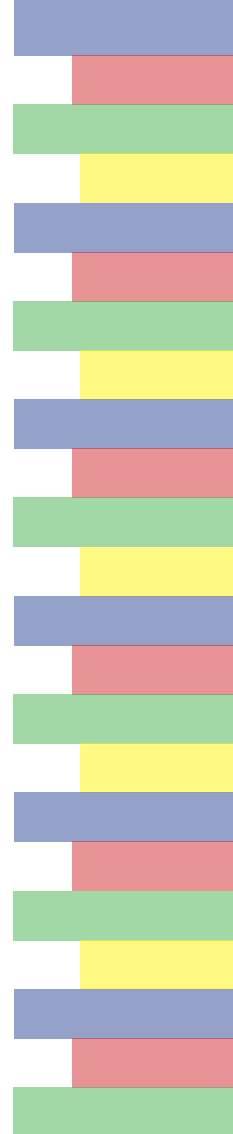


This Project has been funded by European Commission - Europe for Citizens Programme (Dec. no. 2013 - 4800/001-001). This publication reflects the views only of Authors and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.



who am I, who are you
European citizenship
and intercultural dialogue

UADEMECUM FOR INCLUSIVE CITIZENSHIP



{Keywords}

- Europe • citizenship
- intercultural • youth
- integration • inclusive
- proactivity • accessibility
- meet and know people
- promotion of abilities
- freedom • right • exchange
- language • peace

{Meetings}

June 2014 - Algemesi (ES)
 October 2014 - Paredes (PT)
 January 2015 - Tuzla (BiH)
 May 2015 - Zola Predosa|Casalecchio di Reno|Valsamoggia (IT)

This publication has been made by participants in project *WOW - WhO am I, Who are you: European citizenship and intercultural dialogue*.

The Project has been funded by **European Commission - Europe for Citizens Programme**

Graphics: Municipality of Zola Predosa and Tuzla

Printed: September 2015

official website
 » <https://woweuropeancitizenship.wordpress.com>



WOW

WhO am I, Who are you: European citizenship and intercultural dialogue

{What}

An eighteen month project, funded by the European Union. An opportunity for young people involved in the project to meet their peers coming from other countries and to share information and opinions. An opportunity to improve their language competence and to get to know cultures and traditions of several European countries both inside and outside the EU. An opportunity to build our future Europe. An opportunity to feel as a part of the European community "to feel like European citizens". The project helps to overcome boundaries between different countries and nations.

{Why}

The European union is often perceived as something vague and far from citizens, as people don't know its history and its founding values, the rights and duties connected with the European citizenship. They don't know the countries and people which belong to Europe. Thanks to this project, young people have become informed and aware citizens, who can understand and experiment intercultural dialogue and integration. They have become European testimoni-

als towards their peers in schools, universities, associations and sport teams.

{How}

Every partner country has selected a group of students to work on certain topics connected to European citizenships in order to get information about them and to collect different ideas and opinions. They have created presentations and organized activities like workshops or lectures. After working on the topics at local level to organize the international meetings in each partner's country, they have met all the participants to the project from all the countries to continue the work at international level.

A group of about 90 people, representative of different Partners have participated to the meetings hosted each time by a different Partner with a different focus:

June 2014 – Algemesi (ES) – From national citizenship to European citizenship: are rights and duties the same for everyone?

October 2014 – Paredes (PT) – Recognition of rights and inclusive citizenship: the system of municipal services

January 2015 – Tuzla (BiH) – Toward an inclusive European citizenship: integration in the school and

university system

May 2015 – Zola Predosa-Casalecchio di Reno-Valsamoggia (IT) – Fair of citizenship and meeting with political institution.

During the final event, participants have worked together to define the contents of the:

Vademecum for inclusive citizenship - a booklet which contains best proposals and practices shared during activities on the fundamental themes of European citizenship, integration and intercultural dialogue;

A DVD which contains proposal and suggestion to approach the themes of the project and to talk to young people in “creative modalities”.

{Who}

A partnership promoted by Zola Predosa Municipality and composed by: Algemesi (ES), Casalecchio di Reno (IT), Paredes (PT), Tuzla (BiH), Valsamoggia (IT), Veseli nad Moravou (CZ). And particularly their young citizens (both native and foreign or second generation immigrants) coming from high school, university and associations.



PROACTIVITY

“We’re the future, let’s improve it!”

{What}

Proactivities are actions that change things in an intended direction for the better. These activities involve creating changes and taking the initiative to improve integration. Proactive people use their skills for the common good, taking action to implement positive developments in society

In order to be proactive, you should set effective goals to achieve tangible results: proactive behaviors are focused on accomplishments with real impact, scanning for change opportunities, taking actions to do different things or do things differently and anticipating problems.

Proactivities are very important for integration and to improve business, too. And last, but not least, these activities make (ourselves) more flexible and adaptable toward an uncertain future.

- Taking action
- Being one step ahead
- Anticipating necessities

{Why}

Proactivity is really important to promote inclusion in order to have a better society and avoid integration problems regarding foreigners, disabled, children and people in need in general. It can contribute to the creation of a helpful society, something that nowadays is absolutely necessary to improve cooperation.

It is better to be proactive in order to achieve goals so that we could leave our mark in the world and make change happen.

{How}

Young people can take part in proactive activities aiming at the inclusion of different groups of people, experimenting democratic participation in different fields (associations, municipality, volunteering groups, parishes etc.). To do this they should:

- get information about the activities already organized by the various institutions or groups,
- be available and willing to participate
- try to involve other young people
- elaborate ideas for new projects or activities

Examples of activities to do with foreign people:

- Voluntary services for foreign children

- Cooking classes
- Front office service giving information
- Language courses and funds for books in different languages
- Cultural events

Examples of activities to do with young people:

- Youth associations to express personal thoughts and to fight for one's rights
- Tutoring (young people could both tutor and be tutored)
- Municipal Council of Young People
- Sport events to mix disabled and non-disabled people
- Exchange of skills and knowledge
- Musical performances for people in hospitals or care centres for the elderly
- We take initiative
- Being proactive is a way of life
- It could be learned/improved

{Who}

Basically everyone can act proactively, in particular adults, elderly people, young people, associations, municipalities, institutions, groups.

Proactive activities could be done in favor of foreigners, children, old people and generally speaking people in need.

ple in need.

- Everyone could become proactive
- Some people believe that one is born proactive, some believe that proactivity is learned



ACCESSIBILITY: A VALUE FOR EVERYONE

"Accessibility – make way for everybody!"

{What}

The possibility for each and every person to easily access facilities, services and means of interpersonal relationships in order to fulfill their personal, professional and social purposes.

{Why}

Nobody should be denied access to certain essential services despite their characteristics and needs. Accessibility should be practiced by all European citizens to promote justice in the access to the resources of the society and to ensure that each individual has equal opportunities. Only then everyone can contribute successfully to the construction of a more conscious and joyful society.

{Who}

Every member of the European society must be an active intervenor in the construction of an accessible and inclusive Europe. The principal characters who must take the initiative are those with public responsibilities, but it's really everyone's responsibility to promote a society accessible to all its citizens.

{How}

- Guaranteeing the existence of structures that allow the access of people with physical, mental or social impairments to private and public services, either local or central;
- Stimulating the creation of jobs for people with physical, mental or social impairments, when these are not impediment for the performance of the tasks required;
- Developing public services to allow the access of people living in the periphery, far from the urban areas, to local and central centers of decision, especially regarding the active participation of the eldest in public debates on a national and European basis;
- Promoting the creation of proximity centers in which the population of less populated areas can get information and solve problems concerning a wide range of public services such as health, social security, justice and taxes.



DESIRE TO MEET AND GET TO KNOW PEOPLE

*"New friends, new ideas,
a new perspective of the world!"*

{What}

The desire to know and meet people is the will to go out and try to find new people to talk to, to exchange thoughts and discuss ideas with.

Meeting people with different ideologies, cultural backgrounds and different reactions to certain situations due to this same difference of ideology and culture leads us to have a broader vision and to be more open-minded and more aware of other countries' history and of certain situations.

{Why}

When we talk to people out of our usual group of friends we get exposure to new ideas and interests, which can expand our horizons by exchanging ideas and increase our knowledge on a variety of topics. We also get more social support, because if we expand our network of friends we are more likely to have someone available to support us in more difficult times. Social and emotional support is advantageous for our emotional health and can lead to lasting friendships. So, by meeting new people, we are unconsciously providing ourselves with a greater chance of



good physical health in the future.

{Who}

Anybody can go out and meet new people, even though not everybody has that desire. Some people are very social and can easily make new friends and some people are introverts and have some difficulties in talking to people they don't know. Anyone who opens himself or herself to the desire of meeting new people should be able to do so.

{How}

There are many ways to meet new people. One of the easiest and most common is to join a sports team or an activity, which not only is a great way of getting some exercise and meet new people, but also a way to have a good time. The internet is also

a good tool to meet a lot of people if used correctly and with some caution: we can join a social network or a community/forum and meet people with similar tastes to ours and discuss them. Volunteer work can also be a way of meeting people and it has the advantage of helping those who are less fortunate. Finally, one of the best ways is to go to parties or even throw one ourselves so our friends can introduce their friends and also, while at the party, talk to strangers, because people are generally afraid to talk to new people but we can make some good friends by doing so. Even though sometimes it can be challenging, we need to "get out of our shells" and try to meet new people, so we can add variety and new ideas to our lives. We could also travel and participate in projects for example WOW project or Erasmus...



PROMOTION OF ABILITIES

*"If you help an individual you will help
the whole society. Make it happen!"*

{What}

Promotion of the abilities of individuals to learn, to work, to travel, to lead an active life (cultural, sport, civil) and to develop their skills and talents.

- In every State of the European Union there are special programs (organizations), which promote talented people, disabled people, people with social disadvantages or immigrants (internal and external)
- It is important to promote not just abilities of the above mentioned people, but also abilities of those who want to help them

{Why}

- To give every individual a meaning in their life, to give them the possibility to do something good and to give something back to the society. Developing abilities will also improve skills and experiences, from which the whole society can benefit (for example scientific discoveries that make our daily life easier etc.)
- Talented people should have the possibility to improve their talents, abilities and skills regardless

- of their citizenship, confession or financial status
- Because everybody wants to be normal and wants society to treat him equally

{How}

- Promotion of organizations dedicated to youth, culture, sport and other forms of active life.
- Supporting education systems and creating work places.
- Cooperation with other countries – supporting international mobility.
- Cooperation between these kinds of organizations across the whole EU
- Comprehend the needs, problems, feelings and views of others - people have to start communicating with other people, try to understand them and get to know them. They have to talk about



their problems and try to help others. The most important thing is to start talking!

{Who}

- Elites: By enacting laws supporting both governmental and non-governmental organizations dedicated to the promotion of different kinds of abilities.
- Civil society: Creating associations working on the development of certain abilities of individuals - Everyone should be supported in developing his talents and skills and should have the possibility to get the education they look for
- Individual: Everyone who is informed and has experiences should support these organizations by participating in them.



FREEDOM AND RIGHTS OF EUROPEAN CITIZENS

"One Europe! We are all equal!"

{What}

Based on citizenship. Every European citizen has the same rights and freedoms. Basic rights of European citizens:

- Travel, look for job, work, live and settle down in every member state of the EU
- Vote for and stand as a candidate in the European Parliament and municipal elections
- Principle of non-discrimination
- Right to education, to prepare for the future job
- Right to good governance

{Why}

Because every individual has equal value and every person deserves equal treatment. To make life easier and more comfortable for citizens and non citizens (For instance now we have the possibility to use passports)

{How}

- Maintaining integration and cooperation among the states belonging to the European Union
- Promoting cooperation of civil society (different

- organizations and institutions) and individuals across borders
- Supporting mobility and cross-border European projects

{Who}

Civil society: Supporting the promotion of rights and freedoms in daily life. Every individual has to respect the rights of other individuals. Supporting the organizations and associations which are dedicated to fighting violations of rights and freedoms of individuals or certain groups (minorities, disabled people etc.)

We have some organizations: International (like The European Court of Human Rights etc.), National (like Ústřední úřad v tísni, Liga lidských práv)

EXCHANGE AMONG PEOPLE

"Our experience, our enrichment"

{What}

Cultural exchange means to expose people to different cultural, religious, geographic and socio-economic backgrounds and, in doing so, to provide them with the opportunity to develop a greater under-

standing of diversity. It means interacting with and learning from people who are different from yourself and participating in new and unique experiences beyond your own community. Cultural exchange helps to develop positive relationships with others, to understand a broader range of perspectives, and to develop the knowledge and skills needed in our multicultural society.

- Socialization
- Being open towards others
- We should feel more like citizens of the World than of a particular country

{Why}

Because the benefits and outcomes for people keen to embark on this adventure are broad. Firstly, it propels acceptance and understanding of an array of different cultural community perspectives and an acquisition of language through practical contact. Moreover, it enhances interest in global issues as well as wider general knowledge. It also helps people form informed and independent opinions thanks to the discussion with others. Furthermore, all the experience gained through interchange makes you feel more comfortable in foreign environments, developing an awareness of group dynamics and personal sensitivity towards others. Finally, it represents a measure of personal flexibility, an ability to



reach compromise, and a way to focus and succeed through challenging times.

- All the World is one family
- We have a lot to learn from each other
- Together we can make the World a better place
- We should be able to recognize the needs of others and treat others the way we treat ourselves

{How}

To both initiate and sustain exchange activities, the support of the government is essential. Governments should increase their resource investment in international cultural exchanges, strengthening the support for collaboration among ministries and agencies, between the private and public sectors, and extending support to civil groups and local administrations. Moreover, it should also enhance education and related research, encouraging volunteers to take part in international cultural exchange.

On the other hand, individuals, groups or non-governmental organizations should promote and take part in exchanges in which they are the principal actors as well as collaborate to the dissemination of these projects by creating attractive websites, making active use of international broadcasting channels, publishing and implementing results and experiences.

- To make exchange projects more available and cheaper
- Documentation needs to be simplified
- By learning other languages
- Be open to differences
- Eradicate prejudice
- Proper education since an early age

{Who}

As each person is a bearer of culture, everybody is needed to voluntarily participate and achieve the genuine development of a cultural exchange. We all are ambassadors of our own culture and therefore we all have the unique opportunity to share our ideas, values and customs with other people. At the same time, we can benefit from the experience by having the chance to get a new perspective on our own culture, seeing it through the eyes of an outsider.

IMPROVING LANGUAGE COMPETENCE

More languages, more understanding

"Learn a new language, get a new soul"

{What}

Language Competence is the system of linguistic knowledge possessed by a speaker and running parallel to cultural competence. Cultural competence is the ability to interact effectively with people of different cultures and socio-economic backgrounds. Without linguistic knowledge and cultural competence, there is no possible empathy.

{Why}

In order to share our opinions, ideas, or feelings, we need to understand and embrace each other's values and culture. Without understanding, there is not viable communication. Moreover, bilingualism has been proven beneficial for brain development, better job prospects, travel and leisure, improvement of the first language, access to fascinating cultures through a whole new array of film, music and literature, a greater understanding of culture and history, and, most important of all, the possibility of connecting with people across the world through a totally new perspective. A great whole new world is open to people who speak more than one language,

especially in today's global society. Furthermore, we could all benefit from a more understanding, unprejudiced, objective, reasonable, receptive, tolerant, balanced, impartial, liberal, free society, which can only be achieved through the knowledge of other peoples' reality and their language.

{How}

Encouraging people to communicate more effectively and creatively not only by helping them develop appropriate strategies, such as the ability to choose the best option and the way to apply it to different situations, but also to embrace the concepts of multiculturalism and empathy. Thus, breaking culture and communication barriers which impair the ability to understand each other.



{Who}

Learning a new language is an achievement anyone can be proud of and it is extremely satisfying. Everybody should learn a second language since being able to speak another language makes it easier to learn a third, which will certainly broaden anybody's horizons.

PROMOTING AND ENCOURAGING PEACE

"Peace, freedom, knowledge and love for everyone"

{What}

Living in harmony without violence and conflicts

{Why}

Peace brings about a wealthy and healthy society in order to prepare a nice world for us and the future generations, while war brings poverty and suffering.

{Who} Everyone

{How} Breaking barriers and competition and solve day to day conflicts with communication and good humour,

while cooperating and promoting mutual understanding: this would be real democracy

ASSOCIATIONS AND INCLUSION

"Yes to empowerment, no to victimism and passivity"

What:

Inclusion is a dynamic evolutionary process which has the main aim to recognize and give value to everyone's skills to make everyone independent in his life in the community

How:

Active role of citizens in order to create good participated practices to solve problems. Someone with problems can also be a resource!

Why:

Investing in an inclusive society involves investing in a society able to grow culturally, socially, individually and even economically

Who:

Disabled people, citizens, associations, institutions, firms and companies

CONCLUSIONS/ EXPECTATIONS

This document has been written thanks to the effort of a significant group of young people from 5 European countries in 18 months as a guideline for decision makers and a gift to other citizens.

In the document we have identified ten crucial points connected to European integration and citizenship. As a result we would like to share these additional points with others:

- *Change begins when young people feel empowered to produce a process for inclusion and peace*
- *Everyone should be the change he/she wants to see in the world and make change happen.*
- *With our ten principles we can have a better Europe/ the Europe we would like to have*

Therefore as European citizens coming from countries inside and outside the EU we also strongly feel that:

- *We would like to see the EU act urgently to contribute to find a solution to the tragedy currently happening in the Mediterranean sea.*
- *EU should improve its policy for refugees; people who are politically prosecuted should have a privileged channel to find shelter because we think that social and economic justice is a resource for people*
- *We would like Europe to put pressure on migrants' countries so as to make them respect and promote the human rights of their citizens.*

HOST CITIES/CITIES GUESTS

ZOLA PREDOSA

Zola Predosa is a modern industrial and agricultural town nestled between the plains and the hills 12 km away from Bologna. It houses one of the most important industrial districts of the province of Bologna, due to the number of companies (more than 700) - many of which are the protagonists of national and international market - and to the quality of the products, in many cases, high technology and specialization. The social field is very interesting with the presence of a wide range of associations, operating in different areas such as culture, social, sports, environment and health.

By joining the National Association of Wine Cities and the Association Strada dei Vini e dei Sapori, with the creation of the River Park, the realization of natural Areas of Monte Capra and Monte Rocca and thanks to the active presence of Palazzo Albergati and Ca' la Ghironda

Art Museum, Zola Predosa belongs to the tourist routes of the province of Bologna.

In 2001 Zola Predosa obtained the title of town, because of its natural, artistic and architectural nature. Giardino Campagna di Palazzo Albergati and redevelopment of Villa Edvige Garagnani and its Romantic Garden are parts of his enhancement restore.

Villa Edvige Garagnani represents the catalyst for the promotion of culture and "the showcase of excellence" on our territory, hosts conferences and activities related to promotion, technological innovation and all the topics dedicated to the support and development of our territorial reality.

Even in the area of culture, as mentioned, Zola Predosa has - alongside the museum Ca' La Ghironda and Palazzo Albergati - wide range of initiatives hosted by the way Auditorium Space Platform, just allocated in the municipal seat.

Every year, during the summer, Zola is animate by several feast and local fairs Fira'd'zola, The Feast of Ronca, Riale in Fest. These events are particularly interesting for their historical, folkloric, economic and social values.

VALSAMOGGIA

Valsamoggia is a town of over 30.000 inhabitants and was established on 1



the merger of the towns of Bazzano, Castello di Serravalle, Crespellano, Montevoglio and Savigno. The institutional office is in Bazzano.

The economy was originally mainly agricultural, then it was gradually transformed with the development of small properties, mechanical crafts, mechanical industry, food industry, the service sector and, in the last years, the new economy with some of the most important companies in the area. The traditional farming and breeding are however still very important.

CASALECCHIO DI RENO

With a total area of 17.37 square kilometers, Casalecchio di Reno is one of the smallest municipalities of the Bologna district. It has a good geographical position and the territory is partly flat, partly hilly, with slopes not higher than 400 meters.

The city is divided in two by the Reno river and lies besides the Guardia Hill (also called San Luca Hill), partially bounded by

the Eremo Hills (Capra Mountain), the closest hills to the Emilian Apennines.

Casalecchio borders south on the city of Sasso Marconi, east and north on Bologna and west on the city of Zola Predosa. There are seven areas: Marullina/Calzavecchio, Center/Ronzani, Garibaldi/Piave, Ceretolo on the Bazzanese road bordering the municipality of Zola Predosa, Croce on the Porrettana road towards Bologna on which it borders, San Biagio, also situated on Porrettana road south towards Sasso Marconi, and Meridiana (the first settlements in this area dating back to the first '90).

Casalecchio is an important district center for: school, social-care and health services, sports and cultural services. Casalecchio is also the fourth industrial hub of the district and one of the most important commercial core of the region, with two shopping malls, hypermarkets, a large network of shops and services in the city center and quarters (gyms, cinemas, sports hall), with the industrial zone on Via del Lavoro and the craftwork areas of Faianello and Bastia.



TUZLA

Tuzla town is the administrative, economic, cultural and educational center of Tuzla Canton and economic region NE BiH, which covers an area of 7263.6 km², accounting for nearly 15% of the country, the population of over one million, ie. 1/4 of the BiH population. It is one of the oldest settlements in Europe with continuity of living. The proof is that they found the remains of the old lake-dwelling settlement from Neolithic times. Archaeologists have discovered numerous settlements with rich remains of material culture of ancient inhabitants of this area. Found a large number of Neolithic clay pots with various ornaments. Tuzla area was inhabited in the Neolithic Age. Tuzla is the oldest and one of the oldest settlements in Europe has made its special geological past. In fact, a large part of Europe, in the distant geological past, represented the bottom of the Pannonian Sea. The last vestiges of this must have withdrawn from the present surface before 10 million years.

Just below the Tuzla this sea has left its mark in the form of 350 million tons of salt rocks and salt water. Salt water bubbled to the surface, people have to



process it in are even in the Neolithic period. After they formed wells, which were becoming more modern, and salt water is eventually became the basis of the chemical industry in contemporary Tuzla. Coal and rock salt, the two most important mineral resources of the region.

-The legend of the Tuzla goat wrote Dragisa Trifkovic in his time machine.

About this legend was written by many, even serious historians, novelists and humorists. Tuzla as a city 1000 years old binds himself, nothing smaller number, anecdotes, stories, legends and historical facts. The legend that is still current is the story of the Tuzla goat.

People from this area are mentioned and memorable for their large rebels and a tough nut to each side of the government, so that the Tuzla goats fits perfectly in this peculiar mentality of making



the first story and the most credible. At the time of the Austro-Hungarian rule in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a law was passed according to which all the goats had eutanizirati about the hazard for growing forests. Killing goats opposition to Tuzlak from settlements Mosnik, which is a goat hide from the authorities and kept on his property. How are regulations faded, the goat is let into the yard, and shortly after, since it was the only goat in the end, people have started to visit and take a picture with her. More and more, and this money helped rescue the famous goats. Goat is seen and some stranger who had recorded in his travelogue, saying without a famous saying: "The whole Tuzla one goat milking". The goat got its monument in front of the Hotel Tuzla.

MUNICIPALITY OF PAREDES

Situated in North of Portugal, close to Oporto city, the Municipality of Paredes



has extraordinary conditions. It benefits from an excellent train and good high way accessibility, near from Francisco Sá Carneiro airport and approximately 20 minutes of the Oporto city center.

Our Municipality has presented an increased demographic growth and a relevant social economical potential. Paredes with 87 thousands inhabitants is the 27^a county more populated of Portugal. Although is one of the youngest counties with an average age of population with 33 and 1/3 of the population under 25 years old.

Paredes has 16.000 students between the pre-school to secondary. It was the first municipality in the country to invest in 12 years of compulsory education and to modernize its entire school buildings that are now compared only to the best in the world.

In Paredes, history and natural beauty coexist in perfect harmony with architectural heritage. There are unique examples of Romanesque legacy and industrial architecture awarded with a contemporary Architecture Prize.

Municipality of Paredes has in the furniture industry the main sector of activity, that is responsible of 60% of the national production, 2% of the small and medium industries are settled in their territory. Paredes won in 2014 the Regio Star European Award with the Art on Chairs projects that

aims related industry and design.

ALGEMESI

Algemesi is a municipality in the comarca of Ribera Alta in the Valencian Community, Spain. The town of Algemesi is one of the major centres for the production of citruses and several cooperatives are based here. Rice crops are also extremely important. This is due to the mild climate and good irrigation coming from the Xuquer river, which flows through the city.

In the year 2011, both La Muixeranga and The Festivity of la Mare de Deu de la Salut were declared Intangible Cultural



Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO.

The traditional Valencian dance called Muixeranga is originally from Algemesi. The Muixeranga, is the collective name given to the performance of ancient street dances and human castles. It is much more than an artistic acrobatic dance. It is a collection of ancient human choreographies of enormous plasticity illustrating various figures and shapes, which are held during the Algemesi town festival (September 7th and 8th), in honor of the so-called Virgin of Health Mare de Déu de la Salut.

The Festivity of 'la Mare de Déu de la Salut, where almost 1,400 people participate in theatre, music, dance and performances organized in the historical areas of the city. Processions run from the Basilica Menor de San Jaime to the Capella de la Troballa. The festivities commence with bell-ringing from the basilica followed by a parade. The Schola Cantorum choir and orchestra perform vespers in the evening at the basilica, followed by bell-ringing and the Procession of the Betrothed, which features Els Misteris (short, religious theatrical pieces performed by children) human towers with traditional musical accompaniment, and dance performances. The next day, giant puppets representing the King and Queen of Aragon, James I and his wife Violante of Hungary, join the morning procession, while the General Grand

Procession features representations of biblical characters and songs of the apostles. The involvement of the town's inhabitants is the foundation for the continuity of this celebration. All costumes, ornaments and accessories are hand-crafted, and the dances and musical scores are passed from generation to generation.

VESELÍ NAD MORAVOU

The oldest traces of a settlement in Veselí are from the New Stone Age. The first written report about a castle dates back to year 1261. A pub used to stand here in which the guests might have made merry and that gave the name to the town (Veselí - Merry making). Veselí nad Moravou is situated in the southeast of the Czech Republic. This part is called Moravian Slovakia.

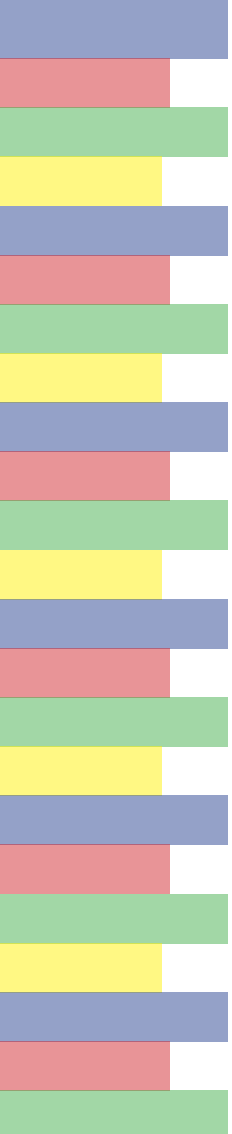
Our town is divided into four parts - Milokoš, Veselí nad Moravou, Veselí-

Suburbs and Zarazice. The population of the town is 12,245 inhabitants. The area of Veselí nad Moravou is 35,45 km² and the altitude of the town is 176 m above sea level.

In Veselí we can see many sights like Church of the Guardian angels, St. Bartholomew's church, Jewish Cemetery, Jewish Synagogue, Castle with a nice park and Manor Farmyard that accommodates The Tourist Information Centre of the Veselsko Region.

There are also many possibilities how to spend free time and how to relax - swimming pool, skate park, cinema, Ranch Mississippi River, Bata-Canal, Town gallery and Town museum, Observatory, bowling, spinning, some sports grounds and you can also enjoy cycling on several cycle routes.





Comune di
Zola Predosa



Comune di
Valsamoggia



COMUNE DI
CASALECCHIO DI RENO



VESELI
NAD MORAVOU



* ROTA DOS
MÓVEIS

