The Most Relevant Personalities in the Last 100 years

This is a brochure containing the most relevant personalities or events that marked Europe or mankind in the last 100 years. The search was made by 6 countries' students under the scope of the project ERASMUS+ "The Future We Choose"

BELGIUM | CZECH REPUBLIC | ESTONIA | PORTUGAL | ROMANIA | TURKEY

Cofinanciado pelo
Programa Erasmus+
da União Europeia

BELGIUM

Jean-Denis Lejeune



- Born in 1959
- Founder of Child focus = organisation for missing and sexually exploited children
- Child Focus ensured better cooperation between public services in Belgium

Child Focus
116000

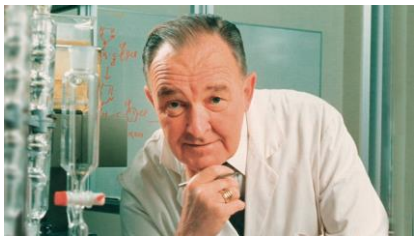
BELGIUM

HENRI SPAAK (1899 -1972)

- His Nickname was "Mr Europe" because of the huge influence he had on European politics
- He became president of the advisory council of Europe
- President of the European council of coal and steel, **the first version of the European Union**
- He received many acknowledgements, for example:
  - Belgium, minister of the state
  - Portugal, order of Christ
  - Czechoslovakia, order of the white lion



BELGIUM



Paul Janssen (1926-2003)

- Founder of janssen Pharmaceutica that is now part of johnson and Johnson
- Discovered interesting molecules and layed the groundwork of 80 medicines
- Janssens covid-19 vaccine has been used all over the world

Johnson&Johnson

CZECH REPUBLIC



JAN PALACH



* 11. 4. 1948 † 19. 1. 1969

- he was interested in politics and history
- after occupation he took part in discussion and actions to express his disagreement with communism
- he tried to convince people to fight for themselves and for their lives
- on 16th January he set himself on fire as a protest against Soviet occupation and concessions of Czechoslovak government on St. Wenceslas square in Prague

CZECH REPUBLIC



MADELEINE ALBRIGHT



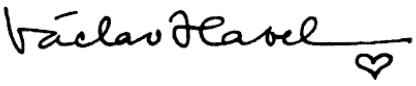
*15. 5. 1937 † 23. 3. 2022

- she emigrated from communist Czechoslovakia with her parents in 1948
- she became American citizen and graduated from Columbia University
- she worked as member of the National Security Council
- during Bill Clintons second election period she, as a first woman in history, became 64th US secretary of state

CZECH REPUBLIC



VÁCLAV HAVEL



*5.10.1936 † 18.12.2011

- politician, writer and dramaturge
- last president of Czechoslovakia and first president of Czech Republic
- Charta 77
- sent to prison for these activities
- he did many changes: separated from Slovakia, NATO, EU
- became a symbol of freedom (Velvet revolution)

ESTONIA

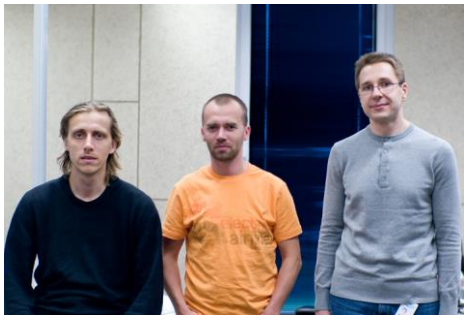


Lydia Koidula

- Author of song “Mu isamaa on minu arm”
- That song played a huge part in Singing revolution.
- Singing revolutions is a step-by-step process that led to freedom in 1987-1991.
- It is a non-violent movement
- In Song festival on 1969, people started singing Lyidia Koidula song “Mu isamaa on minu arm”
- Soldiers asked musicians to stop, but few hundred soldiers couldn’t to do anything against hundred thousands of people singing



ESTONIA



- Jaan Tallinn, Ahti Heinla and Priit Kasesalu are the inventors of skype and starship robots
- They have made an huge impact on developing post Soviet Union country into E-Estonia, where a lot of every day life is now digitalized. (like voting, e-citizenship etc.)

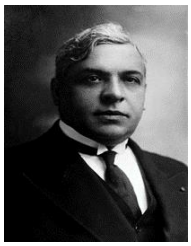


ESTONIA



- Rainer Nõlvak is the creator of clean up series “Let’s do it!”
- "Let's do it!" series of cleanups started in Europe. It started in Estonia 2008
- 50,000 people came together, volunteers removed almost 10,000 tons of garbage from the entire territory of Estonia.
- World Cleanup Day developed from "Let's do it!"
- A day when people come together to clean the world to prevent a better future for our planet
- This event takes place all over the world now.

PORTUGAL



Aristides de Sousa Mendes (July 19, 1885 – April 3, 1954) Portuguese consul during World War II.

As the Portuguese consul-general in the French city of Bordeaux, he defied the orders of Salazar's Estado Novo regime, issuing visas and passports to an undetermined number of refugees fleeing Nazi Germany, including Jews.

Sousa Mendes was punished by the regime with one year of inactivity with the right to one half of his rank's pay, being forced to retire.

PORTUGAL

- There is a memorial museum with his name, situated in the Portuguese border town of Vilar Formoso.
- The refugees, to whom he gave visas, crossed the border through that area, where they were controlled by Customs.
- It is believed that Sousa Mendes saved 30,000 refugees, of which 10,000 were Jews.





PORTUGAL

Sousa Mendes is a unique figure of Portuguese history, a selfless human being who saved many lives from tragedy.
On 9 June 2020, Portugal granted official recognition to Sousa Mendes. Parliament decided a monument in the National Pantheon should bear his name.





PORTUGAL

Jorge Sampaio

Jorge Sampaio (1939-2021) is a former President of the Portuguese Republic who had an important role in the national political ans social development. You can watch a video about about Jorge Sampaio produced by students by clicking in his picture.



PORTUGAL

Angelina Jolie

Despite being aware that this personality is not Portuguese or even European, the student Ana Amoreira considered her contributions so important to a better world, that she decided to dedicate some time researching about Angelina Jolie.

PORTUGAL

Angelina Jolie

One of the most relevant personalities



PORTUGAL



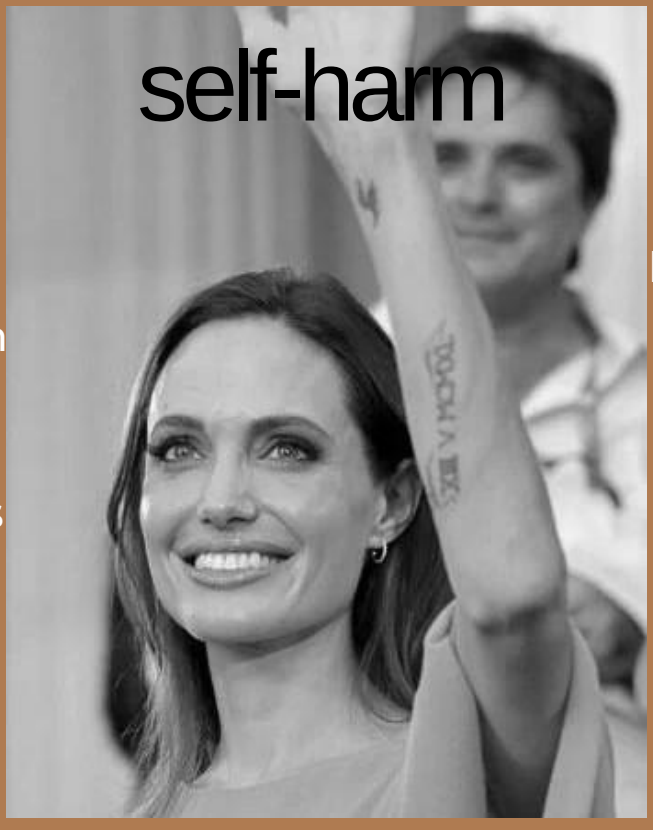
father
Jon Voight



Mother
Marcheline Bertrand

PORTUGAL

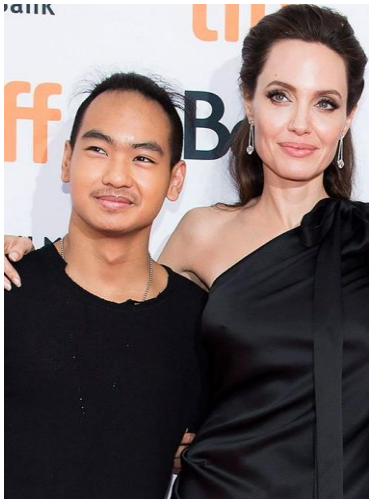
"I used to cut myself or jump out of airplanes, trying to find something new to push up against because sometimes everything else felt too easy. I was searching for something deeper, something more."



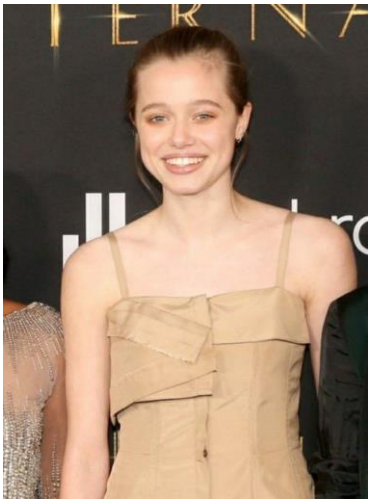
"...The ritual of having cut myself and feeling, like, feeling the pain, maybe, feeling alive, feeling some kind of release, it was somehow therapeutic to me,"

PORTUGAL

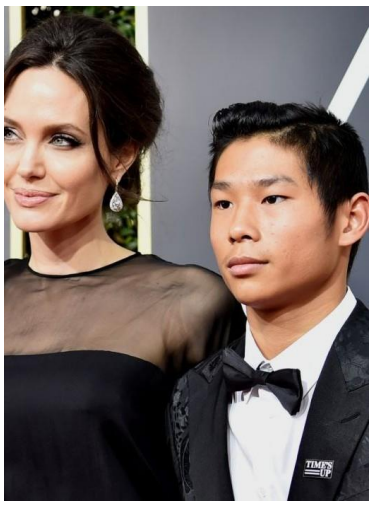
Children







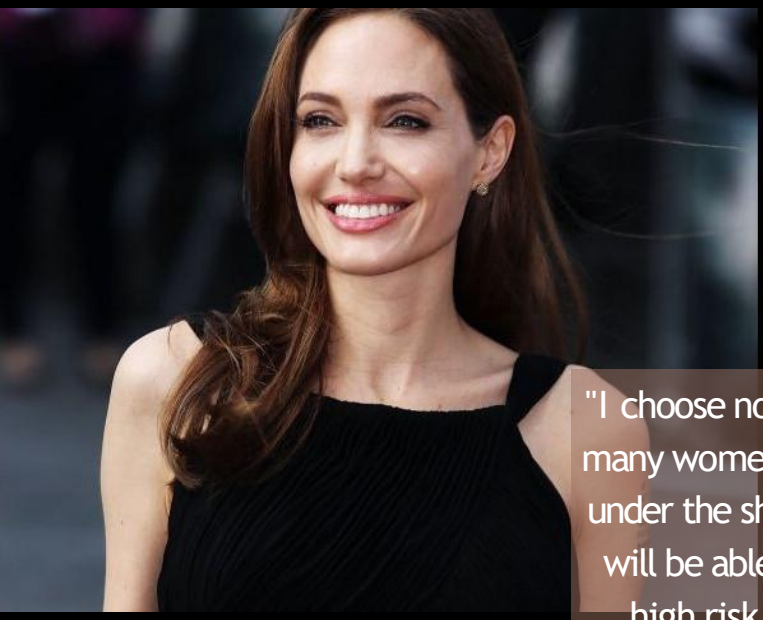
PORTUGAL







PORTUGAL



Cancer prevention treatment

"I choose not to keep my story private because there are many women who do not know that they might be living under the shadow of cancer. It is my hope that they, too, will be able to get gene tested, and that if they have a high risk they, too, will know that they have strong options."

— Jolie on her reasons for speaking out about her mastectomy

PORTUGAL



PORTUGAL

ANGELINA
JOLIE
EMBRACES



PORTUGAL



UNHCR

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

PORTUGAL



Jolie-Pitt Foundation

PORTUGAL



ROMANIA



Ivan Patzaichin presentation: https://www.canva.com/design/DAE-zVUfsig/NwRZQ93nMbgT79Iryi7YEA/view?utm_content=DAE-zVUfsig&utm_campaign=designshare&utm_medium=link2&utm_source=sharebutton

Ivan Patzaichin was a Romanian canoe racing coach and sprint canoeist. He took part in all major competitions between 1968 and 1984, including five consecutive Olympics, and won seven Olympic and 22 world championship medals, including four Olympic gold medals.

In 1972, in the qualifying series, the paddle with which the Romanian champion was paddling, broke just after the first meters. Officials did not notice the athlete's signals to interrupt the race soPatzaichin continued to pursue his dream of winning a new Olympic and stood between the nervous waves with a broken paddle and won another Olymic.



Nadia Comaneci presentation: https://www.canva.com/design/DAE-zVUfsig/NwRZQ93nMbgT79Iryi7YEA/view?utm_content=DAE-zVUfsig&utm_campaign=designshare&utm_medium=link2&utm_source=sharebutton

ROMANIA

Henri Coanda International Airport

- It is the largest airport in Romania and one of the two major airports in Bucharest.



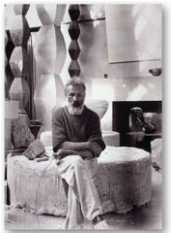


- Coanda came with the idea of the jet engine in 1908 and by 1909 he had built the first prototype, however, the problem was that the concept of planes was still fresh at the time and even propeller planes were not evolved to their full potential.

"Knowledge gives you wings, and imagination elevates you."

By Henri Coandă





Constantin Brâneuși



Henri Coandă

The Real Inventor of the Jet Engine





- "The Kiss" (1916) is a sculpture made by the Modernist sculptor Constantin Brâncuși. It is an early example of his proto-cubist style. This sculpture is considered the first modern sculpture of the 20th century.



- "Miss Pogany" (1913). Brâncuși also created versions of this sculpture from bronze and marble. In representing its subject through highly stylized and simplified forms, the work departed significantly from conventional portraiture.



- "Princess X" (1915) is a sculpture by the artist depicting the Princess Marie Bonaparte, a psychoanalyst in her own right and great supporter of Freud.



- Currently, one of his great works "The thinker" is illustrated on the 200 lei banknote.

ROMANIA

https://view.genial.ly/626c0b651cfee3001110e17e/presentation-king-mihai-i

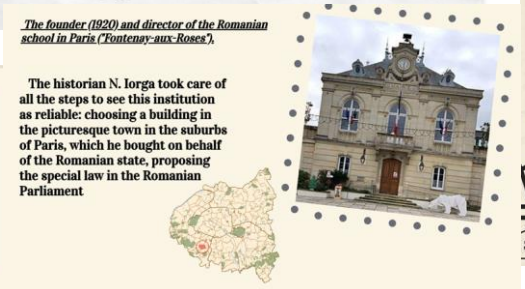






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ROMANIA

QUEEN MARIE

(the last Queen of Romania)

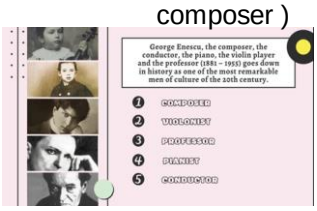


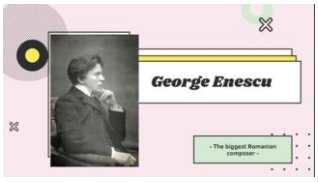


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GEORGE ENESCU

(the biggest Romanian composer)





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GHEORGHE HAGI

(the most famous Romanian football player)

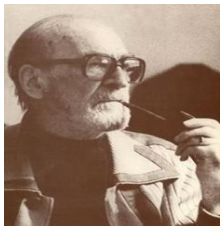




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ROMANIA

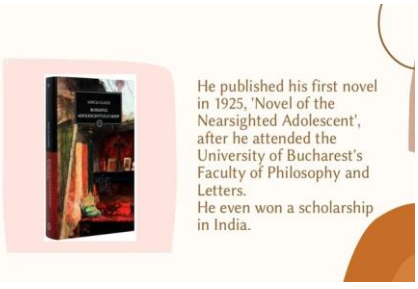

ANA ASLAN
BIOLOGIST AND PHYSICIAN




MIRCEA
ELIADE
FICTION WRITER, PHILOSOPHER,
PROFESSOR AND HISTORIAN OF RELIGION.


During her time in undergraduate studies, she attended to soldiers as a nurse during the First World War.
It's remarkable to say that she was passionate about medicine to the point where she went on a hunger strike until her mother accepted her medical career.



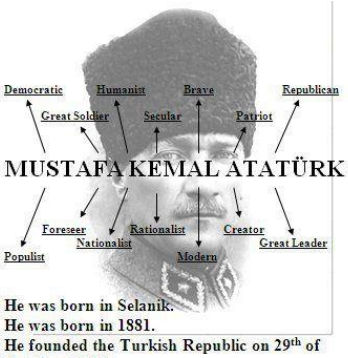

He published his first novel in 1925, 'Novel of the Nearsighted Adolescent', after he attended the University of Bucharest's Faculty of Philosophy and Letters.
He even won a scholarship in India.

TURKEY



The national flag of Turkey, officially the Turkish flag (Turkish: Türk bayrağı), is **a red flag featuring a white star and crescent**. The flag is often called "the red flag" (al bayrak), and is referred to as "the red banner" (al sancak) in the Turkish national anthem.





He was born in Selanik.
He was born in 1881.
He founded the Turkish Republic on 29th of October, 1923.
He was the first president of Turkish Republic.
He died on 10th of November, 1938.

"He lives in our hearts."

"Peace at home, peace in the world"





TURKEY



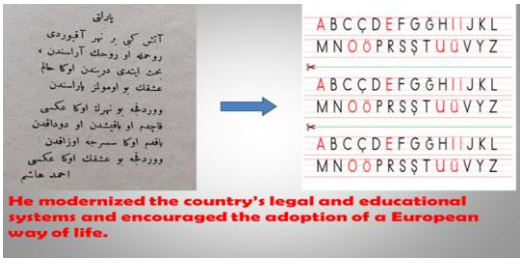
POLİTİCAL CAREER OF ATATÜRK

The revolutions of Atatürk during his political life are as follows;

- Abolition of the Ottoman sultanate (1 November 1922)
- Declaration of the Turkish Republic (29 October 1923)
- Abolishment of the Caliphate (3 March 1924)
- Adoption of the Civil Code (17 February 1926)
- Abolition of Sects, Closure of Dervish Lodge and Mansions (30 November 1925)
- Acceptance of Secularism (1928-1937)
- Recognition of Women's Rights (1930-1933 and 1934)
- Hat and Dress Act (November 25, 1925)
- Change in Calendar, Clock and Measures (1925 and 1931)
- Adoption of the Surname Act (21 June 1934)
- Education and Training Revolution (3 March 1924)
- The Letter Revolution (November 1, 1928)
- Language Revolution (12 July 1932)

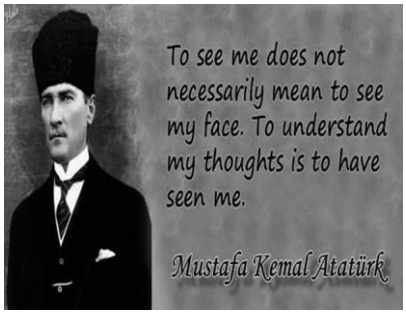


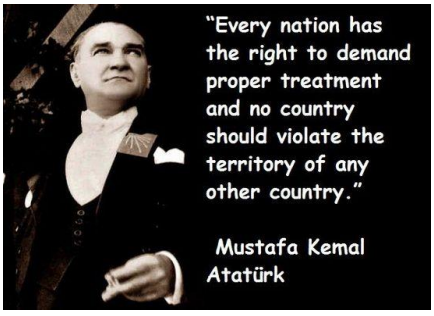


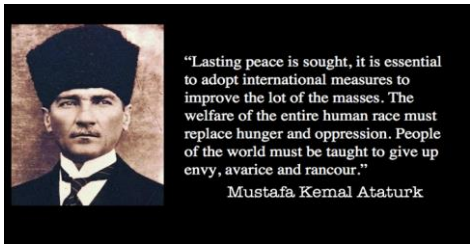


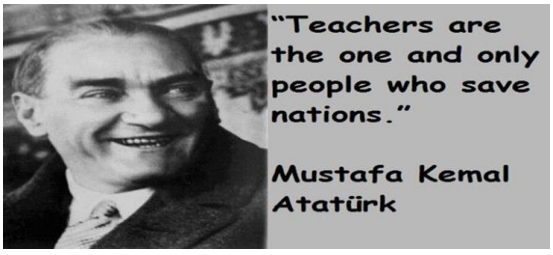
TURKEY


"The biggest battle is the war against ignorance."
-Mustafa Kemal Ataturk


To see me does not necessarily mean to see my face. To understand my thoughts is to have seen me.
Mustafa Kemal Atatürk


"Every nation has the right to demand proper treatment and no country should violate the territory of any other country."
Mustafa Kemal Atatürk


"Lasting peace is sought, it is essential to adopt international measures to improve the lot of the masses. The welfare of the entire human race must replace hunger and oppression. People of the world must be taught to give up envy, avarice and rancour."
Mustafa Kemal Ataturk


"Teachers are the one and only people who save nations."
Mustafa Kemal Atatürk

This brochure was created by students from the schools below, as part of the Erasmus+ Project 2020-1-RO01-KA229-080161, «The Future We Choose».

BELGIUM - Onze-Lieve-Vrouw-van-Lourdescollege, Edegem
CZECHIA - Gymnazium J. K. Tyla, Hradec Králové
ESTONIA - Iisaku Gümnaasium, Iisaku
PORTUGAL - Agrupamento de Escolas do Fundão, Fundão
ROMANIA - Scoala Gimnaziala "Principesa Margareta", Bucharest
TURKEY - Sehit Yildiz Gursoy Kiz Anadolu Imam Hatip Lisesi, Edirne

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