

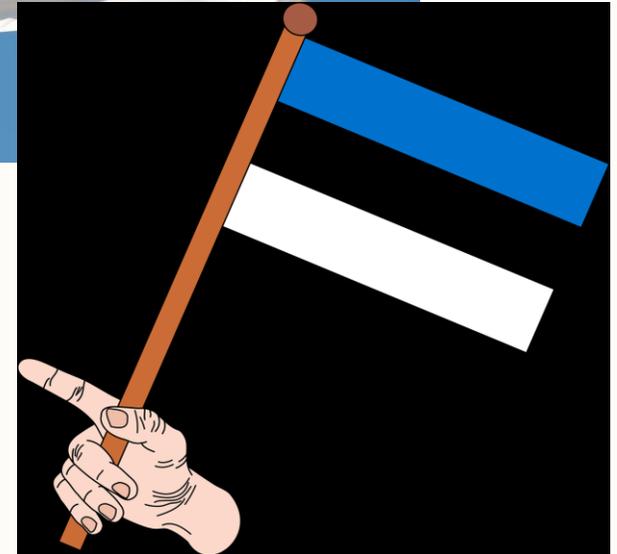


ESTONIA

The work was performed by 5-6 grade

Estonian flag

- Blue - symbolizes the sky and Estonian lakes and sea.
- Black - the color of the native land.
- White - symbolizes people seeking happiness and light.



Estonian coat of arm

- In the golden field of the figure shield are three blue passing guard lions arranged in a pole. The shield is surrounded from the bottom by two golden oak twigs with golden acorns.



Estonian anthem

- The author of the words is Johan Voldemar Jansen. The melody was composed (1848) by the German composer Friedrich Pacius. The melody is the same as the Finnish anthem. The anthem was first performed in public in 1869 at the Estonian Song Festival. It soon became a symbol of the Estonian liberation movement. 1920–1956 was the national anthem of Estonia, but in 1956 changed. In 1990 returned again. Usually only the first stage is played. The last four lines of each section are repeated.

Dobrovolňicka.

Nad Tatrou sa bliska, hromi divo bijú ::
Zostavme jich bratja, veď sa ohi stratja
Slováci odiju ::

To Slovensko naše dosiaľ tvrdo spalo ::
Ale bleski hromu zbudzuju ho k tomu
Abi sa prebralo ::

Ešte jedle rastú na krivánskej strane ::
Kdo Slovenski cíti, ňech sa table čítí
A medzi nás stáťe ::

Už Slovensko stáva, putá si strháva ::
Hej rodina mila, hodina odbila
Žije matka Sláva ::

Österreichische Bundeshymne
Musik von W. A. Mozart
Text von Paul Franzetti

Spiegel
Sänger
Klarin.
Fagott
Horn
Trompete
Trommel
Bass

1. Land der Berge, Land am Strome, Land der Äcker, Land der
2. Mäher, die den Saaten, die den Früchten, die den Kindern
3. die den Eltern, die den Brüdern, die den Schwestern, die den
4. die den Vätern, die den Müttern, die den Kindern, die den
5. die den Brüdern, die den Schwestern, die den Eltern, die den
6. die den Vätern, die den Müttern, die den Kindern, die den
7. die den Brüdern, die den Schwestern, die den Eltern, die den
8. die den Vätern, die den Müttern, die den Kindern, die den
9. die den Brüdern, die den Schwestern, die den Eltern, die den
10. die den Vätern, die den Müttern, die den Kindern, die den

Österreichische Bundeshymne, Wien 1, 1847

Estonian national symbols

- Animal is the wolf
- Bird is the swallow
- Flower is the cornflower
- Capital city is Tallinn





A little vocabulary for you

LITHUANIAN	ENGLISH	ESTONIAN
LABAS	HI	TERE
VISO GERO	GOODBYE	HÜVAKE
KAIP SEKASI?	HOW ARE YOU DOING?	KUIDAS SUL LÄHEB
KIEK TAU METŲ?	HOW OLD ARE YOU?	KUI VANA SA OLED?
IKI PASIMATYMO	BYE-BYE	HEADAEGA
AČIŪ	THANK YOU	AITÄH
MANO VARDAS YRA	MY NAME IS	MINU NIMI ON
PRAŠAU	PLEASE	PALUN

In Southern Estonia is the small city of Viljandi. The city has a rich history that is nearly 2,600 years old, and plenty of historic architecture still remains. The 16th century ruins of the Viljandi Order Castle, for example, are a major attraction. The biggest reason to visit Viljandi, however, is the annual folk music festival. Every July, the city attracts as many as 20,000 visitors who come specifically for the folk music. Dozens of concerts are held in every venue imaginable.

Viljandi



Soomaa

Soomaa National Park is a fascinating destination. It is cut by several beautiful rivers. The best way to explore Soomaa is with a canoe. You rent canoes or join a self-guided tour, and as you paddle you'll be able to spot deer, elk, boars, beavers, golden eagles and more. Canoeing is especially popular in the spring, or what locals call the fifth season. During this time of year, water levels rise substantially, and boats are sometimes the only way to get around.



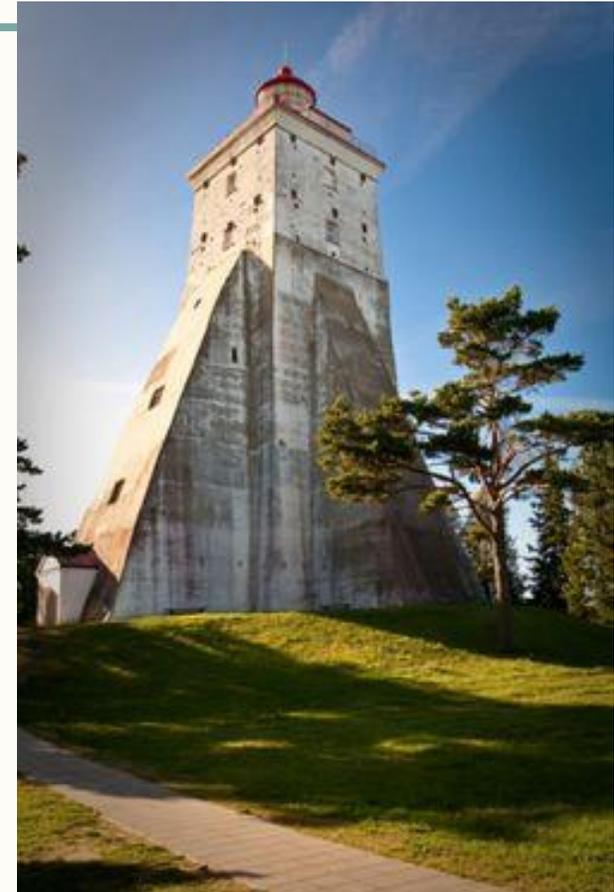
Rakvere

Rakvere castle Northern Estonia is home to Rakvere, a city where humans have lived for nearly 1,500 years. The city's biggest attractions is Rakvere Castle, which was constructed in the 16th century. The castle has become a kind of medieval theme park, and costumed visitors and staff wander the grounds. You can watch knights polishing their armor, see an alchemist's workshop and tour the ancient wine cellar.



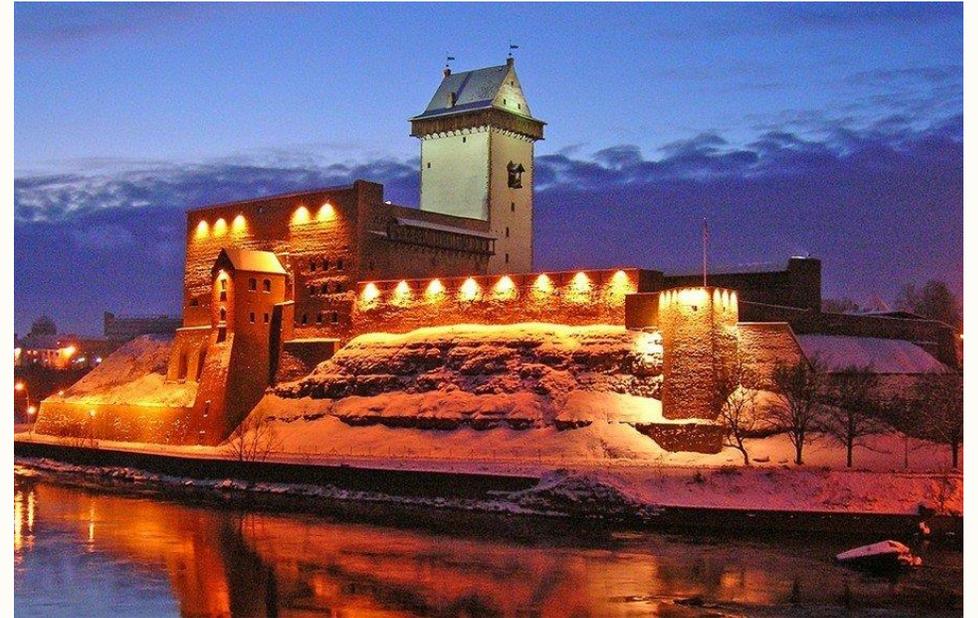
Hiiumaa

Hiiumaa is just one of several islands off the coast and in the Baltic Sea. To reach Hiiumaa, you can take a plane from Tallinn or a ferry from multiple coastal cities on the mainland. Equally loved by surfers, sailors, and hikers, Hiiumaa is a great place to visit for those looking for peace and quiet. The island also boasts many interesting lighthouses. The Kõpu Lighthouse, however, is far older. Dating back to the 15th century, Kõpu is one of the oldest lighthouses on the planet.



Narva castle

The city of Narva is the easternmost destination in the country, not to mention the entire European Union. The castle, which is also known as Hermann Castle, was built in the 13th century but the Danes as a residence for the Danish King's vice-Regent. Inside the castle is the Narva Museum as well as a collection of handicrafts workshops where you can watch and even learn the skills used in medieval times.



Parnu is known as the summer capital, because it is where so many Estonians choose to take their summer vacations. The biggest reason to come to Parnu is the beach, which boasts fine, white sand and gorgeous dunes. Even after the sun sets for the day, lighting along the promenade ensures that people are still walking and enjoying the coastal scenery. If a rainy afternoon appears, join the locals at Vee Park, a popular indoor water park in Parnu.

Parnu



The largest Estonian island is called Saaremaa, and it is located in the Baltic Sea. The island has an 8,000-year-old history, and was ruled by Danes, Swedes, Germans and Russians in that time. You can tour the castle and the grounds, which now serve as home to the Regional Museum of Saaremaa. If you're interested in hiking, sightseeing, birdwatching or photography, then Saaremaa's Sõrve Peninsula is a spectacularly scenic destination to explore.

Saaremaa



National park One of the most popular national parks in Estonia is Lahemaa. Viru Raba, or Viru Bog, is a must-see part of the park. Trees poke from the swampy ground. To make it easy to explore Viru Bog, there is a 5-km (3-mile) boardwalk that is usually dry, keeping you out of the water but close enough to admire the scenery. In the middle of the park is Sagadi Village, a fascinating spot where you can tour Sagadi Manor and learn more about the culture and history of the region.

Lahemaa



The city of Tartu is considered the intellectual hub of the country, thanks to the impressive and well-known University of Tartu. Between the university and the fact that Tartu is the oldest city in the nation, this city is clearly an interesting destination. One of the coolest attractions in Tartu is the soup neighborhood. In the soup neighborhood, every street is named after soup ingredients like potatoes, beans and peas.

Tartu



The most popular place to visit in Estonia is Tallinn, the capital and the hub of medieval architecture. The heart of the city is called Toompea, a hill that retains a historic atmosphere thanks to cobblestone streets and 15th century buildings. From the top of Toompea, you can look out over much of the Old City. Some highlights of the Old City include the bustling shops on Viru Street, the 14th century Town Hall and the opulent 19th century Alexander Nevsky Cathedral.

Tallinn

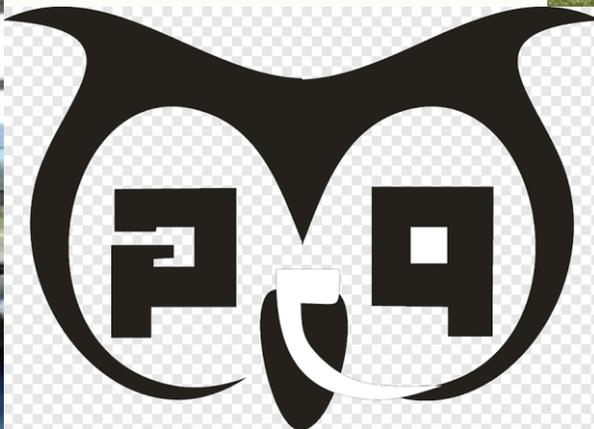




Церковь Святого Якова, 1534-ый год, Пярну-Пярнур, Пярнумаа, 09, 2004 г.

Pärnu-Jaagupi Basic School.

Pärnu-Jaagupi has a population of 1,291.



Estonian national costume

Estonian national costume- Estonian traditional clothing, part of cultural heritage. Estonian cultural centers organize special national clothing days, during which it is possible to exchange, buy and sell national clothing. It is accepted to have their own authentic national costumes that are close to the historical original.



Estonian traditional holidays

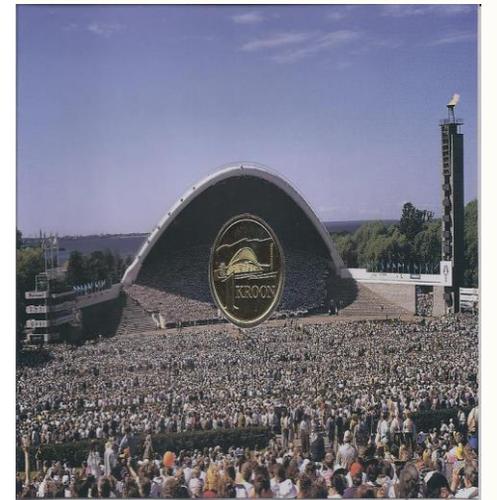
February 24 - Independence Day (Iseseisvuspäe, 1918), anniversary of the Declaration of the Founding of the Republic of Estonia.

May 1 - Spring Festival (Spring Festival).

June 23 - Victory Day (Võidupüha) marks the victory of the Estonian armed forces against the Baltic-German army (led by the Landeswehr) at the Battle of Cõnnu in northern Latvia in 1919.

During this battle, the Estonian army stopped attempts to restore Baltic-German control in the region.

This day is marked by important official ceremonies.



Estonian traditional holidays

June 24 - St. John's Day or Midsummer's Day (Jaanipäev) is a traditional holiday celebrated on the night of June 23-24. On the evening of the 23rd day, bonfires are burned for a long time, until the morning of the 24th day, and a traditional festive menu is prepared for this occasion.

August 20 - Independence Day (Taasiseseisvumispäev). Dramatic events in the Soviet Union in 1991 In August, the three Baltic states finally regained their independence. 1991 August 20 Estonia has announced a resolution to restore its independence on the basis of the historical continuity of statehood.

