

Known for – Wine making, Salt mines and Medieval Fortresses

National Emblem – Coat of Arms

Capital – Bucharest

Patron Saint – Andrew the Apostle

Important Holiday - Easter Monday



# Romania Background

- Romania is a country located at the crossroads of Central, Eastern and South eastern Europe. It borders with Bulgaria to the south, Ukraine to the north, Hungary to the west, Serbia to the southwest, and Moldova to the east and has its opening to the Black



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In this slideshow you will learn:

Where Romania is

The brief history of Romania

The National Flag

Facts about Romania

Foods of Romania

Famous landmarks

Folklore of Romania

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In Romania there are several spoken languages. Beside Romanian, the countrywide official language, other spoken languages are spoken and sometimes co-official at a local level.

These languages include **Hungarian, Romani, Ukrainian, German, Russian, Turkish, Tatar, Serbian, Slovak, Bulgarian, and Croatian.**

Known for – Monasteries and Wine making

National Emblem – Coat of Arms

Capital – Chisinau

Patron Saint – St Stephen

Important Holiday - Easter



English	Romanian
Hello	Buna
Goodbye	La revedere
Please	Vă rog
Thank you	Mulțumesc
My name is	Numele meu este
What is your name?	Cum te numești
Do you speak English?	Vorbesti engleza
Yes	Da
No	Nu

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Bucharest is the capital and largest city of Romania, as well as its cultural, industrial, and financial centre. It is located in the southeast of the country, on the banks of the Dâmbovița River, less than 60 km (37.3 mi) north of the Danube River and the Bulgarian border.

Bucharest was first mentioned in documents in 1459. It became the capital of Romania in 1862 and is the centre of Romanian media, culture, and art. Its architecture is a mix of historical (neo-classical and Art Nouveau), communist era and modern.



## Andrew The Apostle

- In Christian traditions, Andrew was the older brother of Simon Peter, a fisherman, a disciple of John the Baptist, and the first disciple called to follow Jesus Christ
- After the resurrection of Christ, Andrew focused his apostolic efforts in Eastern Europe, eventually founding the first Christian church in Byzantium. He died a martyr in Patras, Greece, and was crucified upside down on an X-shaped cross

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## **What Do The Colors And Symbols Of The Flag Of Romania Mean?**

The flag of Romania features three colours in its tricolour design. Blue is located on the hoist side. The blue is said to represent liberty. The centre band is yellow in colour and symbolizes justice. Red is the final band, and it represents fraternity of the nation

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- **Folk culture of Romania**

- Romania's rich folk traditions have been nourished by many sources, some of which predate the Roman occupation. Traditional folk arts include wood carving, ceramics, weaving and embroidery of costumes, household decorations, dance, and richly varied folk music.



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Romanian wine production is the largest in Eastern Europe

- Romania has the perfect geography for wine
- The Carpathians Mountains are Romania's greatest natural gift. A variety of soil compositions form in their foothills, which suit vines well. The mountains also give shelter to the hills



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There are twenty five monasteries in Moldova, with some that date back to the 15th century.



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Romania is famous for the character of Dracula who was supposed to live in Bran Castle

**Bran Castle** is a castle in Bran, 25 kilometres (16 mi) southwest of Braşov. It is a national monument and landmark in Romania. The fortress is on the Transylvanian side of the historical border with Wallachia,





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**Salina Turda** is a salt mine in the Durgău-Valea Sărată area of Turda, the second largest city in Cluj County, northwest Romania. Opened for tourists in 1992, the Salina Turda mine was visited by about 618,000 Romanian and foreign tourists in 2017.



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Romanian recipes bear the same influences as the rest of Romanian culture. The Turks brought meatballs, from the Greeks there is *musaca*, from the Austrians there is the *șnițel*, and the list could continue.

The Romanians share many foods with the Balkan area (in which Turkey was the cultural vehicle), and Eastern Europe (including Moldova and Ukraine). Some others are original or can be traced to the Romans, as well as other ancient civilizations. The lack of written sources in Eastern Europe makes it impossible to determine today the exact origin for most of them.

Pork is the main meat used in Romanian cuisine, but also beef is consumed and a good lamb or fish dish is never to be refused.



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Their traditional cuisine is based on vegetables and they are focusing a lot on eating healthy, so it's not a strange thing that the majority of their traditional food combines vegetables such as peppers, cabbage, onions, garlic and tomatoes.



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Tripe soup (Tripe is stomach lining!)

The Romanian name for the sour tripe soup is *ciorbă de burtă*

The Romanian *ciorbă de burtă* is similar to *ciorbă de ciocănele* (soup from pork legs). *Ciorbă de burtă* is often seasoned with vinegar, sour cream (*smântână*) and garlic dip (crushed garlic mixed with oil), called *mujdei*. The Romanian journalist Radu Anton Roman said this about *Ciorbă de burtă*: "This dish looks like it is made for drunk coachmen but it has the most sophisticated and pretentious mode of preparation in all Romanian cuisine. It's sour and sweet, hot and velvety, fatty but delicate, eclectic and simple at the same time."

It is known as a cure for a hangover!



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- Romanian custom - Offering gifts to the Fate Fairies
- Romanians believe that when a child is born, he or she will be visited by the Fate fairies, or 'Ursitoarele' in Romanian, on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day, after sunset. That is why, it is customary to welcome the fairies with a selection of gifts, such as flour, salt, coins, wine, flowers and even cakes. They are traditionally placed by the window by the child's godmothe



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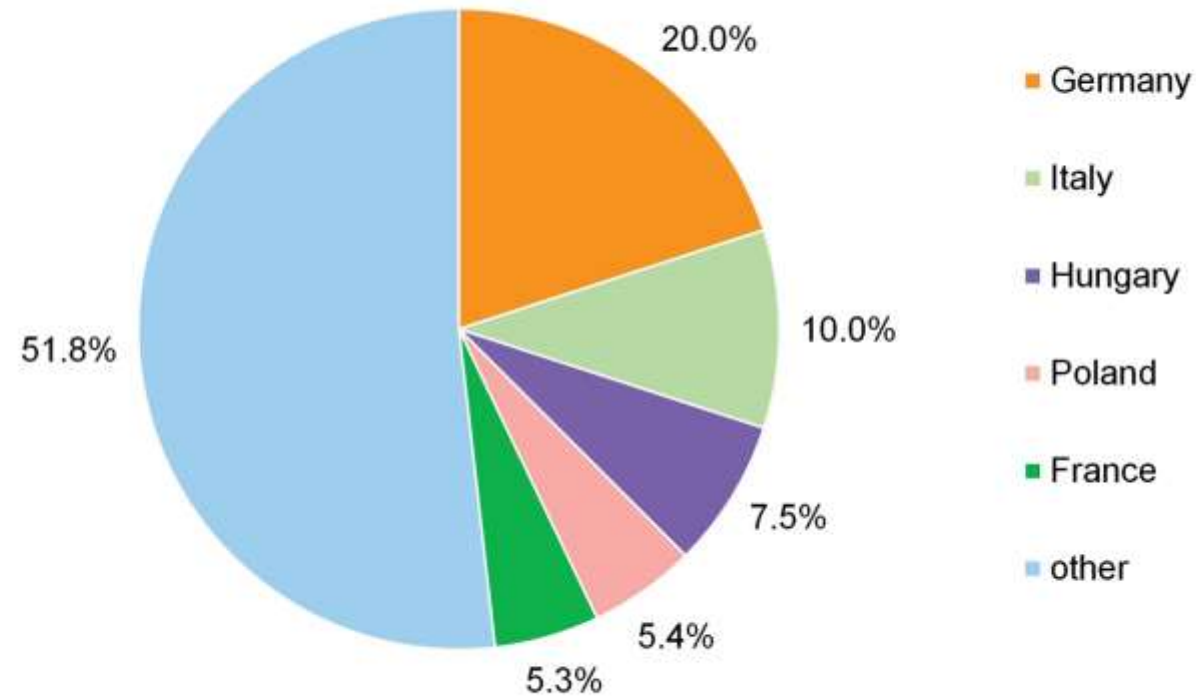
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- Romanian custom - Dream of your future husband on Bobotează
- On the night before the holiday of the Epiphany, or ‘Bobotează’ in Romanian, unmarried women are said to see their future husband in their dreams. All they need to do is put under a small branch of dried basil under their pillow (which they must receive from a priest). If nothing conclusive happens, they can always have another go later in the year, the ritual is also performed before the holiday of the Sânziene, the good fairies of summer

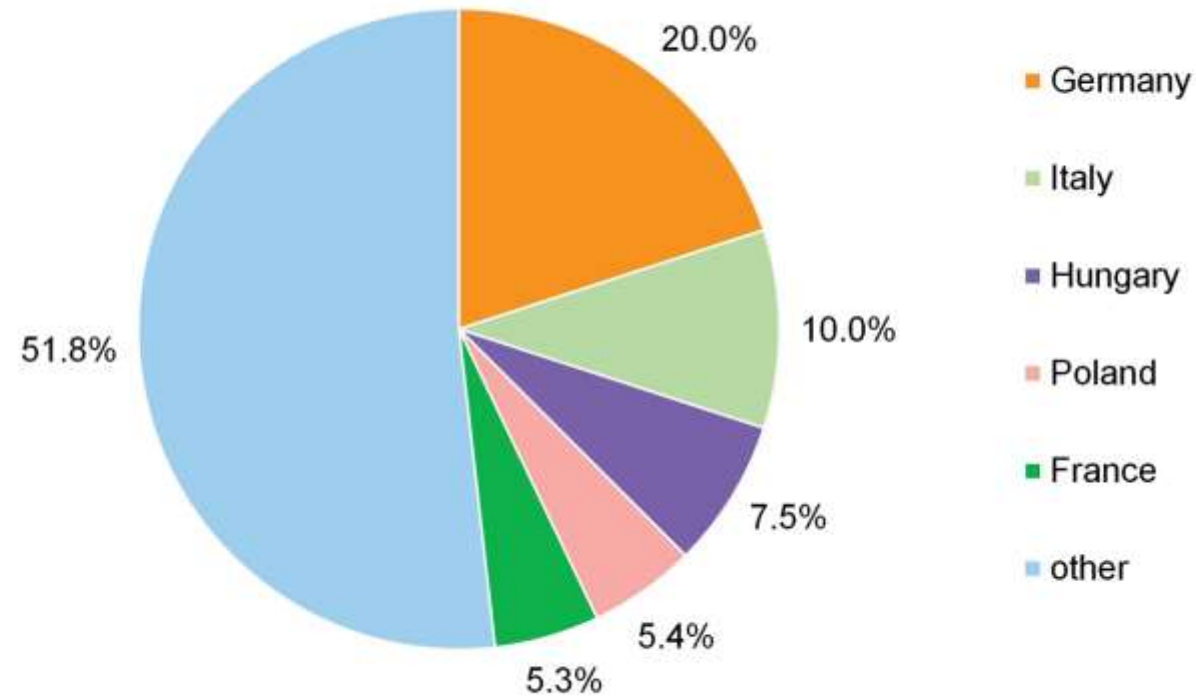
# Numeracy; Romanian exports

Romania major import sources (2017)\*



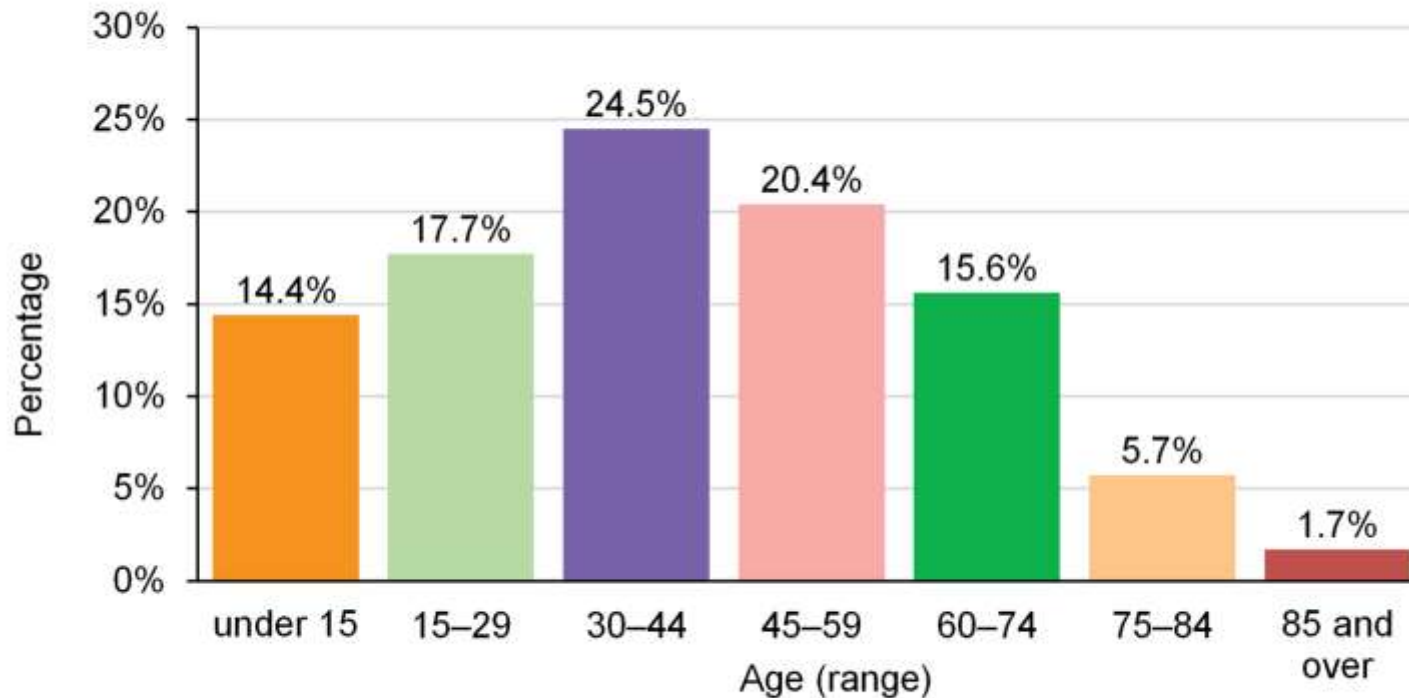
# Numeracy; Romanian import sources

Romania major import sources (2017)\*



Numeracy. What is the percentage of people over 85 in Romania?  
What is the percentage of people over 60?  
What is the percentage of people under 30?

**Romania age breakdown (2017)**



# Main Holidays in Romania

- January 24 is called “Unirea Principatelor Române” or the Anniversary of the formation of the United Principalities
- It celebrates the unification of the Romanian Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia in 1859, and the foundation of the Romanian modern state.[1] A day off since 2017

# Main Holidays in Romania

- (April 17, April 19, April 20 in 2020) is “Paștele” or Easter
- The official holiday is the Orthodox Easter. The holiday is three days long, Good Friday,[2] Easter Sunday and Monday are non-working, Tuesday is not a public holiday
- November 30<sup>th</sup> is “Sfântul Andrei” or St. Andrew's Day Saint Andrew is the patron saint of Romania.



# Main Holidays in Romania

- December 1<sup>st</sup> is “Ziua Națională a României” or National Romania Day
- It celebrates the unification of Transylvania, Bessarabia and Bukovina with the Kingdom of Romania.