

PROJEKT. MOJA BAŠTINA

CILJ NAM JE BIO:

Naučiti o tradicionalnim
običajima (naglasak na folkloru)
regije i navedenih država

Zemlje partneri su nam:

Portugal, Engleska, Španjolska, Francuska,
Rumunjska, Italija i Hrvatska

FOLKLORE IN CROATIA

- CENTRAL CROATIA
- SLAVONIA
- COAST

CENTRAL CROATIA

- ▣ Bilogora
- ▣ Moslavina
- ▣ Posavina
- ▣ Hrvatsko Zagorje
- ▣ Međimurje



BILOGORA

- ▣ simple white costumes
- ▣ hat
- ▣ poculjica
- ▣ opanci



MOSLAVINA

- ▣ colorful costumes
- ▣ parta
- ▣ opanci



POSAVINA



HRVATSKO ZAGORJE

- ▣ boots
- ▣ belt



MEĐIMURJE

- ▣ silk costumes
- ▣ boots
- ▣ scarf
- ▣ black aprons



NATIONAL COMPETITION IN FOLKLORE

- ▣ is held in Čakovec every year



VOLODER AUTUMN EVENT

- ▣ It has been held every year in autumn for almost 50 years
- ▣ Celebration of grapes and wine



MEĐIMURSKE POPEVKE

- ▣ Singing competition
- ▣ It has been held since 1984



SLAVONIA



TAMBURICA

Tamburica is a musical style that focuses on an individual instrument



DOŽINKY

- ▣ Czech harvest festivities
- ▣ Daruvar and surrounding villages



BEĆARAC

Bećarac singing and playing is the third type of music on the UNESCO list of Intangible Cultural Heritage.



ŠOKAČKO KOLO

Šokačko Kolo (Sokac Round Line Dance)

Sokacs are an ethnographic group of Croats who moved from Bosnia during the massive Ottoman withdrawal.

They have specific culture and tradition.



During last year's Vinkovac Autumn Festival, more than 4000 performers joined in the dance, forming the largest *kolo* ever made.



DRMEŠ

Drmeš

The literal translation would be “The Shaker.” The dance is typical for northwestern regions of the country.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7thrmulWrwg>



SPRING PROCESSION OF *LJELJE* (QUEENS) FROM GORJANI

Queens from the village Gorjani are girls who go through their village in a procession and perform a ritual consisting of special songs and dance with sabres in spring, on White Sunday.



FOLK COSTUMES



COAST



UNESCO HERITAGE



LACE

Lace is a type of handiwork originating from the Renaissance period in the Mediterranean and western Europe.



FESTIVITY OF ST. BLAISE, PATRON SAINT OF DUBROVNIK

The Festivity of St. Blaise, the patron of Dubrovnik, represents an exceptional example of intangible cultural heritage.



SINJSKA ALKA

The Sinjska Alka is a chivalric tournament that takes place annually, as it has since 1717, in the town of Sinj, in the Cetinska krajina region.



LINDJO

It features a dance master who, together with its trusty *lijerica* dictates the rhythm to the dancers by stamping his foot.



MOREŠKA

The Croatian warrior dance, in which performers carry swords and clash them as if they were in the middle of a battlefield.



TWO-PART SINGING AND PLAYING IN THE ISTRIAN SCALE

Two-part singing is based on non-tempered tone relations and a characteristic color of tone that is achieved in vocal music by powerful singing, partly through the nose.



Ži-to že-la, ži-to že-la za go-ron di-voj-ka.

Ži-to že-la ži-to že-la za go-ron di-voj-ka.

Ivan Martinčić, Ivan Vlačić
Krnica

The image shows a musical score for two-part singing. It consists of two staves of music in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is written in a non-tempered scale. The lyrics are in Croatian and describe a scene of a woman spinning wool. The score is attributed to Ivan Martinčić and Ivan Vlačić from Krnica.

OJKANJE SINGING

Ojkanje is a two-part singing developed in inland Dalmatia and is performed using a unique voice-shaking technique created by the throat.



KLAPA

Klapa singing is perhaps the most widely known type of traditional music from Croatia. Originating in Dalmatia and performed on the Adriatic coast and the islands.



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