One of them has a nicely restored Orthodox church in its courtyard.

Visitors may enjoy shopping through the narrow streets of Sirince, from the villagers selling kinds of handcrafts, olive oil and wine that is made of several fruits grown in Sirince.

Although Sirince is developing in tourism, it has been able to preserve its authenticity and the meaning of its name.

HOUSE OF VIRGIN MARY

House of Virgin Mary is located on the top of the "Bulbul" mountain 9 km ahead of Ephesus, the shrine of **Virgin Mary** enjoys a marvelous atmosphere hidden in the green. It is the place where Mary may have spent her last days. Indeed, she may have come in the area together with Saint John, who spent several years in the area to spread Christianity. Mary preferred this remote place rather than living in crowded place.

The house of Virgin Mary is a typical Roman architectural example, entirely made of stones. In the 4th century AD, a church, combining her house and grave, has been built. The original two-stored house, which consisted of an anteroom (where today candles are proposed), bedroom and praying room (Christian church area) and a room with fireplace (chapel for Muslims). A front kitchen fell into ruins and has been restored in 1940's. Today, only the central part and a room on the right of the altar are open to visitors. From there one can understand that this building looks more like a church than a house. Another interesting place is the "Water of Mary", a source to be found at the exit of the church area and where a rather salt water, with curative properties, can be

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drunk by all.

Paul VI was the first pope to visit this place in the 1960's. Later, in the 1980's, during his visit, Pope John-Paul II declared the Shrine of Virgin Mary has a pilgrimage place for Christians. It is also visited by Muslims who recognize Mary as the mother of one of their prophets. Every year, on August 15th a ceremony is organized to commemorate Mary's Assumption

Ephesus

Ephesus is an Ancient Greek city of Asia Minor, near the mouth of the Menderes River, in what is today West Turkey, South of Smyrna (now Izmir city). One of the greatest of the Ionian cities, it became the leading sea port of the region. Its wealth was proverbial. The Greek city was near an old center of worship of a native nature goddess, who was equated with the Greek Artemis, and c.550 B.C. a large temple was built.

The site of a succeed of great ancient civilizations Ephesus embodied a peculiarly rich synthesis of architecture and culture. In 356BC the Greeks built the Artemesium (a colossal Ionic temple dedicated to Artemis the fertility goddess) which was one of the Seven Wonders of the ancient world. During the 2nd century BC, Ephesus was the fourth largest city in the eastern Roman Empire, famous for its Artemesium, the Library of Celsus and its medical school.

When Lydians attacked their cities, Ephesians defended themselves by tying a rope from the Temple of Artemis. But it was not a good way to defend a city. Croesus of Lydia captured it easily however he did not destroy the city. The city reached the "Golden Age" and became a good model to the Antic World in culture and art. Building of the Artemission Temple was going on and Croesus had a huge respect to Artemis and donated 36 columns with sculptures in relief. Some parts of these sculptures are in the British Museum, nowadays.

From Lydian Ephesus passed to the Persian Empire. The temple was burned down in the 4th cent. B.C., but rebuilding was begun before Alexander the Great took Ephesus in 334. The city continued to thrive during the wars of his successors, and after it passed to the Romans in 133 it kept its hegemony and was the leading city of the province of Asia. The great temple of Artemis called by the Romans the temple of Diana, was considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World. From c.100 B.C. to c. A.D. 100 Ephesus was the world capital of the slave trade.

The city was sacked by the Goths in A.D. 262, and the temple was destroyed. The seat of a church council was arranged in 431. Ephesus was abandoned after the harbor silted up. Excavations (1869-74) of the ruins of the temple brought to light many artifacts. Later excavations uncovered important Roman and Byzantine remains.

In a Christian version of a widespread story, martyrs immured in a cave near Ephesus during the persecutions by Decius (c.250). Long afterward, in the 5th century, they awoke from sleep and were taken before Theodosius II, Roman emperor of the east. Their story reassured the emperor,

who had been wavering in his faith. The youths returned to their cave, to sleep again until Judgment.

IN FRONT OF THE HOUSE OF VIRGIN MARY



AT EPHESUS RUINS IN SELÇUK



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