

PROJECT IMPACT

Impact on students:

1. Students broke down the communication and language barrier.
2. They increased their key competences.
3. They improved their practical English skills.
4. They became accustomed to an international environment.
5. They strengthened their European identity.
6. They broke down cultural barriers and harmful stereotypes.
7. They developed values related to a democratic society, the European community and tolerance and cultural expression.
8. They learnt about the principles of dialogue and creating dialogue,
9. They developed the ability to exchange views and to implement solutions between different groups.

Impact on teachers:

1. They developed their skills on the level of international cooperation with teachers from foreign educational institutions.
2. They have significantly improved their language competences (English).
3. They gained motivation to implement this type and similar projects for students and teachers of our institution.

Impact on the school:

1. It has become an attractive further education institution for pupils leaving primary school.
2. Possibility to continue the Europeanisation of the school's educational offer.
3. Increase in the number of people willing to enrol at our school.
4. Increased reputation of the school in the region.
5. Increased interest from others in cooperating with us on future projects.

PROJECT GOALS

Our main objective was:

1. To enable our students to access innovative forms of education through an international project with a partner school from Lithuania, during which 37 participants developed their key competences.

The specific objectives of the project included:

1. To increase the level of key competences in terms of competences related to understanding and producing information, concerning multilingualism, personal, social and learning competences, citizenship and cultural awareness and expression.
 2. To establish permanent cooperation with a partner school in Lithuania, thus increasing the prestige of our school in the region and creating opportunities to implement international projects in future years.
 3. Getting used to an international environment, strengthening European identity, breaking down cultural barriers and harmful stereotypes.
 4. To improve competences in the use of English in everyday situations.
 5. To develop values related to a democratic society.
 6. To improve the competences of the participating teachers.
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Building Polish-Lithuanian educational capital through international projects

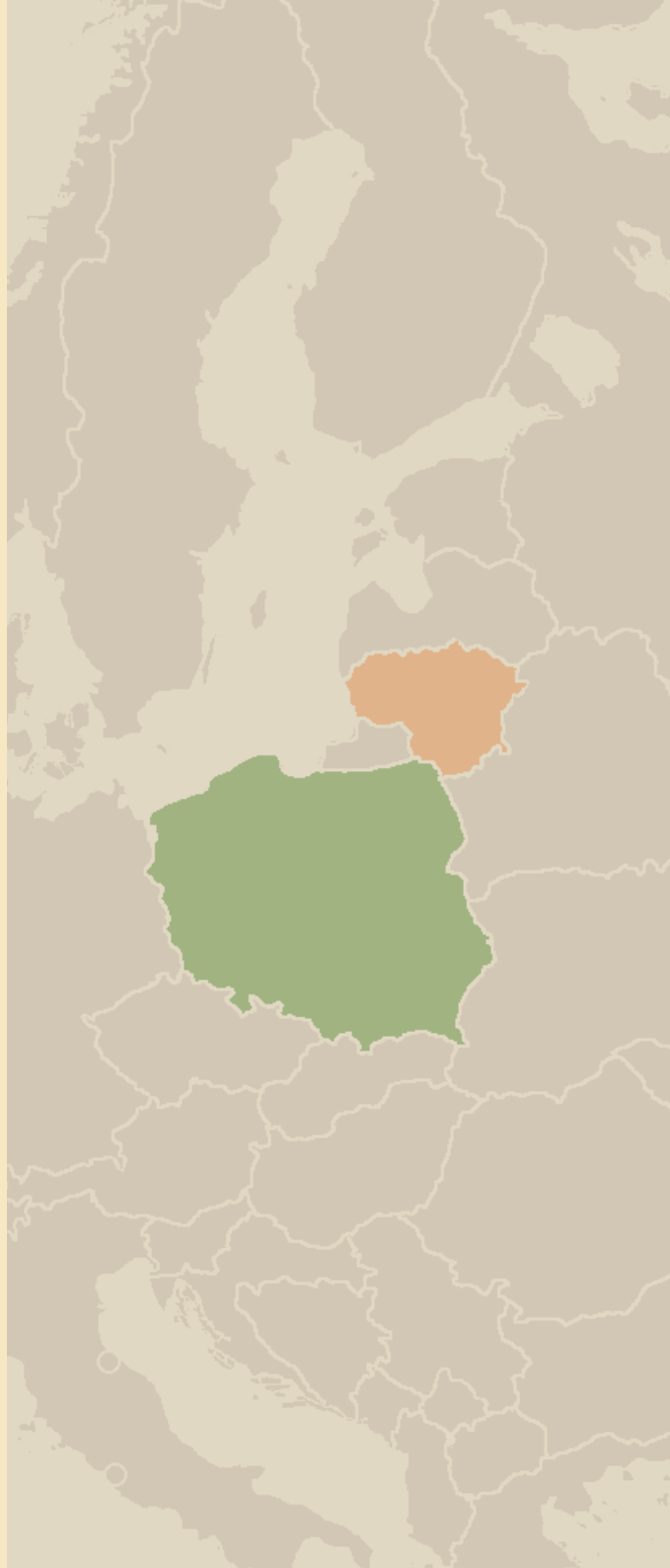


Zespół Szkół Centrum Kształcenia Rolniczego w Widzewie

LITHUANIAN- POLISH RELATIONS

At the moment, Polish-Lithuanian relations are one of the brighter sides of Poland's eastern policy. The Russian attack on Ukraine, the seizure of Crimea, the war in Donbas and the Kremlin's aggressive policy have undoubtedly contributed to this. Lithuanians have come to the conclusion that there are greater threats than Polish sentiments towards Vilnius. The approach to history has also changed. The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth began to be treated as a common good, the most spectacular evidence of which is, for example, the establishment of 3 May as Lithuanian national holiday, or the extremely solemn burial of the leaders of the January Uprising found on the Třeikišėna Hill, with all the symbolism of the First Republic.

Undoubtedly, Warsaw's somewhat more critical attitude towards Lithuanian Polish leaders has also contributed to improving mutual relations. Their all pro-Russian behaviour is being punished, and funds flowing into aid for the Polish minority began to reach not only the circles represented by the Electoral Action of Poles in Lithuania, but also the younger and more open to normal cooperation with the authorities of their country (i.e. Lithuania).



LITHUANIA NEIGHBOURING COUNTRY

Lithuania, our neighbouring country, although relatively small, occupies an important place in Polish politics. One of the reasons for this is the several-hundred-year common history of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, which often evokes sentimental feelings in Poles, while for Lithuanians it was long a period of state "sorrow". Suffice it to mention the symbolic trial of Vladislovas Jogaila, which took place in 1385 in the Podkady (Kaisiadorys) town. Lithuanian scholars, publicists, defenders, prosecutors and judges came there. The King was accused of treason, because he had annexed Lithuania to Poland, and of losing Vilnius, and was condemned to oblivion, being erased from Lithuanian history. There is no denying that the modern Lithuanian statehood was built on anti-Polish resentments, which effectively prevented the creation of any community between Poland and Lithuania after the First World War. The seizure of Vilnius by Zeligowski in 1920 further deepened this hostility.
