

# Retropolis

project



keywords  
1985–1995

Česká republika – Katolické gymnázium Třebíč

Deutschland – Liebfrauenschule Cloppenburg

España – Colegio Sagrado Corazón de Jesús – Trujillo

Hrvatska – Salezijanska klasična gimnazija – Rijeka

Magyarország – Ciszterci Szent István Gimnázium Székesfehérvár

Polska – Gimnazjum im. ks. St. Konarskiego – Skierniewice

This project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.





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Česká Republika / Tschechien /  
*Czech republic*

## 1987- Gustav Husák - Husákovy děti

In 1987 Czechoslovakia was ruled by the Communist government lead by president Gustav Husák, who was the president from 1975 until 1989.



'Husak children' is the name used for the people who were born during his presidency.

Im Jahr 1987 regierten in der Tschechoslowakei die Kommunisten, deren Vorsitzender Gustav Husák war. Von 1975 bis 1989 war er Präsident der Tschechoslowakei. 'Husak Kinder' sind die Leute genannt, die während seiner Präsidentschaft geboren sind.

## 1987 – Cečka

Cečka were originally common curtain tacks, which became an iconic symbol for children and teenagers. Every child and teenager wanted to have cečka, Who didn't have them was out.

Cečka waren ursprünglich Gardinen Schienen, die zum Symbol für Kinder und Jugendlichen wurden. Jedes Kind oder Jugendlicher wollte Cečka haben. Wer sie nicht hatte, war uncool.



### **1989 – Sametová revoluce**

It means 'velvet revolution', revolution without violence. It was a time of change for the political system in the Czech republic. There were many demonstrations. It ended the communism in our country.

Es bedeutet 'die Samtene Revolution', ohne Gewalt. Es war die Zeit, als sich das politische System in der Tschechoslowakei gewandelt hatte, Viele Demonstrationen wurden realisiert. Das kommunistische System war endgültig zu Ende.

### **1989 – Svatá Anežka Česká**

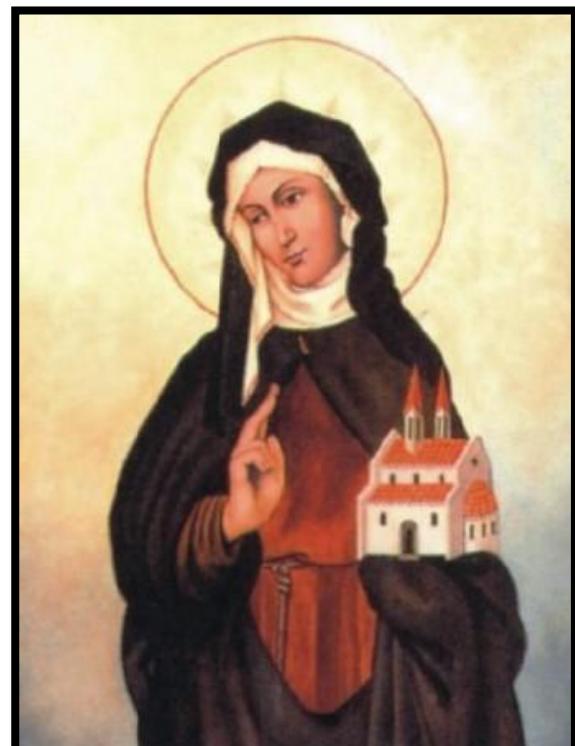
On 12 November 1989 Pope John Paul II proclaimed Anežka Česká (Czech St. Agnes) a saint. In life, she was the daughter of a king and a nun.

Am 12. November 1989 Papst Johannes Paul II sprach die Tschechische Königstochter und Nonne Agnes heilig.

### **1991 – Československá Koruna**

Die Tschechoslowakischen Krone wurde im Jahr 1991 mit internationaler Austauschbarkeit eingeführt.

Crown was introduced; at the same time the foreign and internal trade was liberalized introducing free pricing.



### **1991 Varšavská smlouva – zánik**

The Warsaw Pact was disbanded in Prague in July 1991.

Im Juli 1991 wurde der Warschauer Pakt aufgelöst.



### **1993 – Česká Republika**

In 1993 the independent Czech Republic was founded.

Die Entstehung der unabhängigen Tschechischen Republik.

### **1993 – Václav Havel**



The first Czech president was Václav Havel.

Erster Präsident der Tschechischen Republik war Václav Havel.

## **1995 – Jan Pavel II**

In 1995 Pope John Paul II visited the Czech republic. He was the first Pope who visited our country and he did it three times, in 1990, 1995 and 1997.

Papst Johannes Paul II besuchte die Tschechische Republik. Er war der erste Papst, der unser Land besuchte, und er tat es dreimal, 1990, 1995 und 1997.



## **1995 - dálniční mýtné**

In 1995 the motorway toll was introduced.

Seit dem Jahr 1995 begannen wir für unsere Autobahnen zu zahlen.





Deutschland / Germany

## 1985: Die "Hitparade"

Die "Hitparade" ist eine berühmte deutsche Fernsehsendung, welche auf dem Kanal ZDF von 1969 bis 2000 im Abendprogramm gezeigt wurde. In der Sendung wurde die neuste Musik präsentiert und ein Moderator führte durch diese Show. Bis 1985 war dieser Moderator Dieter Thomas Heck.

Die Hitparade war eine der beliebtesten Sendungen im deutschen Fernsehen und wurde bevorzugt von Jugendlichen bzw. jungen Erwachsenen gesehen. Obwohl sie nicht mehr im TV gezeigt wird kennen viele Deutsche die Show immer noch und es gibt auch Sendungen, die heute noch einen Sendeplatz haben, die nach einem ähnlichen Prinzip aufgebaut sind.



The "Hitparade" is a famous german TV - show, which was shown on the TV - channel ZDF from 1969 until 2000 in the evening.

In the show was the latest music presented and a guide lead threw the show . Until 1985 this guide was a man named Dieter Thomas Heck.

It was one of the most popular shows on german TV mostly seen by young Germans. Although it isn't on the TV anymore many people still know it and there are some similar shows, which are shown today.

## 1987 – Wetten dass...

"Wetten dass..." ist eine deutsche Fernsehshow, in der Menschen wetten, dass sie besondere oder interessante Dinge tun können.

It is a german TV-show where people try to bet that they can do



some special or interesting things.

### **1989 – Deutsch-Deutscher Grenzübergang/German-german border crossing**

Zwischen den beiden deutschen Staaten gab es damals nur drei passierbare Stellen. An diesen Stellen wurde man sehr streng kontrolliert. Man durfte keine Bücher oder ähnliches in die DDR einführen. Sobald jemand etwas Falsches einführen wollte, durfte er nicht in DDR einreisen. Diese Einstellung änderte sich mit der „Friedlichen Revolution“ am 9.11.1989. Seit diesem Datum, bis zur Auflösung der DDR, wurden die Regelungen gelockert.



You could cross the border between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic at three checkpoints. Every person intending to enter the German Democratic Republic was severely checked, importing was restricted for ideological reasons. Persons considered suspicious were prohibited from entering the GDR. These settings changed after the “peaceful Revolution” on 9<sup>th</sup> of November 1989. From this day on until the end of the GDR, border controls were handled less strictly.

### **1991 – Weltrangliste/world rankings**

#### **Tennis match between Boris Becker and Ivan Lendl**

Boris Becker war bereits vor seinem Spiel 1991 ein berühmter deutscher Tennisspieler, welcher schon vier Mal zum deutschen Sportler des Jahres gewählt wurde. Am 27 Januar 1991 spielte er gegen Ivan Lendl im Australian Open und gewann das Spiel im letzten Satz. Daraufhin war Boris Becker für 12 Wochen Erster auf der Weltrangliste. Er gewann im folgendem Jahr sieben weitere Preise und gewann 1992 bei den Olympischen Spielen Gold für Deutschland. Danach spielte Boris Becker noch für sieben weitere Jahre Tennis. 1997 wurde er Coach eines neuen Tennisteam, welches später in Nationalen Wettbewerben große Leistungen erbrachte. Zwei Jahre später, 1999, beschloss er ganz mit Tennis aufzuhören, blieb



aber doch im Gedächtnis aller als der wahrscheinlich berühmteste Tennisspieler zu dieser Zeit.

Boris Becker was even before his match 1991 a famous German tennis player who had won the "Price for the best sportsman of the year" four times. He played at the Australian Open on the 27th

January 1991 against Ivan Lendl and won in the last match. This caused Boris Becker to be the first on the world rankings for 12 weeks. He continued the next year with seven more prices and played at the Olympic Games 1992, where he won gold for Germany. Boris Becker continued for seven more years after that with tennis. In 1997 he became coach of a new tennis team which later excelled at national contests. Two years later, 1999, he quit tennis altogether but still remained as probably the most well-known tennis star for that time.

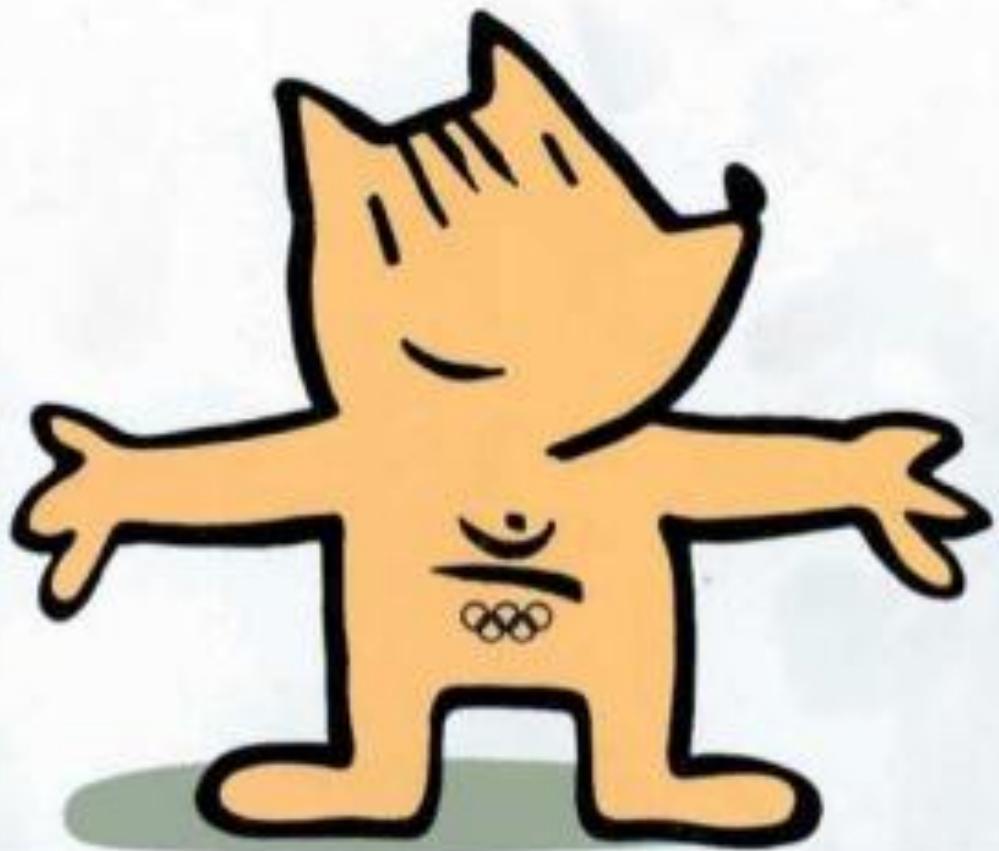
### **1993 – Rheinhochwasser/flooding of the river Rhine**

Wasserstand (des Rheins) steigt an, überschwemmt Ufer/Städte.



### **1993 – Konvergenzkriterien/Copenhagen criteria**

Aufnahmekriterien für die EU (Demokratie....)



*Diccionario*

*España / Spanien / Spain*

## LA MOVIDA MADRILEÑA

### (Madrid on the move)

The “Movida” was a countercultural movement which emerged in Madrid and spread to other big cities in Spain during the years of the transition to democracy after Franco’s death.



It was characterized by freedom of expression, transgression of the taboos imposed by Franco’s dictatorship and a new spirit of freedom on the streets.

It was a modern cultural and sociological movement which had great influence on the arts in the 1980’s. Young people started to create new and modern music, cinema, television, literature, painting, photography, comics, graffiti... Madrid had a very busy night life during those years.

## PASOTA, PASOTISMO.

The word “pasota” was used in the 1980’s to describe people who were indifferent or

didn’t care about the political or social issues at that time. The word was used pejoratively to refer to individuals who were thought to be outside the established social order, countercultural movements and political struggle of the time.

They didn’t worry about anything and their attitude was usually



Que me llamen pasota

me la suda

lazy and irresponsible. "Pasotas" often said "I pass" to show indifference concerning certain subjects. This tendency or way of behaviour was called "pasotismo".

### **CHACHI PIRULI. (Great!)**

It meant cool, very nice, brilliant, great, fantastic. It was used to express that you liked something very much. It was used by children and other people to express gladness delight or excitement about something. The words are meaningless on their own. It's not normally used by adults, it's more often used by children and young people.



### **MOVER EL ESQUELETO. (To move the skeleton, to boogie).**

It was used to tell someone to dance the modern rythms in the 1980's when he/she wasn't moving or dancing. People usually said "mueve el esqueleto" (move your skeleton) when they were at a disco and someone didn't want to dance or move.





### EFFECTIVIE WONDER: (Indeed!)

It's a mixture of words, a pun, play on words where "efectivie" means indeed, really you are right or exactly, and the ending, together with "Wonder", is very similar to the name of the famous singer and musician Stevie Wonder.

When someone had a supposition and asked about it, this expression was used to give an answer to the

person when he/she was right.

### GUAY DEL PARAGUAY. (Cool!)

It is used to express that something or someone is enjoyable and interesting and also to describe situations or places which are nice or beautiful.

The endings of the words "Guay" and "Paraguay" have the same sound and make a rhyme.



### TRONCO (Mate).

This expression is used as a way of greeting when you are going along the street and you meet someone who is your friend and with whom you have a big degree of

confidence and familiarity.





### NASTI DE PLASTI (Nothing at all).

It's an expression used in the 1980's. It was used to reject a proposal emphatically, and that to show that you disagree and you don't want to do something at the moment. It is also a rhyme with the sounds of "nasti" and "plasti". It was even the name of a magazine.



### A MI PLIN, YO DUERMO EN PIKOLIN:

"I don't care, I sleep on Pikolin" (Pikolin is a brand of mattresses). It's an expression used in the 1980's, which showed lack of interest or indifference on something. It's a way of saying emphatically and using a rhyme "I don't care" or "It's not up to me", "let me in peace, I'm very comfortable here".

### DABUTEN (Excellent!)

The word is meaningless in itself. People used this word in the 1980's emphatically to say that something or someone or a certain situation was attractive, great or excellent. It was also used to agree emphatically.





Rječnik

Hrvatska / Kroatien / Croatia

### **1986. Komunizam**

Communism: totalitarian marxist regime which based its government on undemocratic methods od physical and spiritual violence on its opponents.

### **1989. Višestračje - demokratski izbori**

Multi-party system - democratic elections: With the fall of communism in Eastern Europe, socio-political changes reach the territory of Yugoslavia. In 1989. the so called political alternative, which was not a part of the Party of Communists, requires changes towards democratisation and liberalisation of the society, transition to a market economy and eventually political pluralism, i. e. multi-party system. The Party of Communists of Croatia is reformed and liberalised, and in the end of 1989. allows multi-party elections to take place and declares a decision about legalisation of the parties that have formed at the time. By the first elections, held in April and June 1990, thirty-three political parties had been formed in Croatia, and the most significant among them were Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ), Croatian Socio-Liberal Party (HSLS) and reformed Party of Communists of Croatia which changed its name to Party of Communists of Croatia – Party of Democratic Changes (SKH-SDP).

### **1991. Domovinski rat**

The Homeland War: The Homeland War was a defensive and liberational war for the independence and integrity of Croatian state against the agression of the Greater Serbian forces – Serbian extremists in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina (especially the so called „Republika Srpska“), Yugoslav National Army and Montenegro.

### **Suverena država**

Sovereign country: After the new “Christmas” Constitution of the Republic of Croatia (RoC) was proclaimed on 22nd December 1990 (*Official Gazette*, 56, 22nd December 1990), the Parliament of the RoC, on the basis of the results of the

referendum held on 19th May 1991, adopted the Declaration on the Establishment of the Sovereign and Independent Republic of Croatia, and the Charter of Rights of Serbs and other nationalities in the RoC (*Official Gazette*, 31, 25th June 1991). The date when the Declaration came into force was postponed for three months, so that talks on a peaceful settlement of the Yugoslav crisis could continue.

### **Bitka za Vukovar**

The Battle for Vukovar: The Greater Serbia aggressors attacked Vukovar fiercely in October 1991. Croatian defense of Vukovar fought bravely and the aggressor suffered numerous losses. The aggressors destroyed the town completely on 18 November

1991. The defense was defeated. The Croats who remained in the town, among them the wounded and the sick from the Vukovar civil hospital were taken away and



many of them killed (between 255 and 264 victims) at the farm of Ovčara. The names of victims include one woman, one 77 year old man, one 16 year old boy. Twenty-three victims were older than 49 years old. A French volunteer (Jean-Michel Nicolier) and a news reporter (Siniša Glavašević) were among them as well. During three-month battle more than 6.5 million shells fell on the town, and more than 4000 people were killed, among them 86 children.

### **Franjo Tuđman**

Franjo Tuđman (1922-1999) is the first president of the independent and democratic Croatian state and the supreme commander of its armed forces. As head of state, he

was the initiator of the organisation of the defence and the creation of the Croatian army, and the chief political and military strategist in the establishment of a sovereign Croatia and its international recognition, and defence and victory in the Homeland War. He became the first president of the Republic of Croatia after the first multi-party elections in 1990. He won presidential elections twice more in the independent Croatian state, in 1992 and 1997.

### **1992. Međunarodno priznanje RH kao suverene države**

Croatia internationally recognized as a sovereign state: In January 1992 the Holy See recognized Croatia as an independent and sovereign state. Soon after that the countries of the European community recognized Croatian independence as well.

### **Deklaracija o presudi kardinalu Stepincu**

The declaration about the communist sentence of cardinal Aloysius Stepinac: In February 1992 the Croatian Parliament adopted the Declaration of the Sentence to the cardinal Aloysius Stepinac by which the Communist political mock trial process and sentence were condemned and declared unjust. The declaration states that the true reason of Stepinac's imprisonment was his pointing out many communist crimes and especially refusing to form a Croatian Catholic Church in schism with the Pope.



### **Progonstvo/izbjeglištvo**

Refugees/exiles: In December 1991 in Croatia there were 550.000 refugees and 150.000 people were refugees and exiles in foreign countries. Beginning with 1995 refugees began to return in great numbers.

## 1995. Marko Križevčanin – kanonizacija

St. Mark of Križevci – canonisation: in Košice pope John Paul II canonised Mark of Križevci who was one of three martyrs who died during a tragic period in 17th century. According to their history, at the time of



canonisation they were taken as symbols of the futility of each war, and also as great examples of Christ's disciples who voluntarily faced suffering and death rather than act in opposition with their own consciousness.

## Oslobodilačka vojna akcija Oluja: Završnu

Liberating military campaign „Storm“: The final, liberating military and police campaign, known as The “Storm”, was undertaken by Croatia from 4th to 8th August 1995. Croatian units liberated the occupied territory of the Republic of Croatia in northern Dalmatia, Lika, Banovina and Kordun and broke through to the state border of the RoC and enabled the army of Bosnia and Herzegovina to break the Serb's siege of Bihać. This prevented another humanitarian disaster in Bosnia and Herzegovina and a massacre such as the one in Srebrenica, when in July 1995 members of Serb units killed more than 8000 Bošnjaks (Muslims). Only the territory in the east of Croatia remained under Serb occupation, known as the UN sector East, which included Baranja and part of eastern Slavonia and western Sirmium (about 4.5 % of the

total

territory

of the

Republic

of

Croatia).

# OLUJA 1995





Szótár

Magyarország / Hungary  
/ Hungary

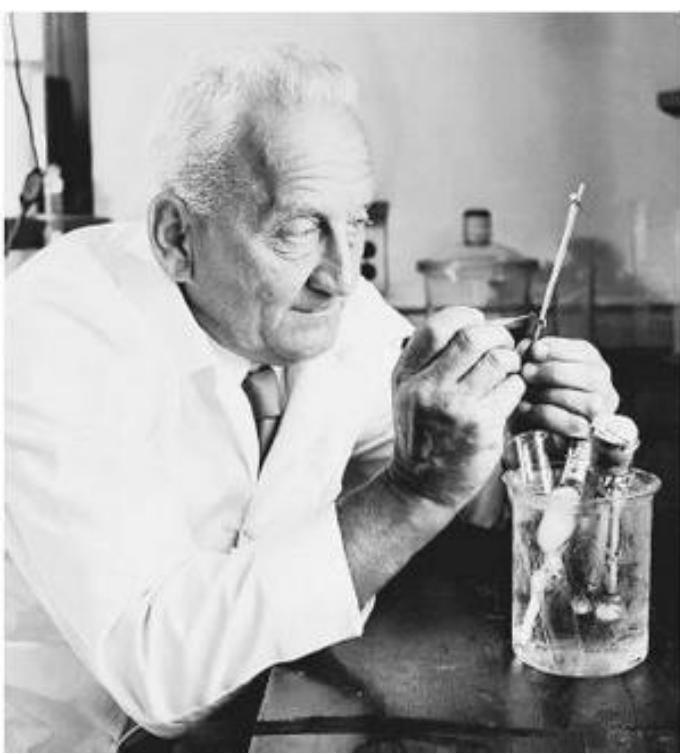
## 1985 A Szent Jupát - Das Schiff St. Jupat – The Ship Szent Jupát

Nándor Fa und László Gál aus Székesfehérvár segelten in den Jahren 1985-1987 mit ihrem selbstgebauten Schiff "St. Jupat" um die Erde, wobei sie 70 000 Kilometer zurücklegten. Ihre Leistung war die erste dieser Art in Ungarn.



Nándor Fa and József Gál set off on their journey around the world on 26th of September 1985 on their sailing ship named Jupát, which they had built on their own. They travelled 70,000 kms during the whole trip. No one had ever even tried an expedition like that from Hungary before.

## 1986 C-vitamin - Das Vitamin C – The Vitamin C



Albert von Szent-Györgyi (1893-1986) ist am 22. Oktober 1986 gestorben. Er war Mediziner und Biochemiker. Schon 1926 isolierte er die Ascorbinsäure (Vitamin C). 1937 erhielt er den Nobelpreis für Medizin.

Albert Szent-Györgyi (1893-1986) was a doctor and biologist. He isolated the ascorbic acid (vitamin C) as early as 1926 and he was given a

Nobel prize for his achievement in 1937.

## Macskafogó – Cat Trap

Béla Ternovszkys Zeichentrickfilm aus dem Jahr 1986, feierte auch international große Erfolge und in Ungarn war er der Kultfilm junger Generationen. Heute noch werden oft einzelne Figuren erwähnt oder grotesk humoristische Sätze daraus zitiert.

Béla Ternovszky's cartoon (Cat Trap), which was made in 1986, was the cult film of the young people's generations of the 1980's in Hungary, and it also became an international hit. They still mention some of its humorous figures, and recall its funny jokes.



## A Hungaroring - Hungaroring

Der Hungaroring ist eine Motorsport-Rennstrecke bei Mogyoród, nordöstlich von Budapest. 1986 wurde die Strecke mit einer Länge von 4013,786 m übergeben. Das Rennen von 1986 war der erste GP während des Kalten Krieges, der in einem sozialistischen Land ausgetragen wurde. Der erste Sieger war Nelson Piquet.



The Hungaroring is Hungary's most modern motor-racing circuit, located near to Mogyoród. The 4,013.786 m long course was inaugurated in 1986. The first race was

held in 1986. That was the first Grand Prix during the Cold War which was organized in a socialist country.

Nelson Piquet won the first race.

### **1988 A Gorenje-turizmus – Der Gorenje-Turismus – The Gorenje Tourism**



Am 1. Januar 1988, hatten die Ungarn bereits Anspruch auf den so genannten Weltreisepass erhalten. Damit konnten sie frei ins westliche Ausland reisen. Das bedeutete Einkaufstourismus. Leute kauften massenhaft technische und elektronische Geräte, die in Ungarn viel mehr kosteten oder nicht zu kaufen waren (wie z.B. Kühlschrank, Fernseher, Kassettenrekorder, Videoplayer usw.)

On the first of January in 1988 a law came into force, which guaranteed a valid „world passport“ to every country in the world, by which the restrictions of travelling to foreign countries were abolished. The world passport was introduced during the Hungarian political transformation, and it was followed by a phenomenon called “Gorenje Period”, when a large number of people travelled abroad in order to buy technical and electrical goods, such as Gorenje refrigerators, televisions, and video players.

### **Egerke – Mäuschen - Little Mouse**

Krisztina Egerszegi (1974) - Bei den Olympischen Spielen 1988 in Seoul gewann sie im Alter von 14 Jahren den Wettbewerb über 200 m Rücken. Sie war damit die jüngste Goldmedaillengewinnerin im Schwimmen an Olympischen Spielen



überhaupt. Bei den Olympischen Spielen 1992 in Barcelona wurde sie bei den Damen mit drei Goldmedaillen die erfolgreichste Sportlerin. Viele kennen und lieben sie, sie ist das Mäuschen des Landes.

Krisztina Egerszegi (born 1974) was only 14 years old when she won the 200m backstroke at the Seoul Olympics in 1988. With this result, she became the youngest person to have ever won a gold medal. In

1992, at the Barcelona Olympics she became the most successful sportswoman, winning 3 gold medals. Lots of people know and love her, she was and is still nicknamed "the little Mouse of Hungary."

### **1989 Das Paneuropäische Picknick – The Pan-European Picnic**

Das  
Paneuropäis  
che Picknick  
gilt als  
Meilenstein  
der  
Entwicklung,  
die zum Fall  
des



Eisernen Vorhangs und zur Auflösung des Warschauer Paktes, zur Öffnung der Berliner Mauer und zur Wiedervereinigung Deutschlands führte. Dabei wurde ein Grenztor am 19. August 1989 symbolisch für drei Stunden geöffnet werden. Zwischen 600 und 700 DDR-Bürger nutzten diese kurze Öffnung des Eisernen Vorhangs zur Flucht in den Westen. Die Außenminister Ungarns und Österreichs gemeinsam den Stacheldraht symbolisch durchgeschnitten.

The Pan-European Picnic was a milestone on the road leading to the demolition of the Iron Curtain, the termination of the Treaty of Warsaw, the demolition of the Berlin wall and the reunification of Germany. On the 19th of August in 1989 they symbolically opened a border-crossing point. 600-700 citizens of the German Democratic Republic, who had been notified by handbills, took advantage of the fact that the Iron Curtain was open for a short period of time and escaped to the West. Foreign ministers from Hungary and Austria cut the symbolic barbed wire together.

### **1990 Többpártrendszer – Mehrparteiensystem - Multy-Party System**

In Ungarn entschied die Führung im Februar 1989, ein Mehrparteiensystem einzuführen. Verhandlungen mit der ungarischen Opposition am Runden Tisch führten zu den ersten freien Wahlen am 25. März 1990.



In February 1989 the political leadership decided the introduction of the multi-party system. The roundtable negotiations with the Hungarian opposition were successful, and on the 25th of March the first free elections were held in Hungary.



**“Please choose!” “Wählen Sie!”**

### **1991 Tovarisi konyec – Towarischtschi koniets - Tovarishi koniets**

Am 19. Juni 1991 verließen die letzten russischen Besatzungstruppen Ungarn. Seitdem ist der 30. Juni der Tag der Ungarischen Freiheit.

On the 30th of withdrawal of troops ended. on, this has celebrated as Hungarian

June 1991 the the Soviet From this day been the “Day of Freedom”.



#### V4



Die Visegrád-Gruppe, auch unter der Bezeichnung **V4** bekannt, ist eine lose Kooperation der vier Staaten Ungarn, Tschechien, Slowakei und Polen auf den

Gebieten Kultur und Wirtschaft, technische Kooperation und einige Fragen nationaler Minderheiten.

The Visegrad Group, – known as V4 – is a loose cooperation of Hungary, the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovakia in the field of culture, economy, technical cooperation and in issues concerning the status of ethnic minorities.



*Slownik*

*Polska/Polen/Poland*

## 1985 Transplantacja serca - Heart transplant - Herztransplantation – Transplantacja serca

Profesor Zbigniew Religa and his team performed the first successful heart transplantation in Poland.



Der Professor

Zbigniew Religa und sein Team haben die erste erfolgreiche Herztransplantation in Polen durchgeführt.

## Ucieczka braci Zielińskich - Zieliński brothers escape - Die Flucht von Brüdern Zielinski

In October 1985 two Zielinski brothers, aged 15 and 13, hidden under a TIR truck for 26 hours, escaped from Poland to Sweden.

Im Oktober 1985 sind zwei Brüder Zielinski im Alter 15 und 13, unter einem Lastwagen 26 Stunden lang versteckt, aus Polen nach Schweden geflohen.



## 1988 Moda – Fashion –

### Mode

Big hair and lycra leggings.

In den achtziger Jahren war Mode praktisch alles. Unter den jungen Menschen herrschten vor allem Lycra – Leggings und riesige Frisuren.



### Pewex



Pewex was a chain of shops, where people could buy otherwise unobtainable things for dollars or vouchers.

Pewex war eine Ladenkette, in denen die Menschen Produkte, die woanders nicht zu erreichen waren, nur für Dollars oder Gutscheine kaufen durften.

## 1990 Lech Wałęsa prezydentem - "Lech Wałęsa is president!"- "Lech Wałęsa wird Präsident"

In 1990 Lech Wałęsa became the first president in free and non-socialist Poland. He took part in a lot of demonstrations against the unfair government in the country and helped create a new, democratic state.

Im Jahre 1990 wurde Lech Wałęsa zum ersten Präsidenten im freien und nicht sozialistischen Polen gewählt. Er hat an vielen Protesten gegen die ungerechte sozialistische Regierung im Land teilgenommen und bei der Schaffung eines demokratischen Landes geholfen.



### Polskie zespoły rockowe - Polish rock bands - Polnische Rockbands

In the 90's people listened to new Polish rock bands like Elektryczne Gitary, Varius Manx, Hey, Big Cyc. They are still popular.

In den neunziger Jahren hörten Jugendliche neue polnische Rockbands wie Elektryczne Gitary, Varius Manx, Hey, Big Cyc. Sie sind immer noch populär.



### 1994 Teleturnieje i opery mydlane - Game shows and soap operas - Spielshows und Seifenopern

In the year 1994 the Polish television showed first Fifteen to One, Family Feud

game shows and many American soap operas like *The Bold and the Beautiful*, *Melrose Place*, Beverly Hills 90210.

Im Jahre 1994 hat das polnische Fernsehen zum ersten Mal solche Spielshows wie *Familienduell* sowie viele amerikanische Seifenopern, zum Beispiel *Reich und Schön*, *Melrose Place* und *Beverly Hills 90210*, gesendet.



#### **Polska w Unii Europejskiej - Poland to European Union – Polen in die EU**

In the year 1994 Poland submitted a formal application to join the European Union.

Polen hat 1994 einen formellen Antrag auf den Eintritt in die Europäische Union gestellt

#### **1995 Zdobycie dwóch biegunów w jednym roku - Two Earth poles reached in one year - Zwei Pole in einem Jahr erreicht**

Marek Kamiński,  
unaided,  
reached the two  
Earth poles  
within one year.

Der  
Polarforscher  
Marek Kamiński  
erreicht einsam  
zwei Pole  
innerhalb von  
einem Jahr.



## Denominacja złotego - Redenomination of złoty (10 000/1) – Änderung der Währungseinheit Złoty (in der Verhältnisgleichung 10 000/1)

“We ceased to be millionaires” – in 1995 the government introduced a new money unit “złoty” (PLN) instead of “old złoty” (PLZ). It meant that one new złoty was 10 000 old złoty.

“Wir waren keine Millionär mehr” – 1995 wurde die neue Währungseinheit “Złoty” (PLN) statt “alter Złoty” (PLZ) von der polnischen Regierung eingeführt. Das bedeutet, dass ein neuer Złoty das gleiche wie 10 000 alter Złoty war.





Von den Partner-Schulen ist geplant, ein Stück wichtiger europäischer Geschichte in Form einer Revue unter dem Titel „Retropolis“ auf die Bühne zu bringen, um einerseits zu unterhalten, andererseits mit Hilfe der Unterhaltung Menschen der verschiedenen Länder ins Gespräch über die jüngere gemeinsame oder gemeinsam gewordene Vergangenheit zu bringen. Die 80er und 90er Jahre des 20. Jahrhunderts erscheinen den Schulen als zentrales einigendes Ereignis der jüngeren Vergangenheit, an die in den augenblicklichen Zeiten der Krise in Europa gedacht werden soll. Die Show soll emotionalisieren, verschiedene Personenkreise zum Gespräch und zum Nachdenken anregen, zur Besinnung auf das, was für Europa wesentlich ist, bringen. Die Show soll die Jahre 1985 bis 1995 zum Thema haben, diese 11 Jahre sollen in etwa dreißig dreiminütigen Beiträgen mosaikartig wiedererstehen. Dabei geht es nicht nur um die große Politik dieser Jahre, sondern um alltagsgeschichtliche Erfahrungen und Begebenheiten in den Ländern der Partnerschulen.

Im ersten Projektjahr soll an der historischen Dimension des Projekts gearbeitet werden. Die Erforschung der Kultur- und Politikgeschichte der Länder, die Befragung von Zeitzeugen und das Sammeln von Gegenständen der Zeit stehen im Zentrum dieser Arbeiten. Im zweiten Projektjahr wird der kreative Teil des Projekts zum Schwerpunkt der Projektarbeit gemacht.

Für die meisten Schüler ist die Arbeitssprache Deutsch eine Fremdsprache. Manche Schüler und zwei Schulen möchten jedoch das Projekt auf Englisch durchführen.

Wir erhoffen uns eine Stärkung der interkulturellen und der historischen Kompetenz bei den Schülern und eine Stärkung des Europabewusstseins.

The partner schools plan to present an important part of European history on the stage as a revue with the title "Retropolis", on the one hand to entertain, on the other hand through this entertainment to bring people from the different countries into conversation with one another about the past, about their mutual past. In the opinion of the schools the eighties and nineties of the 20th century represent the central event of the past which people should think about during the current crisis in Europe. The show should emotionalize, should encourage all kinds of people to discuss and reflect on what is essential for Europe. The theme of the show should be the years 1985-1995; these eleven years should be represented in mosaic form in around thirty three-minute acts. Not the politics of these years are important, but everyday experiences and occurrences in the countries of the partner schools. The historical dimension of the project is the main aspect of the work in the first project year. The research of the culture and politics of the countries, the questioning of contemporary witnesses, the collection of exhibition objects will be the focus of this work. In the second year of the project the creative part of the project will be the central aspect. For most pupils taking part German is a foreign language. A number of pupils and two schools would like to carry out the project in English. We hope to strengthen the intercultural and historical competence and the European consciousness of our pupils.

