

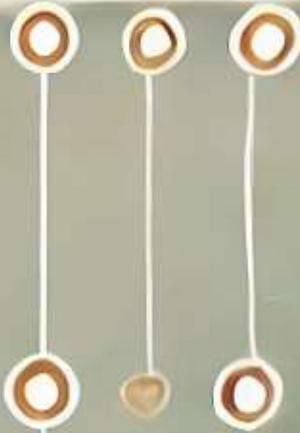
**iEARN** Places and Perspectives 2024:  
Session 2

**History of my city / country –  
final presentation**

**Osnovna šola Naklo, Slovenia**

# THE HISTORY OF MOROCCO

EXPLORING MOROCCO THROUGH TIME



**BY: Kechoud Walid**

# NO **ABOUT MOROCCO :**

- **Morocco is a beautiful country in North Africa. It is famous for its rich culture and history. The country has been shaped by many civilizations, including Amazighs, Arabs, and Europeans.**



# KEY HISTORICAL EVENT



- **One of the most important events in Moroccan history is the establishment of the Alaouite dynasty in 1666. This dynasty united the country and helped it grow into a strong kingdom.**

# MODERN CHANGES

- **In recent years, Morocco has developed rapidly. Cities like Casablanca and Marrakech have become important cultural and economic hubs. Tourism has also helped the country grow.**



CASABLACCA

# FUTURE GOALS :

- Moroccan students dream of a cleaner environment, better schools, and more opportunities for young people. They want to preserve their history while building a brighter future.

**THANK YOU ALL**

**Thank you for learning  
about Morocco!**

# History of Jebha by Ahmed BENJAMAA

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- In the distant past, Jebha was a small, coastal town in the northern section of Morocco. Originally a small fishing town, this town has come to be a larger place over time because of its north-south geography along the Mediterranean Sea. Different civilizations like the Phoenicians, the Romans, and the Arabs over the years have left their own types of influence on Jebha. This is because, for many centuries now, it has been proved to be a rather quiet and undeveloped area in comparison to Morocco's cities. Now, Jebha is slowly preparing its infrastructures in order to attract the tourists who would come mainly for natural beauty and tranquility. I have friends who live there, and I am quite enamored with the beautiful beaches that accent the scenery of the town. Given the improvements I envision for the future, I have in mind the development of infrastructure, establishing tourism facilities, and enhancing educational resources to maintain its beauty and accessibility to both residents and visitors alike while preserving its natural beauty.



# "History of Tiznit City"

## by Soufiane Aguourram

- Tiznit is a city in southern Morocco, known for its rich history and strong Berber culture. The area around Tiznit has been home to the **Chleuh Berbers** for centuries, long before the city was officially founded. The city itself was established in **1881** by **Sultan Al-Walid ben Youssef of the Alawite Dynasty**. He created Tiznit as a military and trade center to protect the region from foreign threats, especially the French and Spanish, who were beginning to expand their control in Morocco. Its strategic location made Tiznit an important hub for trade and defense.
- In the early years, Tiznit grew rapidly and became famous for its **silver jewelry**, crafted by local artisans. The city's souks (markets) were filled with beautiful silver items, which were traded throughout Morocco. Tiznit also developed as a center for agriculture and other crafts, and its **fortified walls** and **Kasbah** (fortified village) were built to protect the city and its people.
- During the **French Protectorate** (1912-1956), Tiznit, like many other cities in Morocco, came under French control. The French improved infrastructure, including roads and buildings, but the Berber population resisted foreign rule. After Morocco gained independence in **1956**, Tiznit continued to grow, becoming a center of Berber culture while maintaining its traditional architecture and lifestyle.
- Today, Tiznit is still known for its silver jewelry and vibrant markets. The city has modernized with better roads and facilities, but it has kept much of its historical charm. It is a popular destination for those interested in Moroccan history and culture, and it continues to celebrate its Berber heritage through festivals and cultural events. Tiznit remains an important and unique part of Morocco's history, blending tradition with modern growth.

# Laayoune city by Ilyas Maskine

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Laayoune city is the largest city in Moroccan Sahara and serves as an administrative center of the Laayoune-sakia El Hamra region in Morocco. It's situated near the Atlantic Ocean (about 25 kilometres).

It was founded by the Spanish in 1938 as a military outpost.

From 1940 to 1976, Laayoune served as the capital of Spanish Sahara.

After Spain withdrew in 1976, Laayoune became the capital of Laayoune-sakia El Hamra region under Moroccan administration.

Morocco invested heavily in Laayoune, building schools, roads, housing and other infrastructures.

Nowadays, Laayoune is a vibrant city with a mix of traditional Sahrawi culture and other cultures and it's a city which attracts tourists from all directions because of the beautiful and attractive monuments in the city for example: the artisanal center, Sahara adrenalin park, place Al Mechouar, Laayoune grand mosque and finally place Al Amal and also because of the good hospitality of its people.

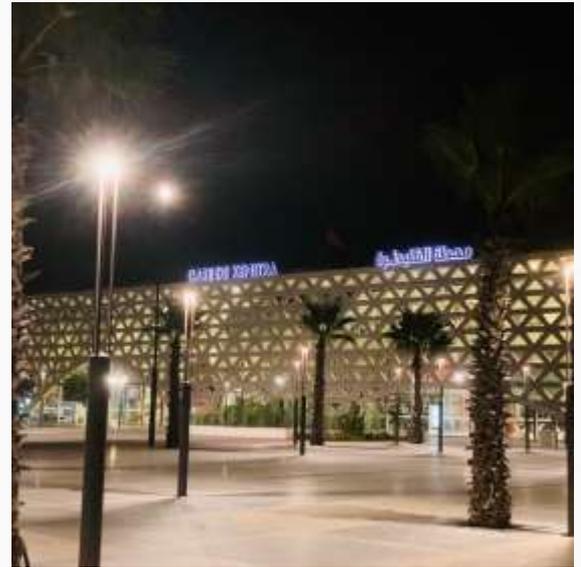
Laayoune has undergone significant transformation from a military outpost to a modern city with thousands of tourists and with a rich cultural heritage.



# The history of my original city „Kenitra" in Morocco by Maryame El-ouardi

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- Kenitra, located in northern Morocco along the Atlantic coast, has a rich history shaped by both ancient and modern influences. Originally inhabited by Berber communities, the region later saw the influence of the Phoenicians, Romans, and Arabs. However, its modern history began during the French colonial period, when the French established it as a military port under the name Port Lyautey in 1912, named after French general Hubert Lyautey. The city became an important transportation and agricultural hub, serving as a center for cereal and sugar beet production. Following Morocco's independence in 1956, the city was renamed Kenitra and continued to grow, becoming a significant industrial center, particularly in automotive and textile manufacturing. Today, Kenitra is a bustling city with a diverse economy, vibrant culture, and a focus on agriculture and industry. Its strategic location near the Sebou River and its proximity to the major Tangier-Rabat highway have solidified its role as a key economic hub in the country.



*Abdessamad Mustru*

# The history of my city "Tiznit,, by Chifae Lamziouik

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- Tiznit is a lovely city in southern Morocco, known for its history and beautiful silver jewelry. It has a peaceful and welcoming atmosphere. The city's old walls and markets are full of life, offering a glimpse into its rich traditions. Tiznit was founded in 1881 by Sultan Moulay Hassan I who built the city to strengthen control over the area and connect it with the rest of Morocco. The city is surrounded by old walls, which give it a special charm and reflects history, Tiznit also played a role in controlling access to Sahara. The city is known for its walled medina, traditional souks and artisanal silver jewelry, especially the renowned Tiznit silverwork. Today, Tiznit is known for its peaceful atmosphere, and as a gateway to nearby mountains and the desert.
- In my opinion, Tiznit can grow and improve in the future by offering better tourism services by improving roads, creating nice places to stay and offering guided tours to share its history and culture, and also focus on keeping Tiznit clean and build more schools and centers so young people can learn skills. In addition to that, I suggest to help local artists by supporting the city's silver jewelry makers so they can sell their work to more people and keep traditions alive. Finally, organize festivals to showcase Tiznit's traditions like silverwork exhibitions or Berber cultural festivals which would also attract more visitors.



## " History of Marrakech City,, by Jassim Dabdoubi

- 
- Marrakech has a fascinating history that has shaped it into the vibrant city it is today. It was founded in 1070 by the Almoravids, a Berber dynasty, who laid the groundwork for its iconic red walls and lively Medina. Back then, Marrakech quickly became a center of trade, learning, and culture, connecting the deserts of Africa with the bustling Mediterranean world. In the 12th century, the Almohads took over, bringing more grandeur with landmarks like the stunning Koutoubia Mosque, which still stands tall as a symbol of the city.
  - Over the centuries, Marrakech experienced its share of ups and downs. It reached a golden age in the 16th century under the Saadian dynasty, which left behind treasures like the Saadian Tombs and the grand, though now-ruined, El Badi Palace. Later, as power shifted to other cities like Fes and Rabat, Marrakech's influence faded, but its charm never disappeared.
  - By the 20th century, during French colonization, the city became a blend of old and new. Its historic Medina remained alive with tradition, while modern neighborhoods began to grow. Today, Marrakech is a city where history feels alive—whether you're wandering its ancient streets, admiring its stunning architecture, or soaking in the vibrant energy of its souks. It's a place where every corner tells a story of its rich and colorful past.



# "History of Agadir City"

## by Mohamed Yassine Zerrouq

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- Agadir, a beautiful coastal city in southwestern Morocco, has a history shaped by both triumph and tragedy. Its name, meaning "fortified granary" in Amazigh (Berber), hints at its deep roots in the local Berber culture. Agadir started gaining importance in the 16th century when Portuguese explorers built a fortress there, drawn by its strategic location for trade. However, in 1541, the Saadian Sultanate took back the city, turning it into a thriving port that connected Morocco with sub-Saharan Africa and Europe through the exchange of goods like gold and spices.
- In more recent history, Agadir faced a heartbreaking disaster. In 1960, a powerful earthquake struck, leaving much of the city in ruins and taking thousands of lives. This tragedy deeply affected Morocco but also sparked a period of renewal. The city was rebuilt with a modern design just south of the old town, and it began to focus on its future as a vibrant tourism destination.
- Today, Agadir stands as a symbol of resilience. Its wide, sandy beaches, lively port, and modern infrastructure attract visitors from around the world. While the ruins of its old Kasbah serve as a reminder of its past, the city's spirit is one of hope and determination, blending its rich history with a bright, forward-looking energy.



## The history of my city by Yasser Benjaafar

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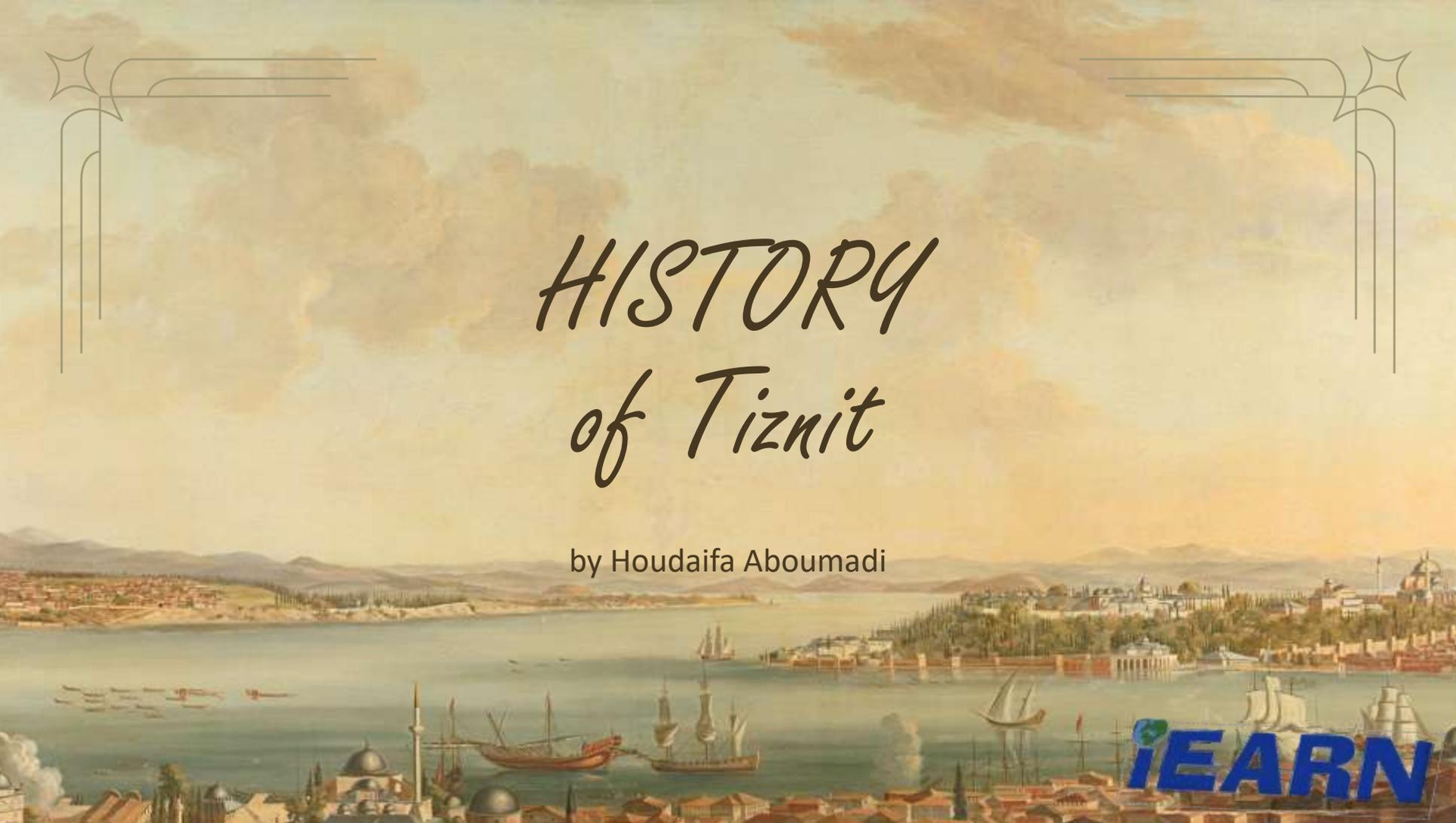
- Tiznit is a charming city located in the Souss-Massa region of Morocco, about 100 kilometers south of Agadir. It's known for its beautiful silver jewelry, historic medina, and the good hospitality of its people. Tiznit was founded by Sultan Hassan I in 1881. Around the city, there are big ancient walls that show how important Tiznit was at that time. Tiznit is especially known for its beautiful silver jewelry that craftsmen make with great skill. The colorful markets of Tiznit are filled with these jewelry pieces and other handmade items. People come from far away to buy these treasures. Besides its history and crafts, Tiznit is surrounded by beautiful landscapes with mountains and oases. Today, Tiznit is a fascinating mix of old traditions and modern life. It is a city that proudly keeps its heritage while moving forward with time.





# *HISTORY of Tiznit*

by Houdaifa Aboumadi



**iEARN**

# Introduction

The city of Tiznit is one of the oldest Moroccan cities located in the Souss-Massa region, about 96 kilometers from Agadir. It is famous for the manufacture of silver and bronze jewelry and is called the capital of silver. Then the city of Tiznit was founded in 1882.

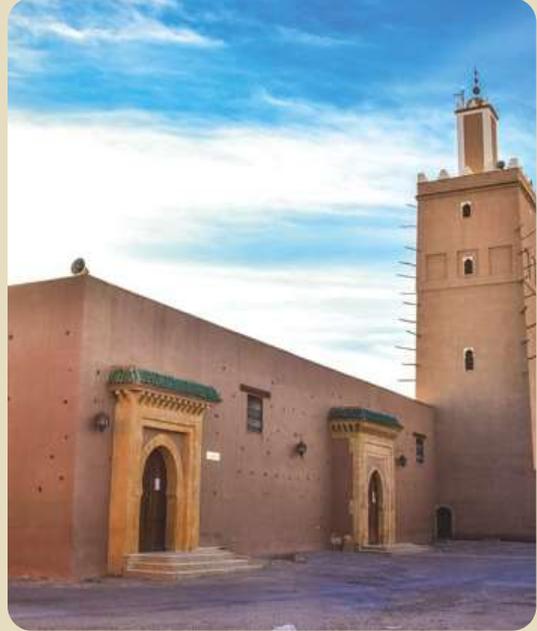




*BEST PLACES TO  
VISIT*

# Jaam Al kabir

It is one of the oldest mosques in the city of Tiznit. It is located in the old city of Tiznit, next to Ain Zarqa. It is considered one of the most important scientific and religious centers.



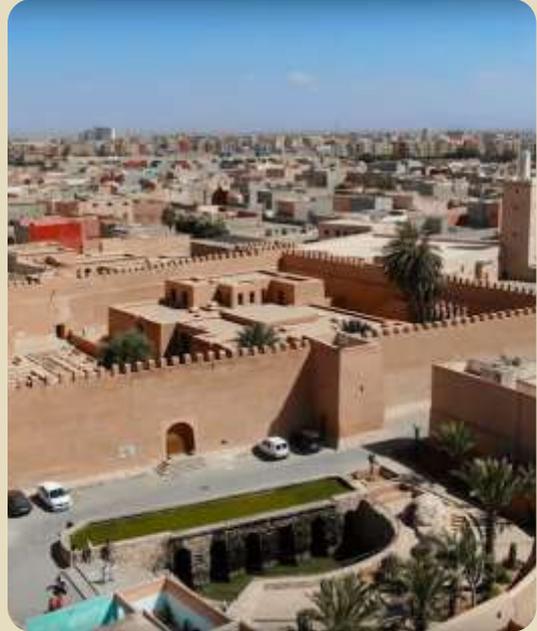
# Kasabat Ignaj Ain Zarqa

One of the most important reasons for establishing the city of Tiznit was behind a popular story about a woman who discovered the spring by chance, and this resulted in the founding of the city of Tiznit.



# Ain Zarqa Tiznit city wall Kasabat Ignaj

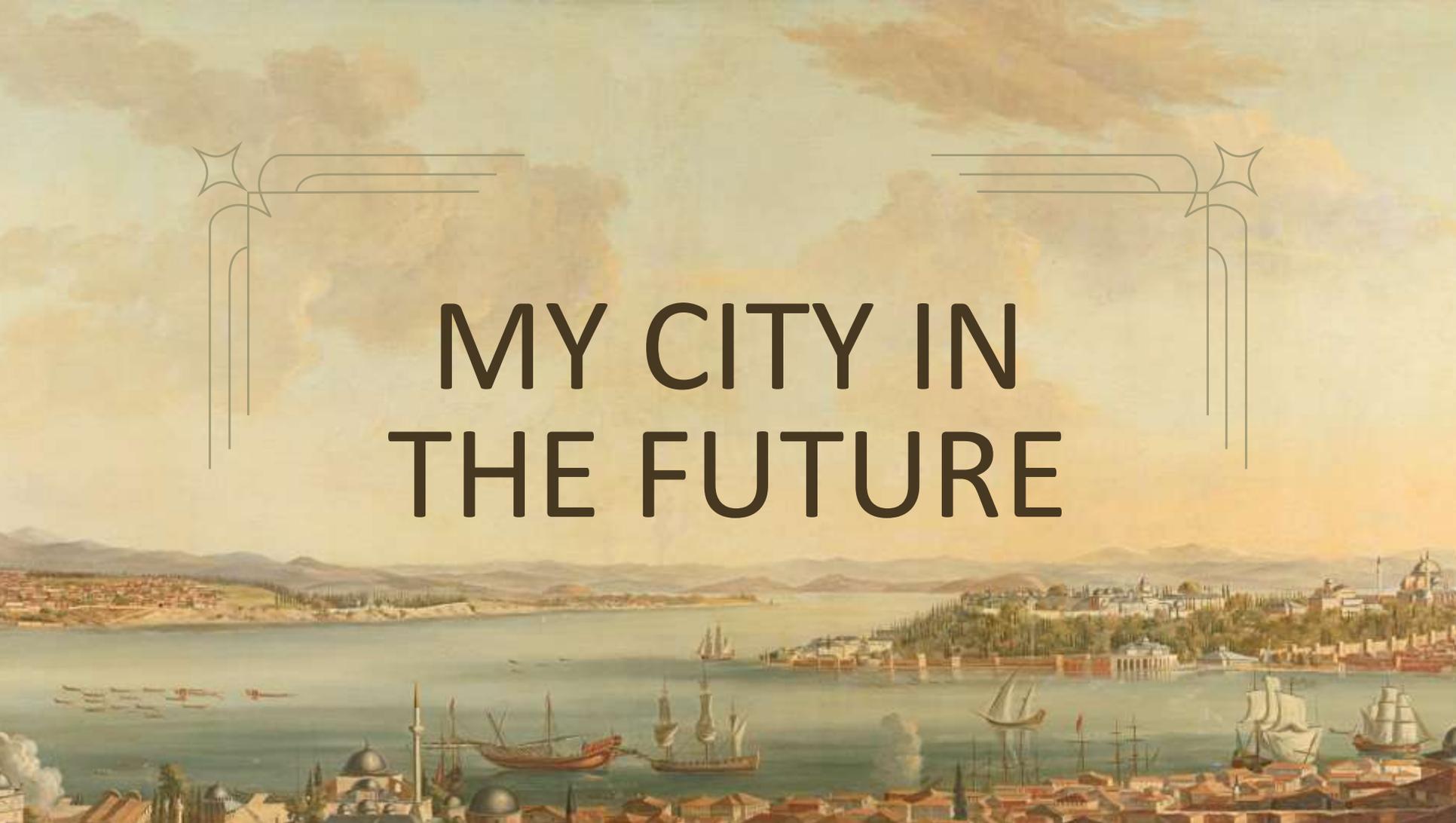
'Kasbah Ignaj' is one of the most important historical monuments of the city of Tiznit, as it was a military center at that time



# Kasabat Ignaj Tiznit city wall

This wall extends around the old city of Tiznit, where it consists of 56 towers and six gates. This wall was established in 1882.



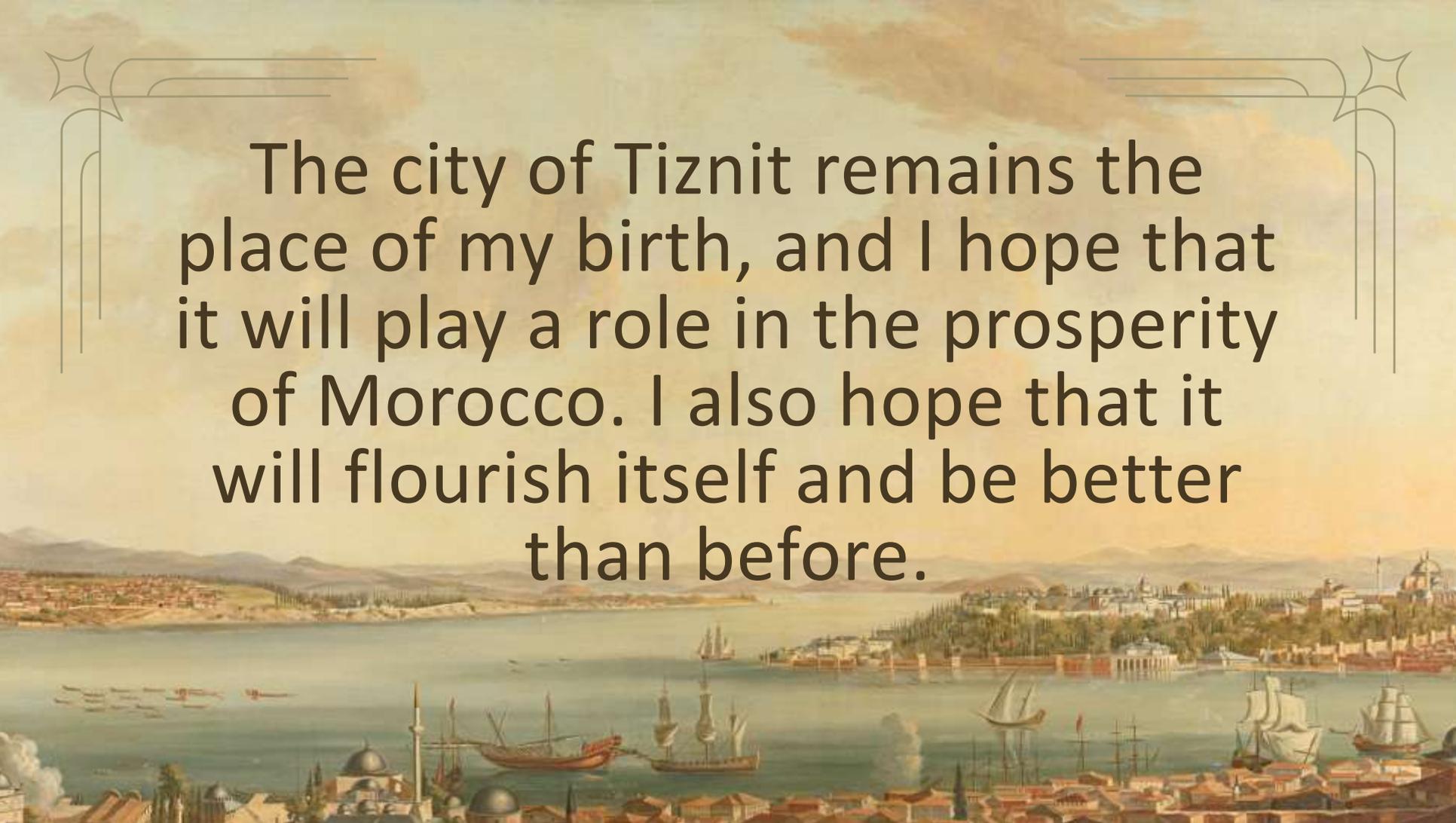
The background is a detailed historical painting of a coastal city, likely Constantinople, featuring a large harbor with numerous sailing ships, domed buildings, and distant mountains under a cloudy sky. A decorative frame with four corner ornaments surrounds the central text.

# MY CITY IN THE FUTURE

# My City in The Future

I think that the city of Tiznit needs simple modifications because modifications are currently being made to the roads and sidewalks... but it also needs more modifications, such as festivals and entertainment places..



A historical painting of a coastal city, likely Tiznit, Morocco. The scene is viewed from an elevated position, showing a harbor filled with numerous sailing ships of various sizes, including galleons and smaller vessels. The city's architecture features red-tiled roofs and several prominent domes, characteristic of Moroccan or Islamic architecture. In the background, a range of mountains stretches across the horizon under a hazy, golden sky. The overall atmosphere is one of a bustling port city in a past era.

The city of Tiznit remains the place of my birth, and I hope that it will play a role in the prosperity of Morocco. I also hope that it will flourish itself and be better than before.



**THANK**  
you for your attention

by Houdaifa Aboumadi

**iEARN**

# History of Tiznit



by Adam Sajradi



# Introduction

Tiznit is a small city in southern Morocco, located close to the Atlantic Ocean. It is known for its old town, with narrow streets and traditional buildings. The city is famous for making beautiful silver jewelry, which is sold in local markets. Tiznit is also near some lovely beaches, like those in Mirleft. The city has a mix of traditional Moroccan culture and modern development, making it an interesting place to visit.

# Best places in Tiznit



Tiznit, specifically "Al 3in Zar9a," refers to a place near Tiznit that is known for its natural beauty. "Al 3in Zar9a" means "The Blue Eye" in Arabic, likely referring to a spring or well with clear, blue water. This area is popular for its scenic surroundings and is a peaceful spot for visitors to enjoy nature. It adds to the charm of Tiznit, which is already known for its traditional markets, silver jewelry, and nearby beaches.



Al Jammaa El Kbir in Tiznit is a big, old mosque in the center of the city. Its name means "The Big Mosque." It is an important place for locals to pray and gather. The mosque has beautiful, traditional Moroccan design with a large open space and a nice courtyard. It is a key part of Tiznit's history and culture, and visitors often come to see its architecture.



# TIZNIT



by Lina Ajkrir

You can't talk about the history of Tiznit without mentioning "**Ain Zrka**", which translates to "The Blue Spring of Water." Our city has a myth explaining how it started and got its name, and that source was actually the beginning of all.

It is believed (not really) that a woman called "**Lalla Zninia**" came to the city's area with her dog. They traveled a long distance, so they were both very thirsty. The dog dug into the ground until it found water, and that's how "**Ain Zrka**" emerged. People started settling around it. And later on, after it became a city, it was called "Tiznit" after the female traveler. (its population mainly consisted of Amazigh and Jews).

Tiznit is also known for its wall or in Arabic and as usually called "**Sour**", which was built by **Sultan Hassan I** to protect the city from attacks. Today, the city extends beyond the walls, but it didn't use to. The walls have many **gates**, which were closed once the day was over. Today, most of the gates, especially the main ones, have no doors. It also has many guarding areas (the merging towers), all to keep the people safe, as Morocco faced both external and internal challenges during **Sultan Hassan I** reign (1873–1894). Tiznit was actually established by the Sultan.

Finally, Amazigh jewelry. Tiznit is known for its silver, and it is often called the "**City of Silver**." The city is home to a large market for Amazigh jewelry, which are usually made from "Amazigh silver" (a blend of silver, nickel, and lead). These pieces can be necklaces, bracelets, earrings, or even crown-shaped designs known as "**Tawnza**," which translates to "Bangs". There are many different types, but perhaps the most famous piece in Tiznit is the "**Tazrzit**," an Amazigh brooch (the one in the picture). In Amazigh jewelry, Amazigh symbols are always used, here are the meanings of some of them: **Zigzag Lines**: Represents water, the flow of life, and continuity. **Triangles**: Often used to signify women, fertility, and protection. **Crosses**: A symbol of harmony between the physical and spiritual worlds.

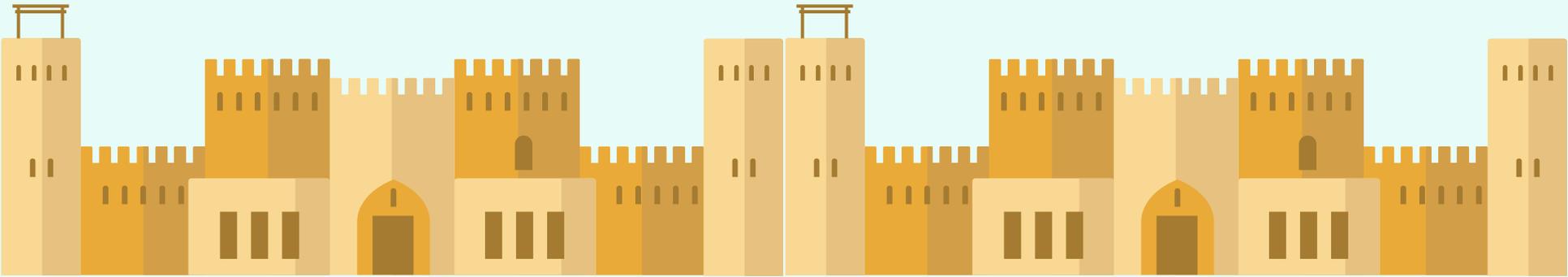
LET'S EXPLORE

# TIZNIT

by Hajar Elbaz



I am from Tiznit, a city located in Morocco. Founded in the late 19th century, Tiznit holds a special place in both history and culture. Often referred to as the "City of Silver" due to its rich tradition of silver jewelry crafting, it is a vibrant center of craftsmanship and tradition.



Tiznit was established by Sultan Moulay Hassan in 1882 and quickly grew into an important trade hub, thanks to its strategic position between the Atlantic coast and the Sahara. Over the years, the city has developed while retaining much of its historic charm. Its medina (old town) is surrounded by fortified walls, and within them, you'll find narrow alleyways and souks (markets) selling handmade silver jewelry, leather goods, and traditional crafts.



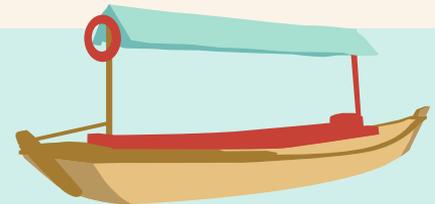
While Tiznit has maintained its traditional feel, it has also undergone significant modernization. Over the years, the city has witnessed improvements in infrastructure, with better roads and more modern buildings springing up. These changes have helped boost tourism, making Tiznit a popular destination for those wanting to experience authentic Moroccan culture.



As I look to the future of my city, I hope to see continued growth, especially in the areas of education and sustainability. Tiznit has so much potential, with its natural beauty, vibrant culture, and hardworking community. I believe that with further investments in public services, tourism, and environmental care, Tiznit can become an even more prosperous and thriving city in the years to come.



# THANK YOU!



# Agadir

by Marouan Haddache

**Agadir is a beautiful city, it is in morocco, souss massa, this city has a lot of monuments and historic places, their is also crocodile and lion gardens and in agadir Ofla their is teriphirique and a restaurant in an airplane also beaches and others beautiful places**

# The History of Morocco

Morocco's history is a tapestry of diverse cultures and empires that have shaped the nation over centuries. From the ancient Berber kingdoms to the colonial era and the fight for independence, this presentation will explore the rich and captivating narrative of Morocco's past.



# The Berber Kingdoms

1

Pre-Islamic Era

The Berber people, the indigenous inhabitants of North Africa, established a series of independent kingdoms that flourished in the region prior to the arrival of Islam.

2

Islamization

In the 7th century, the spread of Islam led to the gradual integration of the Berber kingdoms into the larger Islamic world, while still maintaining their distinct cultural identity.

3

Berber Dynasties

Several powerful Berber dynasties, such as the Almoravids and Almohads, rose to prominence, leaving a lasting impact on Moroccan history and architecture.



# The Rise of the Alaouites

## Dynastic Transition

In the 17th century, the Saadi dynasty was overthrown, paving the way for the Alaouite family to ascend to the Moroccan throne.

## Alaouite Consolidation

The Alaouites worked to unify and strengthen the country, establishing a centralized monarchy that would last for centuries.

## Diplomatic Acumen

The Alaouites navigated complex international relationships, securing Morocco's independence and maintaining its sovereignty during a period of European colonial expansion.



# Morocco and the Colonial Era

1

## French Protectorate

In the early 20th century, Morocco was placed under French colonial rule, sparking a growing nationalist movement.

2

## Spanish Occupation

Parts of Morocco were also under Spanish colonial control, further complicating the country's political landscape.

3

## Resistance and Nationalism

Moroccan leaders and the populace resisted colonial rule, ultimately leading to the country's independence in 1956.

# The Independence Movement

## Allal el-Fassi

A prominent nationalist leader who played a key role in Morocco's independence struggle.

## Nationalist Uprisings

Mass protests and armed resistance against colonial rule helped drive the independence movement forward.

## International Support

Morocco's independence efforts received support from the United Nations and other global actors.

## Peaceful Transition

The transfer of power from France and Spain to the Moroccan monarchy was largely peaceful, paving the way for a stable independence.



# The Reign of King Hassan II



## Consolidation of Power

Hassan II solidified the monarchy's authority and worked to modernize Morocco's political and economic institutions.



## Human Rights Concerns

The latter part of Hassan II's reign was marked by controversies over human rights abuses and political repression.



## International Diplomacy

Hassan II pursued a pragmatic foreign policy, navigating complex geopolitical tensions and strengthening Morocco's global relationships.



## Infrastructure Development

Under Hassan II, Morocco experienced significant investments in transportation, telecommunications, and other critical infrastructure projects.





# Economic and Social Developments

## Agricultural Sector

Morocco's traditional agricultural industry has evolved, with a focus on export-oriented crops and modern farming techniques.

## Tourism Growth

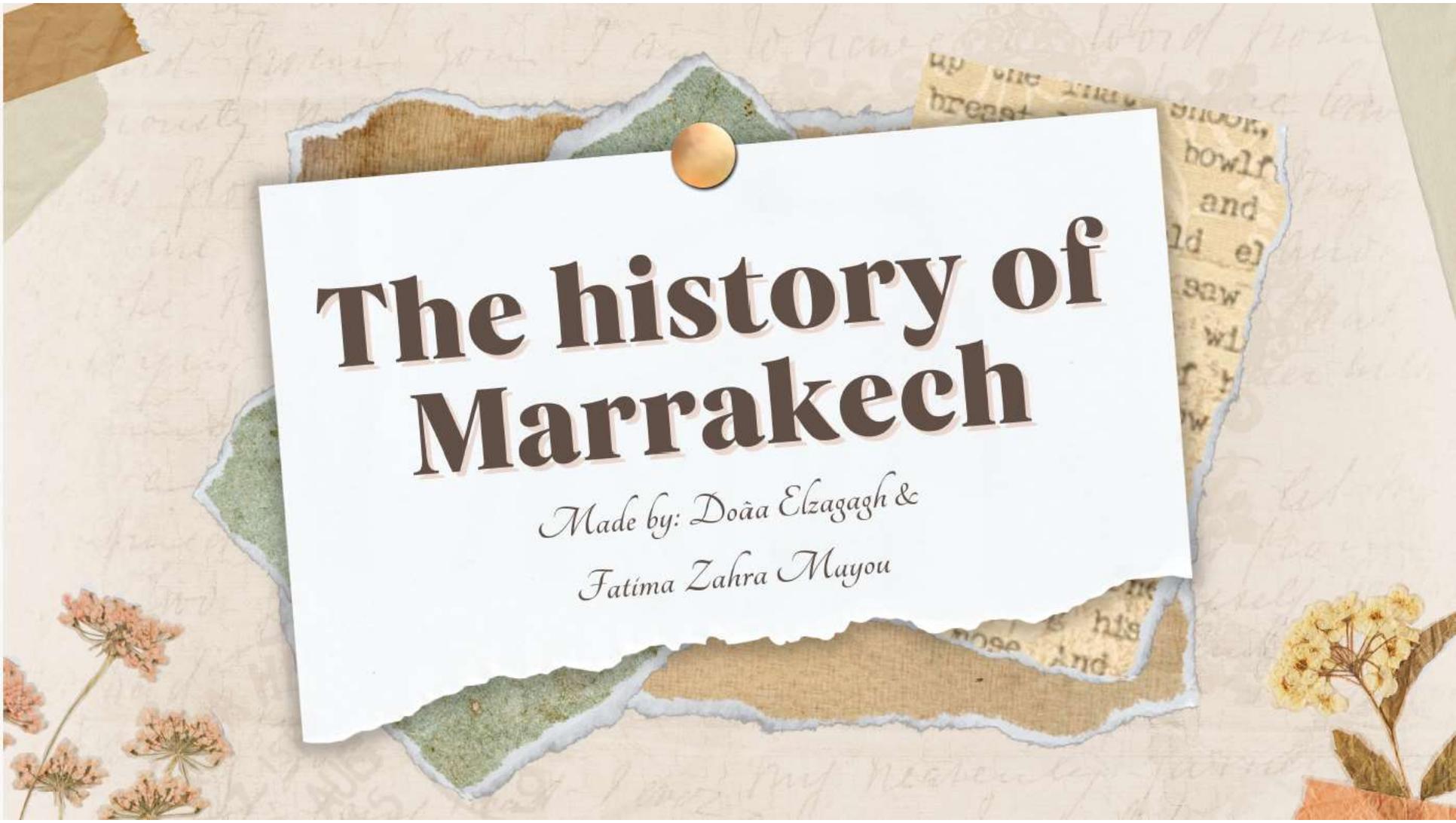
Morocco has become a popular tourist destination, with its rich cultural heritage, stunning natural landscapes, and vibrant cities attracting visitors from around the world.

## Urbanization Trends

Morocco has experienced rapid urbanization, with an increasing percentage of the population residing in cities and metropolitan areas.

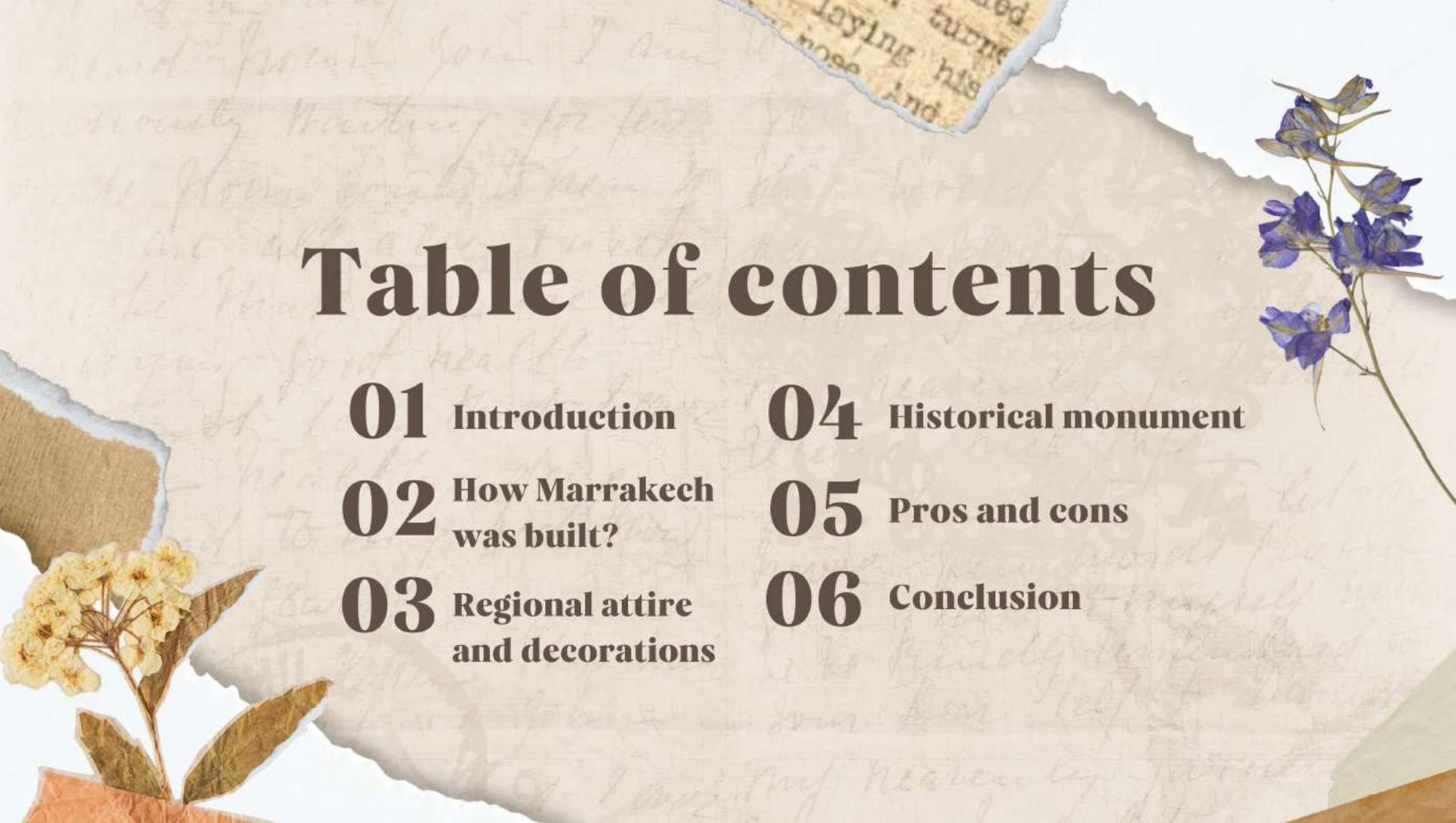
## Social Reforms

The Moroccan government has implemented various social and economic reforms aimed at reducing poverty, improving education, and enhancing the quality of life for its citizens.



# The history of Marrakech

*Made by: Doâa Elzagagh &  
Fatima Zahra Mayou*



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**02** How Marrakech  
was built?

**03** Regional attire  
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**04** Historical monument

**05** Pros and cons

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## Introduction:

The city of Marrakesh, also known as the red city or the city of Palms, is located in southern Morocco and is characterized by a moderate and humid climate in the winter, and a hot, dry climate in the summer.



# How Marrakech was built?

Marrakesh was founded in 1062 by Abu Bakr ibn Omar al-Lamtouni, leader and cousin of the Almorabit Sultan Youssef ibn Tashfin. During the reign of the Berber dynasty of the Almorabittin, many mosques and Islamic schools (Quranic schools) were built, developing the community into a commercial center for Morocco and sub-Saharan Africa.



# Regional attire and decorations:



## Morocca Djellaba:

The Djellaba may be found in other North African countries as well as Morocco, but it is still one of the most commonly worn items of clothing by Moroccans, it can be worn by both men and women.



## Gandora:

The gandora is similar to the Djellaba, it can be worn by people of both sexes and comes in various colors. It is more commonly worn in the summer months.



## Tackchita:

Another Moroccan item of clothing worn by women, the Tackchita is not an item for everyday wear, but is reserved for special occasions such as weddings.

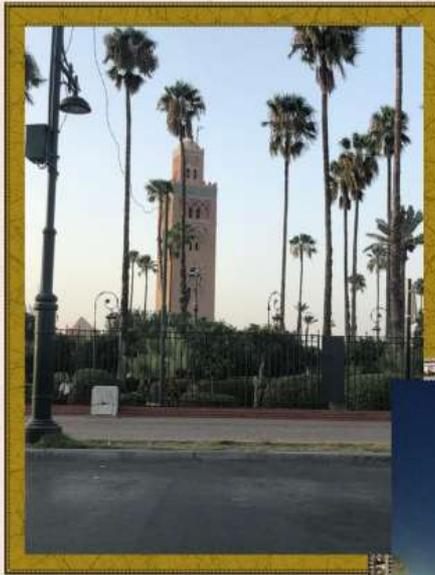
The background features a collage of elements: a piece of brown paper with a deckle edge, fragments of cursive handwriting in various colors, and two flowers. One is a purple bell-shaped flower on a thin stem in the upper left, and the other is a pink rose-like flower in the lower right. The central text is on a white rectangular area with a torn bottom edge.

# Historical monuments of Marrakech:

Marrakech is one of Morocco's most fascinating places to visit. It is the fourth largest city. Known as the pearl of the Moroccan South because of its historical monuments:

# KOUTOUBIA MOSQUE:

It is the largest mosque in Morocco, built in 1150 with a height of 65 meters, and to this day it remains a religious center for Muslims.



Koutoubia Mosque is in the middle of Marrakesh, near Jemaa El Fna Square.



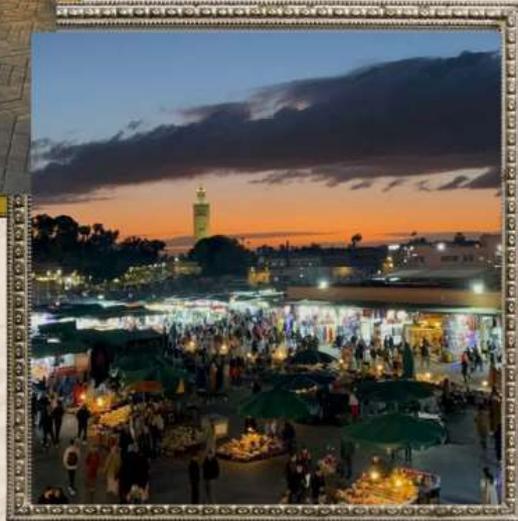


Jemaa El Fna is another famous place in Marrakech, it always attracts a million visitors to attend performances hosted by snake charmers, monkey trainers, storytellers, musicians and other popular artists.

# JAMAA EL FNA SQUARE:



Jemaa El Fna was included by UNESCO in 2001 as an immaterial cultural heritage of humanity.



# MENARA GARDEN:

Menara Garden is a large garden planted with olive trees. At the heart of this garden, a large basin at the foot of a pavilion serves as a reservoir of water to irrigate crops.

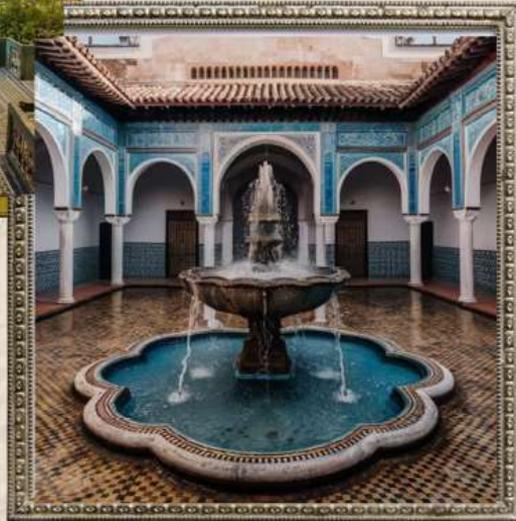


It is a very peaceful place, away from the noise of the city. It is also an ideal and a relaxing place for walking.



# BAHIA PALACE:

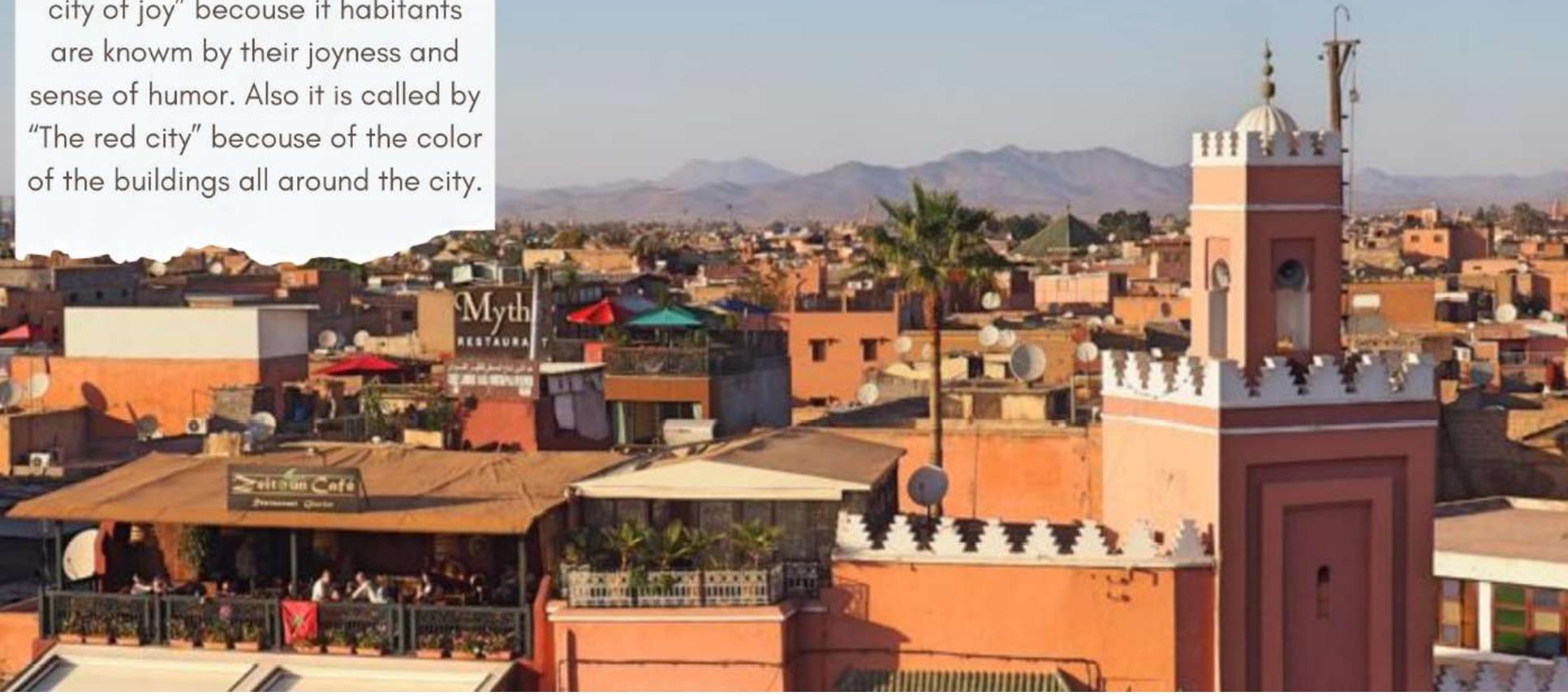
Bahia Palace is a royal palace in Marrakech, It consists of several buildings, each one has its own function, including reception halls, bedrooms, bathrooms, and lounges.



Bahia Palace is a remarkable example of traditional Arab architecture and is considered one of the most beautiful palaces in Morocco

## QUICK INFOMATION!

Marrakech is also called by “The city of joy” because it habitants are knowm by their joyness and sense of humor. Also it is called by “The red city” because of the color of the buildings all around the city.



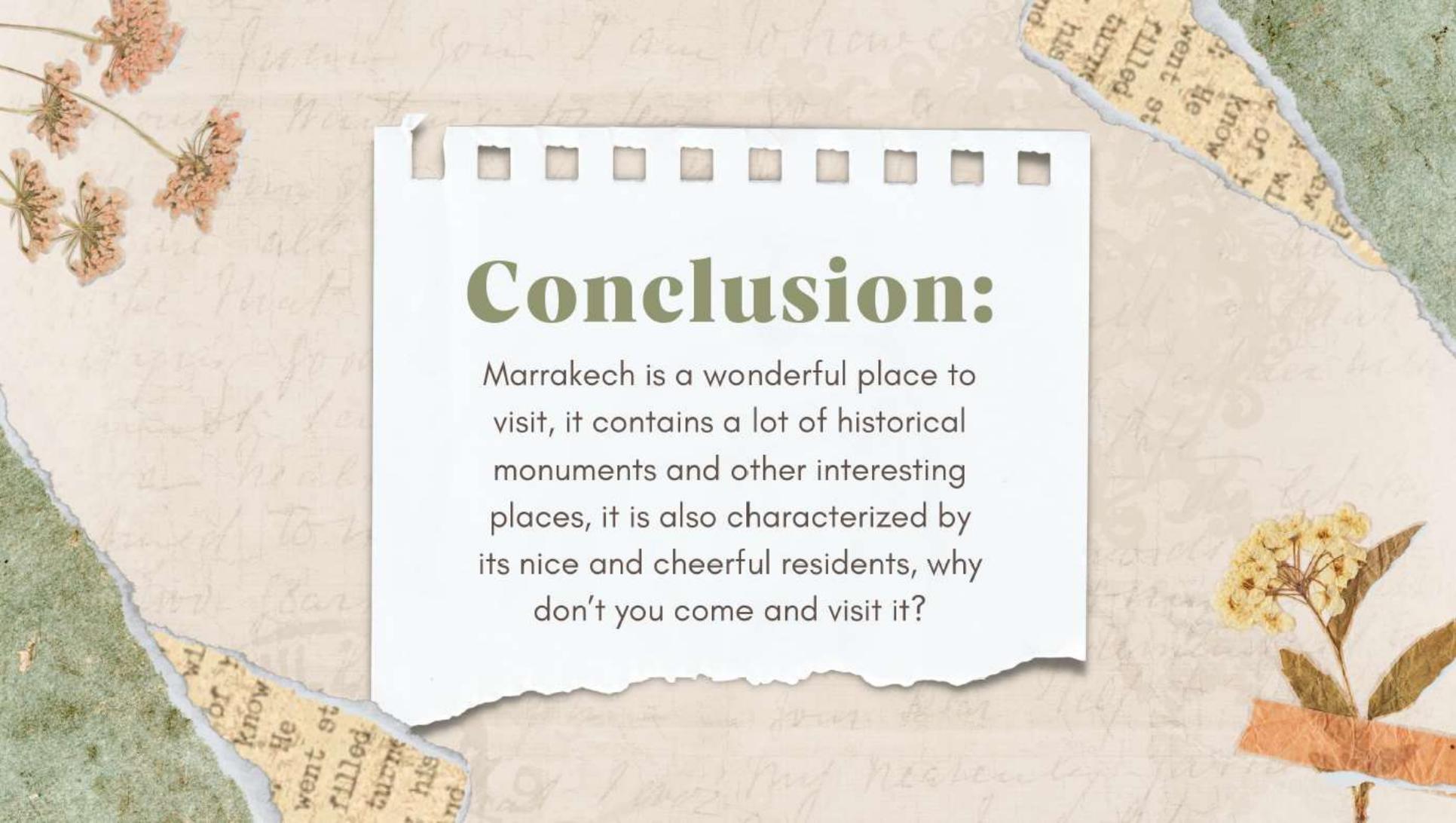
# Pros and Cons:

## PROS:

- \_ Natural and beautiful environment.
- \_ Means of transportation are available of all kinds.
- \_ Residents are welcoming and generous.
- \_ Education and medicine are available.

## CONS:

- \_ The noise because the city is big.
- \_ High population density.
- \_ Hot weather in summer.



# Conclusion:

Marrakech is a wonderful place to visit, it contains a lot of historical monuments and other interesting places, it is also characterized by its nice and cheerful residents, why don't you come and visit it?

LEARN  
PROJECT



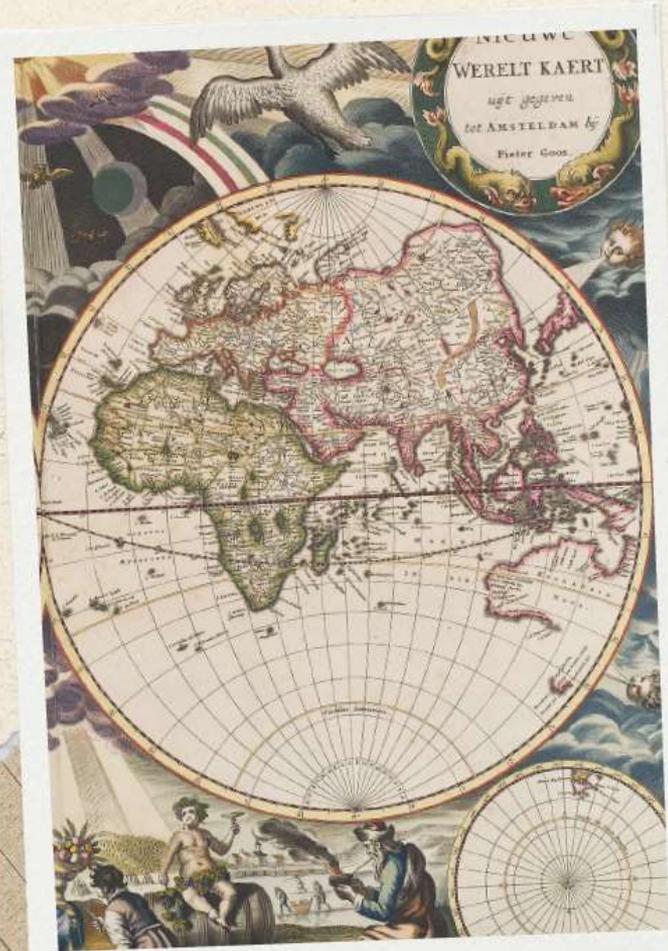
**Thank  
you :)**



# History of Casablanca city

----- *By Aya Irazan* -----





# Introduction

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**Casablanca is a beautiful and largest city in Morocco and country's economic and business centre. Located on the Atlantic coast of the Chaouia plain in the central-western part of Morocco.**

# History

Casablanca, Morocco's largest city, has a rich history shaped by its strategic location on the Atlantic coast. Originally settled by Amazigh, it was known as Anfa and became a significant trade center in the 7th century, it was destroyed by Portuguese, who later rebuilt it as a fortress called Casa Branca. After being abandoned in the 18th century, Sultan Muhammed ben Abdallah restored the city, naming it Dar el Baida. Under French colonial rule (1912-1956), Casablanca rapidly grew into a modern urban hub. Morocco's economic capital, blending its historical with contemporary development.







# Historical monument

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## Hassan II mosque

Hassan II mosque is one of the most famous historical monument in Casablanca. It was inaugurated in 1993 and named after King Hassan II, who commissioned its construction.



## Royal palace

The Royal palace of Casablanca is a prominent official residence of the King of Morocco, located in the Habous quarter of Casablanca



## Old Medina

The Old Medina of Casablanca is a historic quarter that represents the city's ancient origins and traditional Moroccan life.



## Eglise du Sacré-cœur

The Eglise du Sacré-cœur in Casablanca is a former Catholic church and an iconic architectural landmark in the city



# Conclusion

---

Casablanca is a city of contrasts, rich in history yet brimming with modern ambition. Its status as Morocco's economic and cultural hub positions it as a key player in Africa's future. In my opinion, I really love and enjoy to visit Casablanca, its one of my favorite cities in my country!



**Thank  
you!**

.....





# HISTORY OF AGADIR

By: Aicha Ouchen

## HISTORY



Agadir, a city on Morocco's west coast, has a rich history. It was first built by the Portuguese in 1505 as a small fortress. In 1541, the Saadian dynasty took it back and made it an important trade center between Morocco, Africa, and Europe.

In the 20th century, during French colonial rule, Agadir grew into a key business and industrial city. After Morocco gained independence in 1956, the city continued to develop.

However, on February 29, 1960, a strong earthquake destroyed most of the city and killed about 15,000 people. Agadir was rebuilt after the earthquake in a modern style and became a famous tourist destination, known for its beaches and nice weather.

Today, Agadir is an important city for tourism and business, combining its history with modern life.

***BEST PLACES IN  
AGADJR***

## **AGADJR OUFELLA**

Agadir Oufella is a historical site in the city of Agadir, Morocco, and is one of the main tourist attractions. The site is located on top of a hill overlooking the city and the Atlantic Ocean. It was once a defensive fortress called "Agadir Kasbah," built in the 16th century by the Saadian sultans.

The site was partially destroyed in the famous Agadir earthquake of 1960, but it still holds great historical value and attracts tourists who want to explore the city's history. From the top, visitors can enjoy stunning views of Agadir and the Atlantic Ocean.

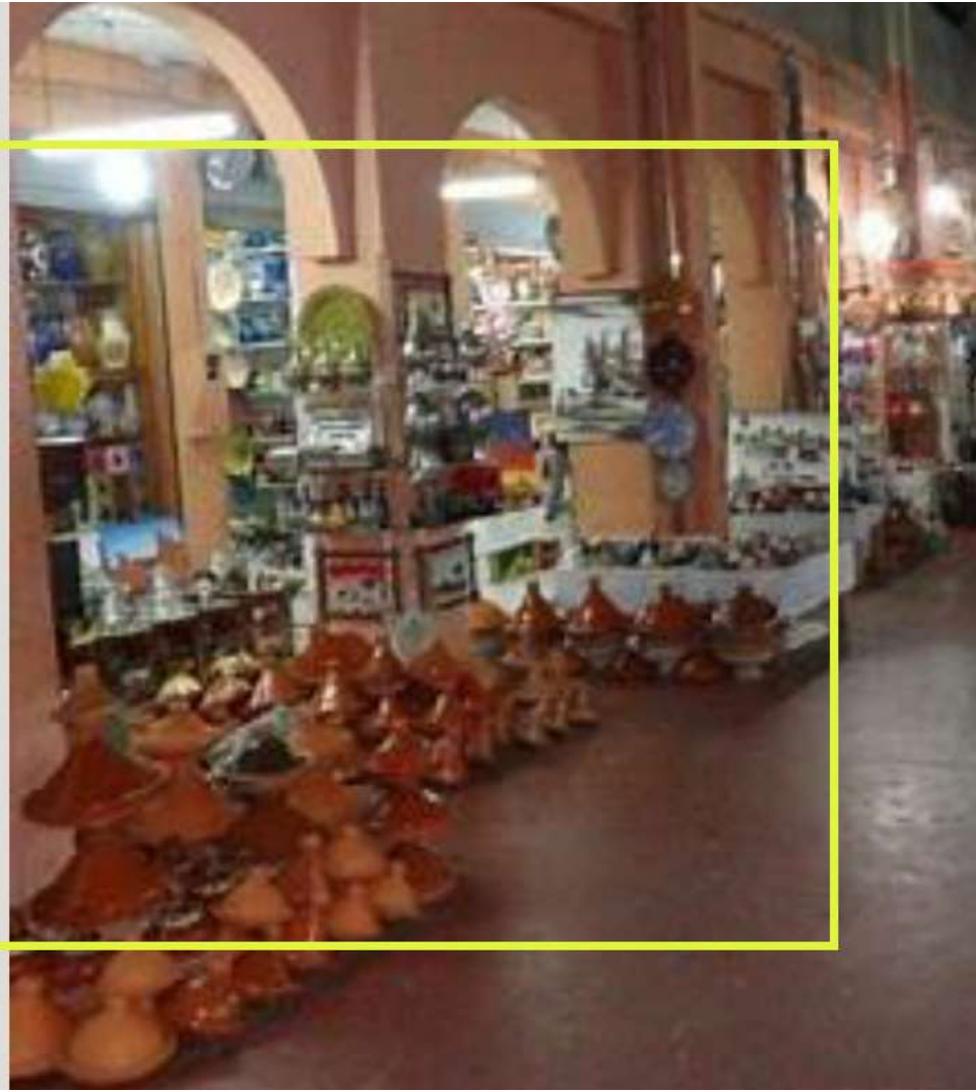


## ***SOUK EL HAD***

Souk El Had in Agadir is one of the biggest and most famous markets in the city. It is a popular place for shopping for both locals and tourists. The market is located in the center of Agadir and has more than 3,000 shops.

You can find many things in Souk El Had, like fresh fruits, vegetables, spices, clothes, household items, handmade crafts, furniture, and jewelry. The prices are also cheaper compared to other places.

The market is surrounded by high walls and has several main gates, giving it a traditional look. It has been renovated many times to make it safe and comfortable for visitors.

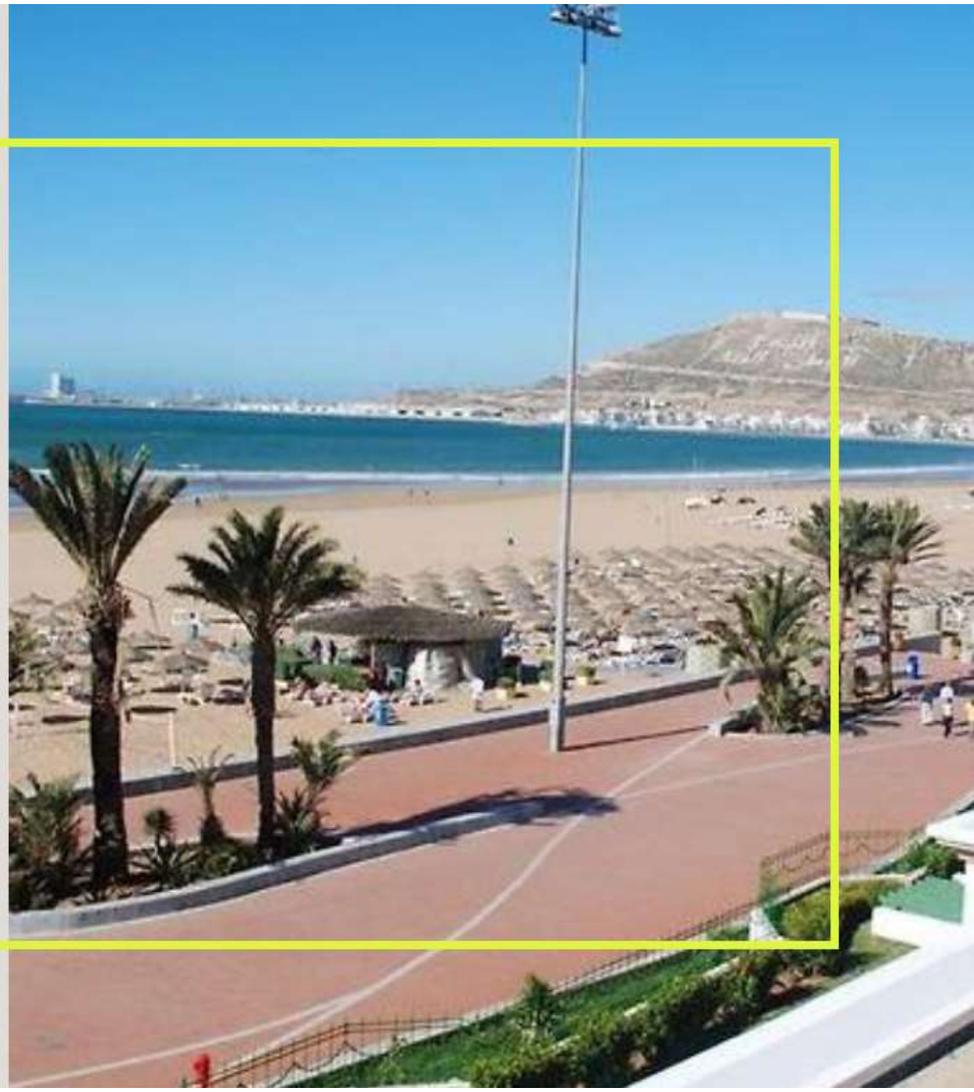


## ***AGADJR BEACH***

Agadir Beach is one of the most beautiful beaches in Morocco and a favorite destination for tourists from inside and outside the country. The beach stretches for about 10 kilometers and is known for its soft golden sand and clear blue waters.

Agadir Beach enjoys mild weather all year round, making it perfect for activities like swimming, surfing, horseback riding, or walking along the nearby promenade. The beach also offers excellent facilities, including luxury hotels, restaurants, and cafes with relaxing atmospheres and stunning views of the Atlantic Ocean.

Agadir Beach is not just a place to relax; it is also a venue for events and festivals throughout the year, offering visitors a unique experience.



A green pushpin is pinned to a piece of white, lined paper with torn edges. The paper is placed on a brown corkboard. The words "Thank You" are written in a bold, red, distressed font across the center of the paper. A faint watermark is visible behind the text.

**Thank You**

---

# **HISTORY OF MY COUNTRY.**



*PRESENTED BY:*

*FARAH ATTOUCHI*

## *The National Museum of Ceramics*

The National Museum of Ceramics is located in the City of Arts in the city of Safi, which is famous for its ceramics industry. The museum is known for its variety of ancient pottery, introducing tourists to it, and each decoration has a meaning. There is also a branch to introduce the history of Morocco and ceramics for 12 centuries.



It contains the work of the great potters in Safi. The museum is located in Dar Sultan, a landmark built in the 16th century. In recent times, it was moved to the City of Arts. During my visit to the museum, I was amazed by the diversity of history through the diversity of civilizations that Morocco has known and the beauty of pottery and the decorations engraved on it.





***Thank you***



# HISTORY OF TANGIER

Mouad Tiggui



# LIST OF CONTENTS

- Introduction
- History of Tangier
- interesting facts about tangier
- historical monuments
- Conclusion



# INTRODUCTION

Tangier is a Moroccan city located in the north of the Kingdom of Morocco on both coasts of the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. It is considered the third largest city in Morocco in terms of population. Tangier is distinguished by being a meeting point between the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean on the one hand, and between the European and African continents on the other hand.

# THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF TANGIER

The history of the city of Tangier dates back to the year 1320 by King Sophax, and the Phoenicians took it as their home during the fifth century, and by virtue of its strategic location, it has formed an important commercial pole from then until today, and this is due to its distinguished geographical location, where it overlooks the White Sea. The Mediterranean and the junction of this sea with the Atlantic Ocean, and its proximity to Spain, 14 nautical miles across the Strait of Gibraltar.

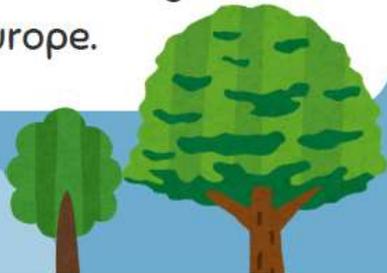




# INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT TANGIER



Tangier has been the summer site of the Moroccan royal residence since 1962. An important port and trade centre, the city has excellent road and rail connections with Fès, Meknès, Rabat, and Casablanca, as well as an international airport and regular shipping services to Europe.



# HISTORICAL MONUMENTS



The Port Center of Tangier City Port is located in the building of the old customs house of the Port of Tangier



The Caves of Hercules“, situated 14 Km west of the city of Tangier, are a place of stunning natural beauty and great archaeological significant. This is where the mythical figure, Hercules used to slept to rest from the 12 labors that was given to him by king Eurystheus of Tiryns

A stylized illustration of a city scene. In the foreground, a large white sign with a grey border is pinned to a blue background with two orange pushpins. The sign has the words "THANK YOU" written in large, bold, black, sans-serif capital letters. The sign is slightly tilted and has a small shadow underneath. The background is a bright blue sky with a large yellow sun in the upper left, several white clouds, and a few green leaves floating in the air. In the lower part of the image, there is a city skyline with various buildings, including a tall blue skyscraper, a brown building with a chimney, and a green car with a red and white striped roof. The overall style is flat and colorful.

# ***The history of Agadir***

- ✓ ***When was it first established ?***
- ✓ ***How did it change in time?***
- ✓ ***What improvements would you like to see in your city in the future?***

## *The history of the city*

*Agadir, a coastal city in Morocco, has a long and varied history. It was first inhabited by the Phoenicians and later the Romans, who used it as a trading port. In the 16th century, the Portuguese took control and built a fortress, but they were soon driven out by the Saadian dynasty. For many years, Agadir remained a small port town. However, in 1960, a devastating earthquake destroyed much of the city, killing thousands of people. Afterward, Agadir was rebuilt as a modern city. Today, it is a popular tourist destination known for its beautiful beaches and resorts, and it plays a key role in Morocco's economy, especially in fishing and agriculture.*

## Early History and Establishment of Agadir

**Agadir's history dates back to around the 10th century BCE when it was first established by the Phoenicians as a trading post. Due to its strategic location on the Atlantic coast, it became an important center for trade and maritime activities. Over time, the Romans also used the area for trade. In the 16th century, the Saadian dynasty, which ruled Morocco at the time, built a fortress known as the Kasbah of Agadir to protect the town and its port. This marked the beginning of the city's growth, as it became a more prominent settlement. Throughout its history, Agadir has been influenced by various cultures and civilizations, each leaving its mark on the city**

# *The Evolution of Agadir: From Ancient Port to Modern City*

*Agadir has undergone significant changes over time, evolving from a small trading post to a modern coastal city. Initially, established by the Phoenicians around the 10th century BCE, it was a strategic location for trade due to its proximity to the Atlantic Ocean. Under Roman influence, Agadir continued to serve as a key maritime trade hub. In the 16th century, the Saadian dynasty built a fortress to protect the town, marking the beginning of its growth into a fortified settlement.*

*However, Agadir's most dramatic transformation occurred in the 20th century. In 1960, a devastating earthquake destroyed much of the city, killing thousands and leaving it in ruins. This tragic event led to a complete reconstruction effort, with the Moroccan government planning and rebuilding Agadir as a modern city. The new Agadir was designed with wide streets, modern buildings, and a focus on tourism, transforming it into a major resort city. Today, Agadir is known for its beautiful beaches, thriving fishing industry, and growing tourism sector, reflecting its dynamic and resilient growth over the centuries.*

## Envisioning the Future of Agadir: Sustainable Growth and Development

***In the future, Agadir could see significant improvements that would enhance its growth and sustainability.***

***Focusing on eco-friendly tourism would help protect its natural beauty while attracting more responsible visitors.***

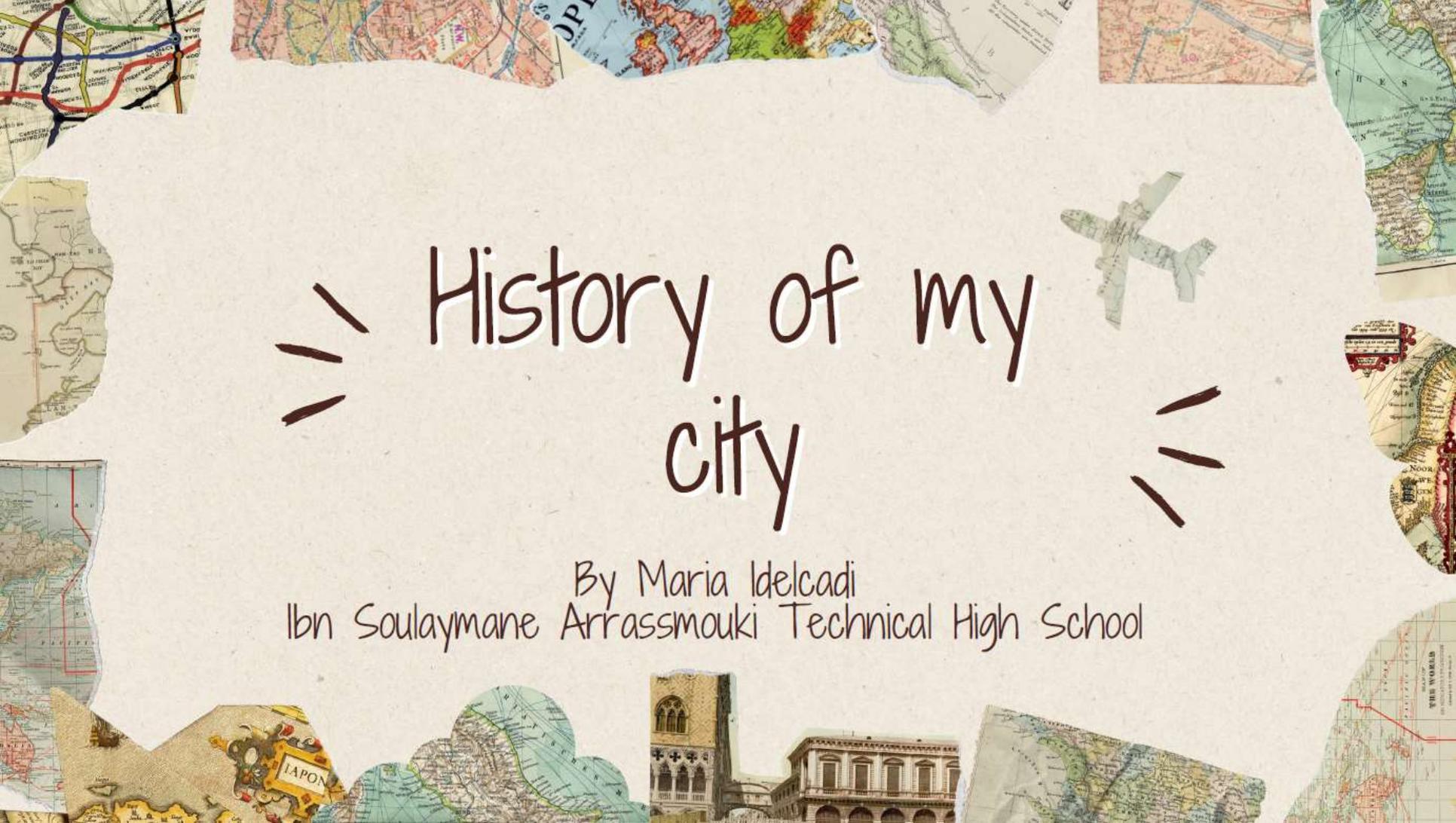
***Expanding public transportation, such as electric buses and bike lanes, would reduce traffic and pollution, making the city more livable. Investing in renewable energy, particularly solar power, could make Agadir more energy-efficient. Preserving its cultural heritage and promoting local arts would strengthen its identity.***

***Additionally, diversifying the economy by encouraging industries like technology and green businesses would create new job opportunities. Lastly, improving affordable housing, education, and healthcare would support the growing population and ensure a higher quality of life.***

*Thanks for watching*

*BY : IMRANE ABIDAR*





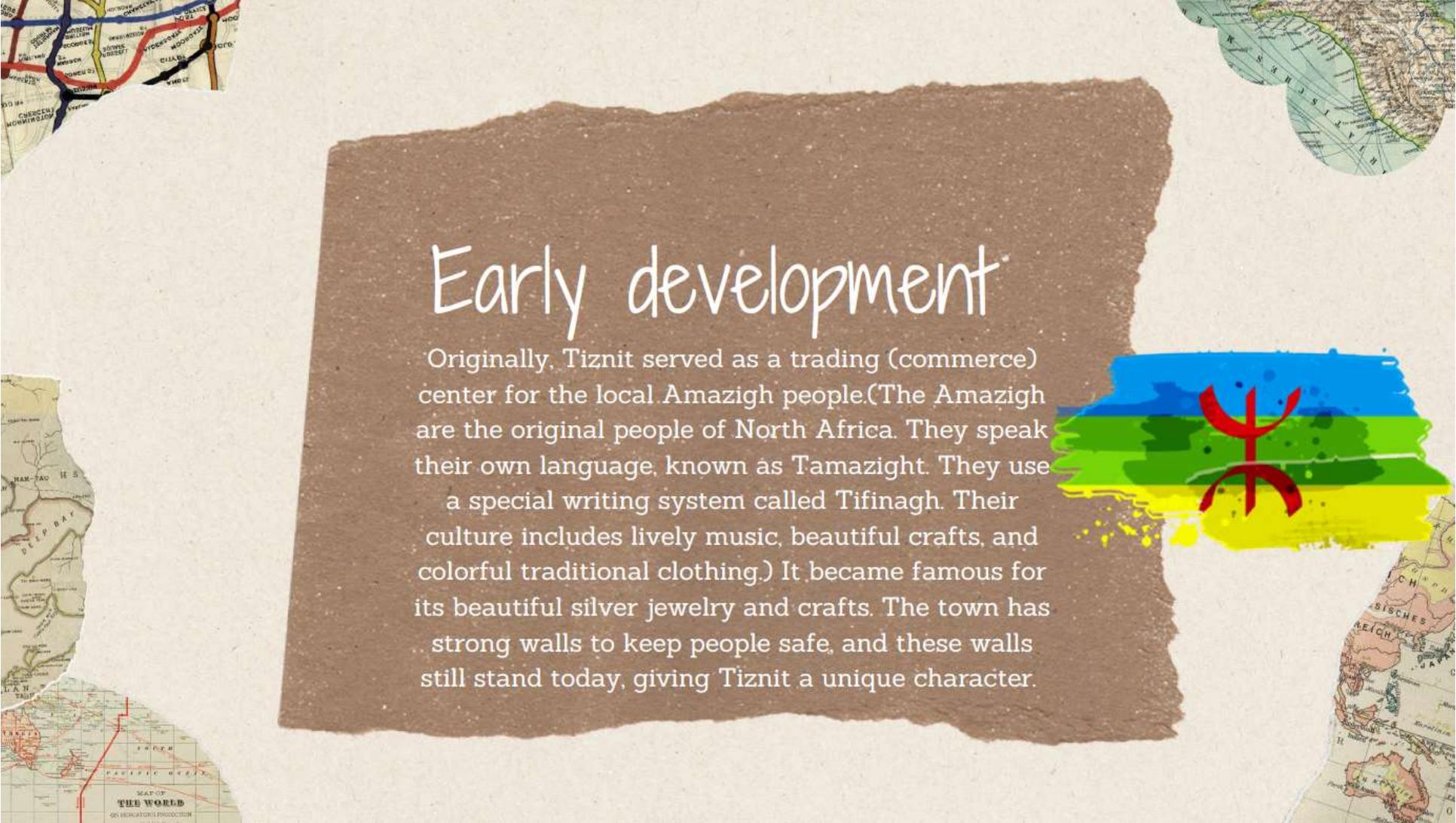
# History of my city

By Maria Idelcadi  
Ibn Soulaymane Arrassmouki Technical High School

# History of Tiznit

Tiznit is my hometown, located in southern Morocco. It was founded in 1881 by Sultan Hassan I. The goal was to protect against threats from the south.





# Early development

Originally, Tiznit served as a trading (commerce) center for the local Amazigh people. (The Amazigh are the original people of North Africa. They speak their own language, known as Tamazight. They use a special writing system called Tifinagh. Their culture includes lively music, beautiful crafts, and colorful traditional clothing.) It became famous for its beautiful silver jewelry and crafts. The town has strong walls to keep people safe, and these walls still stand today, giving Tiznit a unique character.

# Changes over time

French Protectorate (1912-1956):  
During this time, Tiznit was improved in infrastructure, like roads and schools. The French presence brought new changes and affected local culture.

After Independence (1956): Once Morocco gained independence, Tiznit continued to grow. The town became known for traditional crafts.

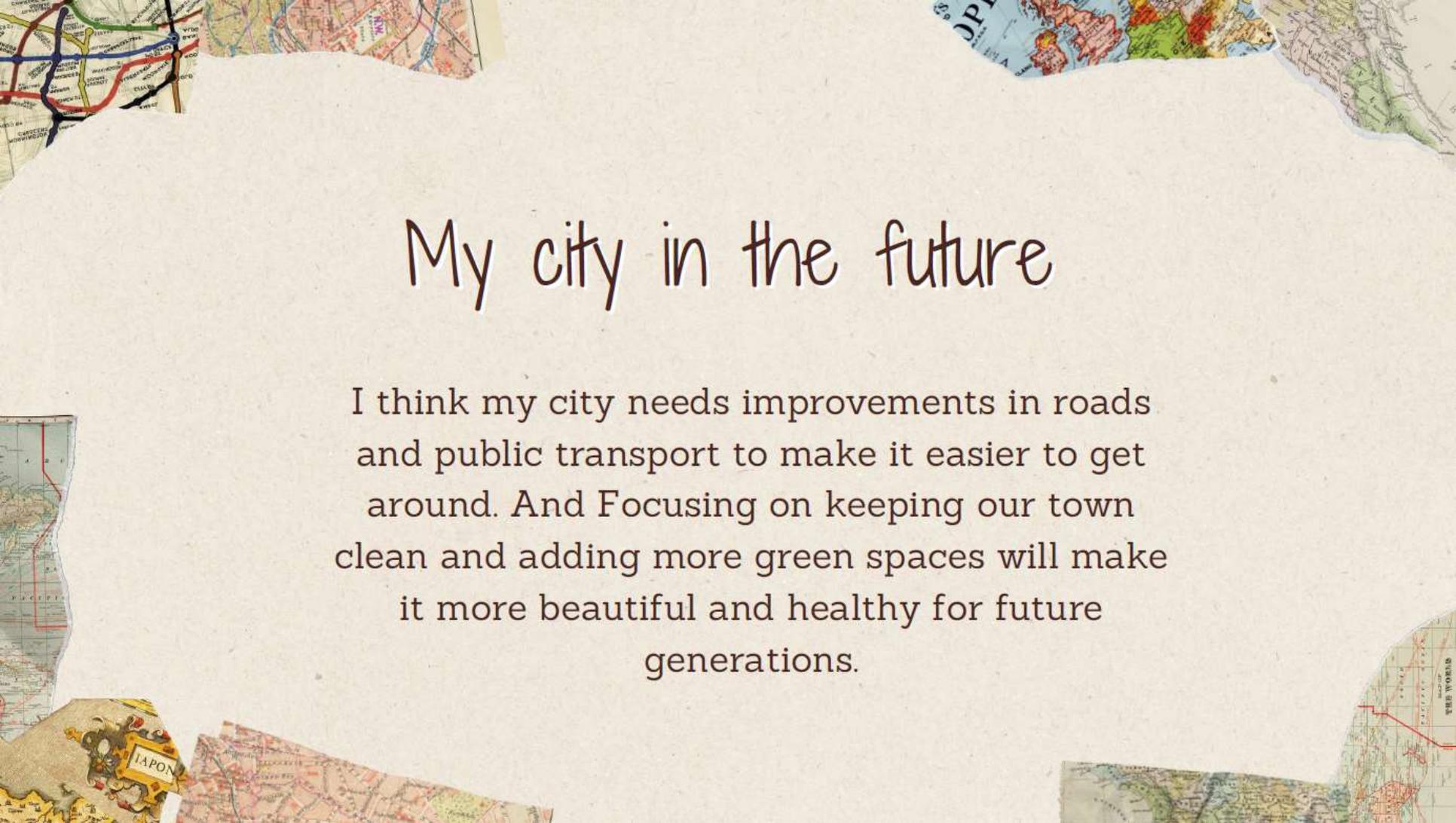


## Modern tiznit

Today, Tiznit is a lively place. The markets are busy. The Medina, with its tight streets and local shops, is a favorite spot for residents and visitors. The town also has festivals celebrating our Berber .

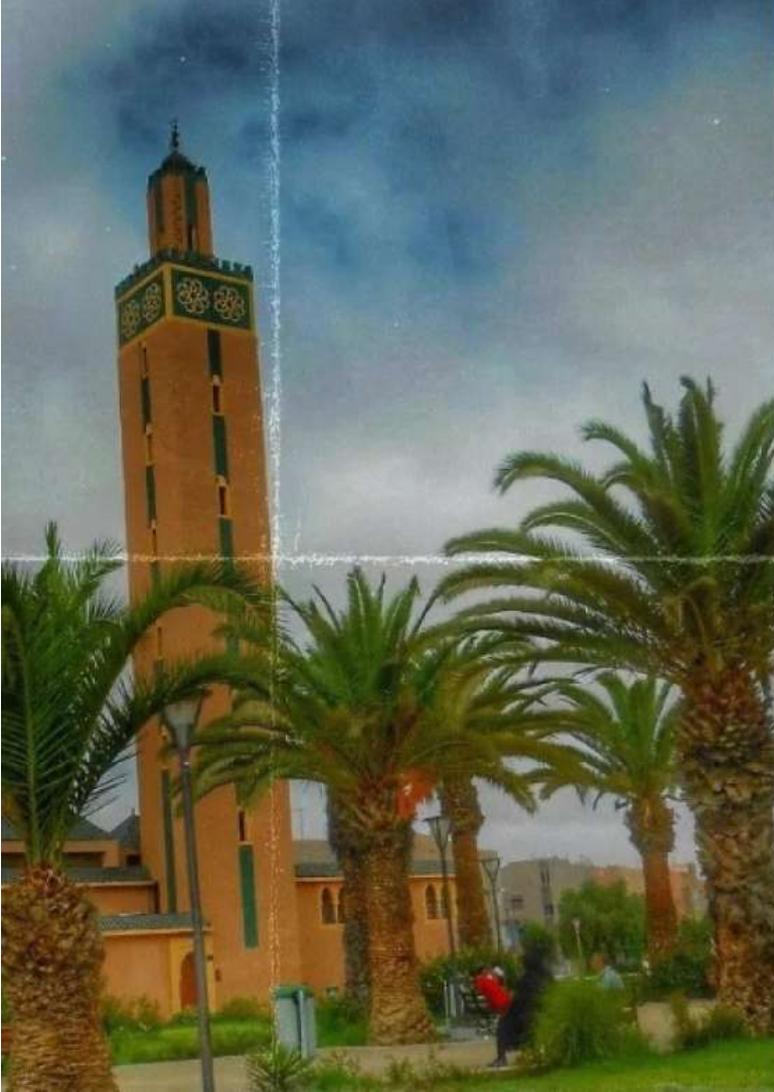
**Tiz**

**nit**



# My city in the future

I think my city needs improvements in roads and public transport to make it easier to get around. And Focusing on keeping our town clean and adding more green spaces will make it more beautiful and healthy for future generations.



I love my town, and I  
hope to see it thrive  
and grow while  
preserving its unique  
charm and heritage!

The background is a collage of various maps and geographical illustrations. At the top, there are several torn pieces of maps, including one with a network of red and blue lines, and another showing a world map with continents in different colors. On the right side, there's a map of the Americas and another with a circular design. At the bottom, there's a map of Japan with the word 'JAPON' on a yellow label, a map of the Pacific Ocean, and a map of the world titled 'THE WORLD'. In the center, there are two sets of three radiating lines, one on the left and one on the right, framing the text.

Thank  
you very  
much!

*The history of*

# Tiznit

----- *By Sarah Hanni* -----





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**01** Introduction .

**04** a capital full of  
cultures .

**02** How Tiznit was  
built ?

**03** The capital of  
silver .

**05** Historical  
monuments .



# Introduction

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**Tiznit, also nicknamed "the capital of silver", a city located in southwest Morocco, is a destination that charms visitors with its rich history, traditional crafts and captivating desert landscapes. Surrounded by spectacular natural regions, Tiznit offers an authentic immersion in Amazigh culture and Moroccan craftsmanship. Explore with me this city and its surroundings, where every corner tells a fascinating story.**



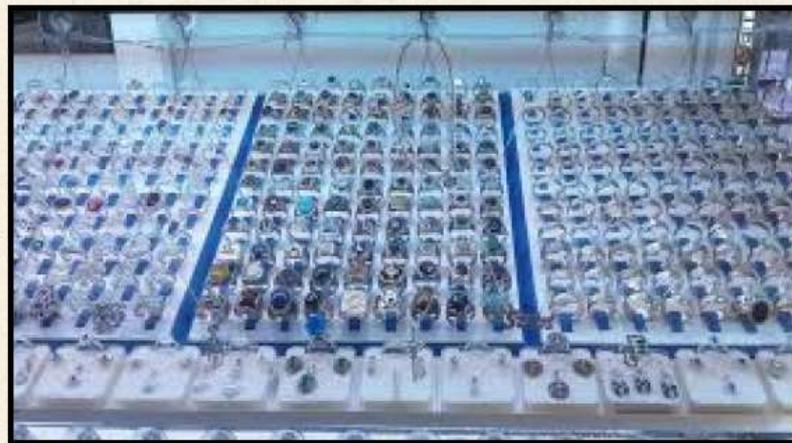


# How Tiznit was built ?

The ancient city of Tiznit dates back to the nineteenth century. It was founded by Sultan Moulay Hassan (1873-1894) in 1881. He wanted it as a base to extend his authority over the rebellious Berber tribes in the south. He ordered it to be surrounded by walls to ensure its security. After that, Jewish jewelry makers and goldsmiths settled there, and it became famous for the jewelry and adornments that they made.

# The capital of silver

The city of Tiznit is described as the “capital of silver,” because it is home to more than 500 traditional silversmiths. It still maintains its originality, the creativity of its makers’ fingers, and the skill of its craftsmen who transform silver into pieces of art that carry within them an ancient cultural heritage that combines the authenticity of the product, until it has become an integral part of the city's identity and culture, reflected in creativity in inexhaustible forms and templates.



The emblematic symbol of the city of Tiznit and of Amazigh heritage in general is this magnificent jewel called "TAZRZIT". It can be found everywhere as earrings, necklaces, bracelets and even as a simple decorative object.



# a city full of culture

For every country, traditional outfits have a timeless charm, especially on festive occasions, celebrating heritage with grace and style. For the city of Tiznit and Amazigh towns in general, the typical and traditional outfit for women is the one you see in the image. It highlights Berber women and honors our culture and heritage.





# Historical monuments

## Ain Zerka



The blue spring (in English) of Tiznit has now become a place of attraction. While the children play, the mothers chat and relax while contemplating the waterfall. The sound of the water and the plants are elements that beautify the place. The source is a phonically particular space: it opposes the sound hierarchy of the medina.

## Khalifi Palace



It is one of the main historical landmarks within the ancient city. It was built at the end of the 19th century after the completion of the construction of the city wall. The palace was used as a place for the Sultan's residence in the south. A group of statesmen succeeded the Caliph in this position.



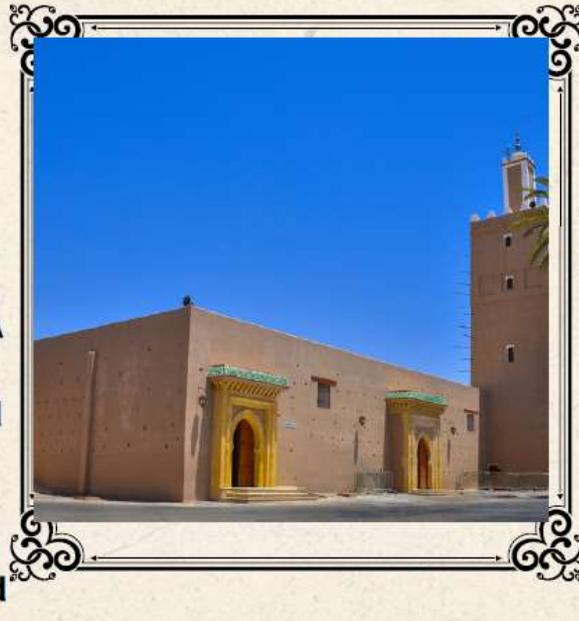
# Historical monuments

## Kasbah Arnaj



**Kasbah Arnaj played multiple functions over time (an administrative prison, a training center, then a municipal park). A project was recently launched to transform it into an art museum, with an exhibition hall and a training center in Moroccan handcrafts**

## The grand Mosque

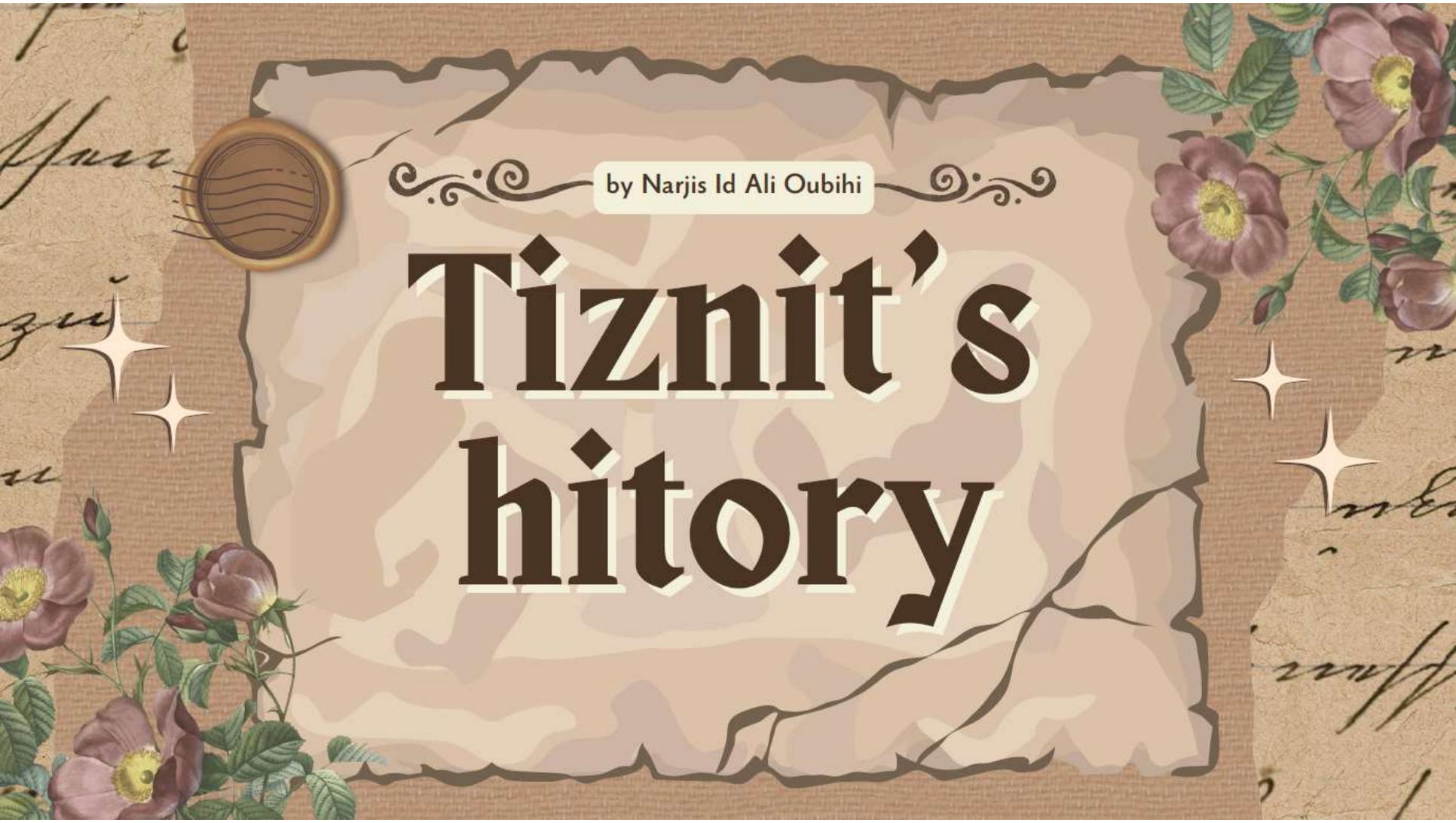


**The mosque is located in the heart of the first nucleus of the city of Tiznit, in the Eddalha neighbourhood, which makes it a witness to the history of the ancient city, whose neighborhoods appear from above its 16-meter-high (5-storey) minaret, while the paths in the middle of it look like a beehive. In addition to the prayers that are held in it morning and evening, the Grand Mosque is the first mosque in the city in which Friday prayers are held, and its prominent feature has remained the large turnout for the regular lesson sessions inside it .**

**Thank  
you!**

---





by Narjis Id Ali Oubihi

# Tiznit's history

# About the city

Tiznit also called "Silver City" is a small city in southern Morocco, known for its history and traditional way of life. It is surrounded by the beautiful Atlas Mountains and is close to the Atlantic coast. Tiznit is famous for its silver jewelry, which is made by local artisans . The city has old walls and gates, adding to its historic charm.



# It's history



**Tiznit has a rich history that returns back to the late 19th century. It was founded in 1882 by the Sultan Moulay Hassan I . The city was established as a military and administrative stronghold, designed to protect the southern regions of Morocco from external threats, particularly from the expanding European powers during that time**

**Over the years, Tiznit developed into an important center for trade, crafts, and culture. The city's historic old medina (old town), with its gorgeous streets and traditional markets, still reflects its rich past. Today, Tiznit is a mix of the old and the new, with modern development alongside well-preserved historic structures**

The walls of Tiznit, built in 1881 using local stone, feature a design that is both functional for defense and visually striking. Standing around 6 meters (approximately 20 feet) tall in many areas, the walls are interspersed with square towers placed at regular intervals. These towers were used as observation posts, allowing guards to keep watch over the surrounding landscape. The walls also have several gates, which were once shut at night to ensure the safety of the town



Al Ain Azarka (The Blue Spring) is a natural freshwater spring located in the old city of Tiznit known for its crystal-clear water. This vital water source, emerging from underground aquifers, has been crucial to the local population for centuries, supplying water for drinking, irrigation, and agriculture in the otherwise dry region. The spring holds both historical and cultural importance, serving as a gathering place for local communities. Today, it also attracts visitors for its scenic beauty and peaceful atmosphere, making it an essential part of the area's natural and cultural heritage.



Kasbah Aghnaj is an old fortified village in the old city of Tiznit besides Al Ain Azarka built from local stone and clay, this kasbah was made to protect its people and provide a place to live. It has tall walls, narrow paths, and watchtowers for defense. While not as famous as other kasbahs, it has great cultural and historical importance. Today, people visit Kasbah Aghnaj to see its traditional architecture and learn about its history.



[www.reallygreatsite.com](http://www.reallygreatsite.com)

**Thank  
you**





*The history of my  
city*

Made by: Omayma Ben Brahim

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- Introduction
- How Tiznit was founded
- Historical monuments in Tiznit
- Jewelery in Tiznit
- Population
- Conclusion

# Introduction

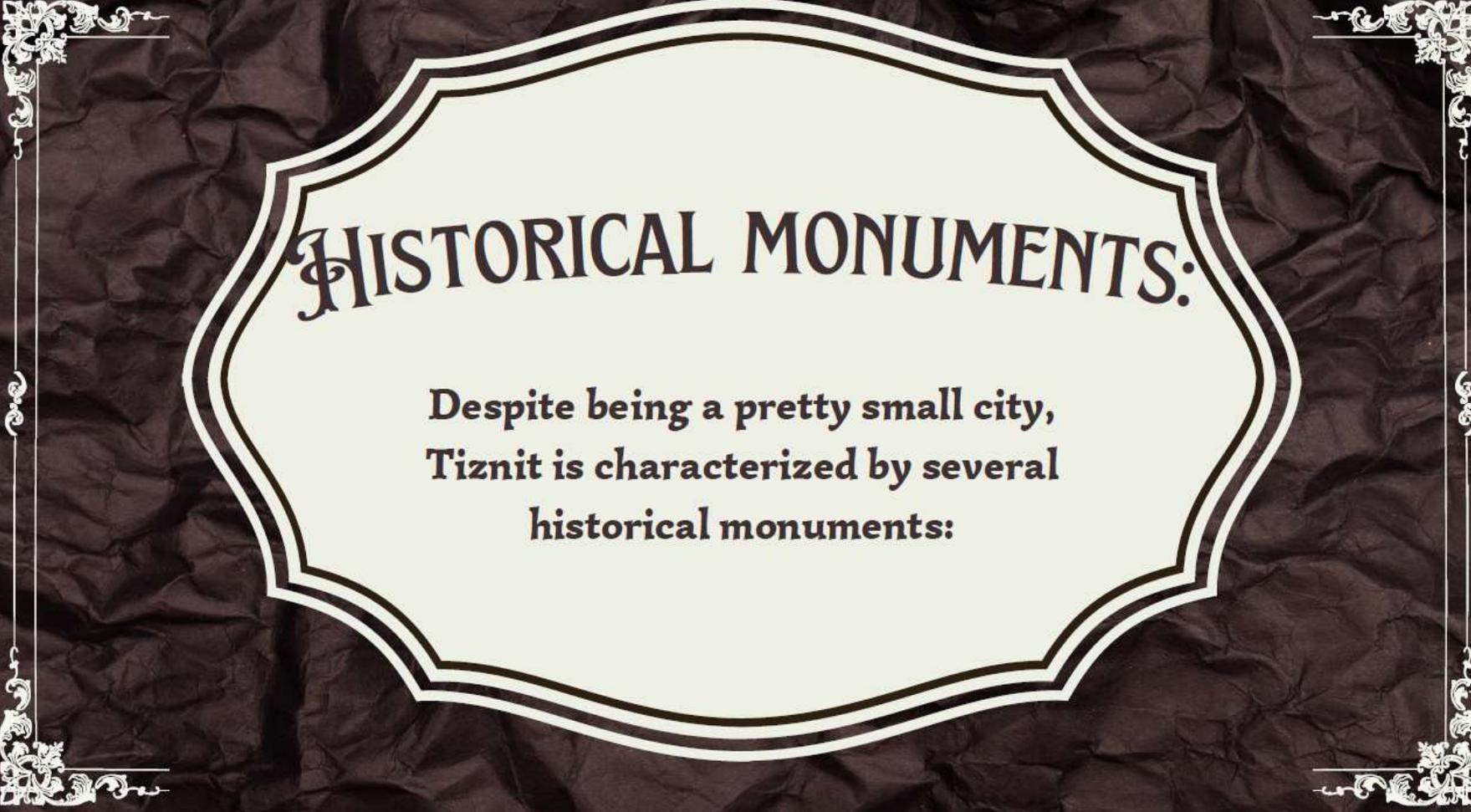
Tiznit is a city in southern Morocco. It's strategically situated between the Atlantic coast and the Atlas mountains. The city offers a pleasant climate and is home to one of the most friendly locals you would ever meet in Morocco.



# *How Tiznit was founded*

Legend has it that Tiznit was originally founded by Fatima Tiznita. However, the main town, which dates back to 1882, was established by the great reforming sultan Moulay Hassan ( 1837 ; 1894 ) to strenghten the Alawite Dynasty's authority on the southern part of the country.





# **HISTORICAL MONUMENTS:**

**Despite being a pretty small city,  
Tiznit is characterized by several  
historical monuments:**

# The old Medina

The old medina of Tiznit is enclosed by a wall of five historic gates: Bab Aglou, Bab el Khemiss, Bab Targa, Bab el Maadar and Bab Oulad Jerrar. All of these gates are of Alawite tradition and strongly resemble those of the city of Essaouira.



# Ain Zerka: The blue spring

Ain zerka, the blue spring is a natural spring around which four nomadic tribes settled to form Tiznit at the end of the 19th century. The site, thanks to the water source, benefited from lush vegetation.



# The Kasbah of Aghenaj



In the medina of Tiznit, you will find the imposing Kasbah of Aghenaj. It is the Caïd Mohamed Aghenaj who gave it its name and it is one of the most important historical faces of the medina of Tiznit. The latter engaged in a military campaign around the Oued Massa, and had decided to install his troupes there to facilitate their access to the Tiznit water source.

Meanwhile, the Kasbah of Aghenaj had several functions over time ( administrative prison, training center and municipal park ). Today it remains at the heart of Tiznit's life and has been the subject of major rehabilitation works. Built on more than 6000 square meters, protected by a large of beaten earth with its five reinforcement towers. It overlooks the " Blue Spring "

# Jewelery in Tiznit

Tiznit is popular for its ornate daggers, swords and most importantly Berber jewelery, which constitutes one of the richest expressions of culture in Morocco.

These jewelery are beautiful made with colorful patterns by local artisands. This historic town is one of Morocco's most signifivcant centers for jewelery.



# Population



**This historic town has a population of about 55000 people. Locals are welcoming and fun to be with. They are well known for their craftsmanship.**

# Conclusion

Tiznit is a beautiful city, with several places to visit. The atmosphere here is mostly calm and peaceful, and tourists are always welcome. I hope you will come and visit someday.



A decorative white frame with a double-line border in a dark red color. The frame has a scalloped top and bottom and a rectangular cutout on the left side. At the top center of the frame is a small, intricate decorative flourish. A fountain pen nib, with a dark red handle and a gold-colored tip, is positioned as if writing the text.

*Thank You*

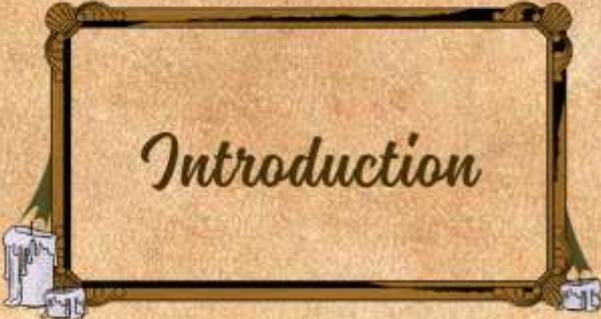


# *History of Tuznit*

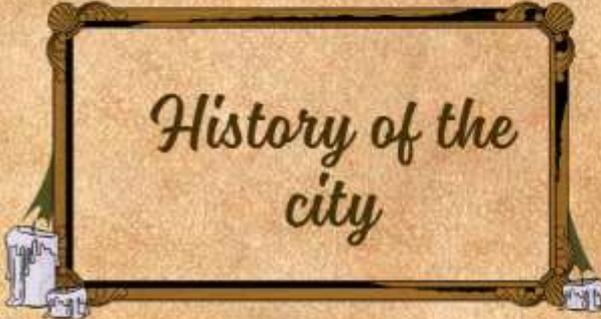
*by Douaa Sique*

*Ibn Soulaymane Arrasmouki Technical High school*

# Presentation Contents

A decorative rectangular frame with ornate corners and two lit candles at the bottom left. The text is written in a cursive font.

*Introduction*

A decorative rectangular frame with ornate corners and two lit candles at the bottom left. The text is written in a cursive font.

*History of the  
city*

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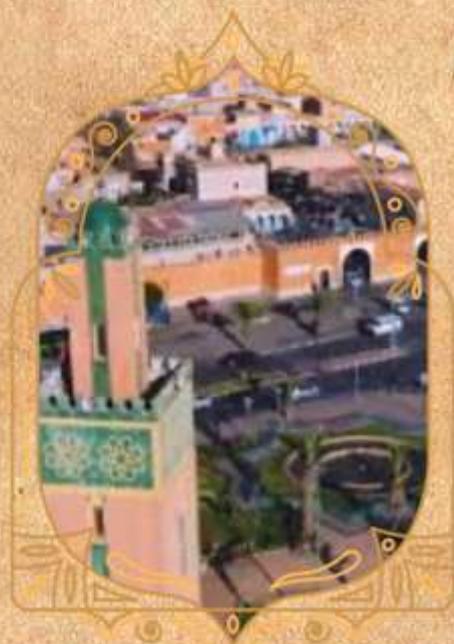
*The city through  
time*

A decorative rectangular frame with ornate corners and two lit candles at the bottom left. The text is written in a cursive font.

*My city in the  
future*

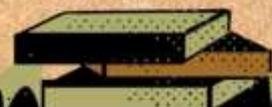
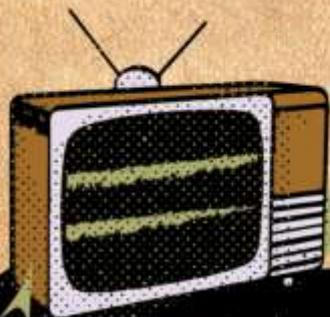
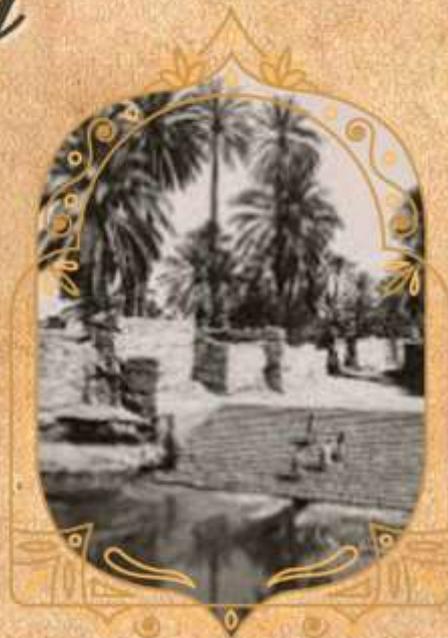
# Introduction

*Tiznit is a Moroccan city located in the middle of Morocco. It's an Amazigh city where its inhabitants preserve their heritage like silver jewelry for which it is famous and due to that it's called the Silver Capital . For your information, this wonderful city is my hometown.*



# History of the city

*King Hassan I founded Tiznit in 1882, to prevent the European attacks. The majority of people believe that the origin of the city's name back to a woman called Tiznit. And they also think that she was the first one who lives there.*



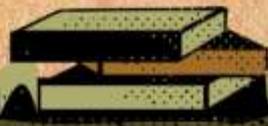
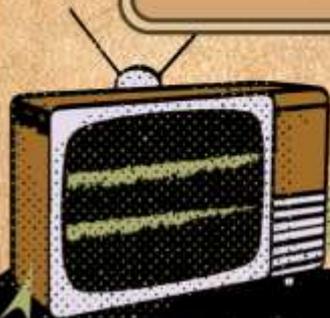
# *Tiznit through time*

## **In the past**

*Tiznit had an excellent geographical location, as it was near the coast of the Atlantic Ocean; the thing that made it a cammercial passage.*

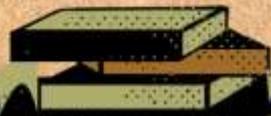
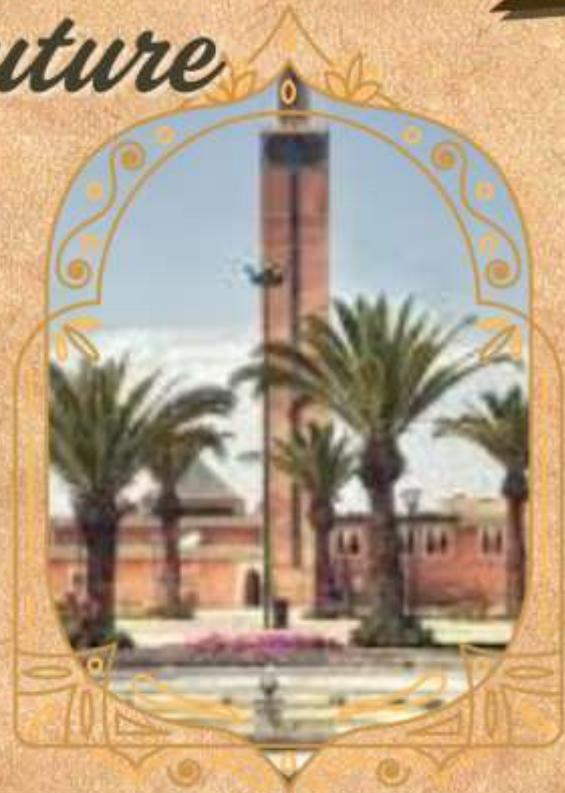
## **currently**

*the city's areas have exciting beaches; so the surfers practice thier hobby from all over the world, and have also caves and caverns for snipers.*



# *My city in the future*

*I hope to see in the future in my city more advanced transportation, more advanced shops, factories and Entertainment like Playgrounds,*





*I love my city and  
I'm proud to be  
from it.*



*Thank  
You*



# History of Your City/Country

by [Adam Attajaida](#)

# Tiznit: A Moroccan City of Crafts and Culture

Join us as we explore the rich history, culture, and traditions of Tiznit, a city steeped in beauty and heritage. Our journey will take us through its fascinating past, unique architecture, and thriving trade center. Get ready to be captivated by the stories of Tiznit's resilience and the enduring spirit of its people.



# Geographical Location and Climate

## Southwest Morocco

Nestled in the heart of southwestern Morocco, Tiznit enjoys a privileged position near the Atlantic coast and the Anti-Atlas mountain range. Its coastal proximity influences its temperate climate, with warm summers and mild winters.

## Temperate Climate

Tiznit's climate is characterized by sunny days and mild temperatures year-round. The area benefits from the moderating influence of the ocean, creating a pleasant environment for both residents and visitors.

# Tiznit's Role in Moroccan Resistance

1

## 1. A Center of Resistance

Tiznit played a pivotal role in the Moroccan resistance against colonial rule. The city became a strategic hub for the movement, providing refuge for fighters and a base for coordinating efforts.

2

## 2. Courage and Resilience

The people of Tiznit demonstrated remarkable courage and resilience in the face of oppression, contributing significantly to the ultimate success of the independence struggle.



# Tiznit's Architecture and Crafts



## Fortified Walls

Tiznit's iconic fortified walls, built in the 19th century, are a testament to its strategic importance. These imposing structures provided protection and have become a symbol of the city's resilience.



## Silver Craftsmanship

Known for its exceptional silver craftsmanship, Tiznit boasts talented artisans who continue to create stunning jewelry, ornaments, and household items using traditional techniques.



# A Thriving Commercial Center



## Silver Trade

Tiznit has long been a hub for the silver trade, with its artisans renowned for their skill and artistry. The city's traditional silver jewelry is highly sought after both locally and internationally.



## Textile Trade

The city also boasts a thriving textile industry, with skilled weavers producing high-quality rugs, blankets, and other fabrics using traditional techniques and natural dyes.

# The Silver Trade of Tiznit City

Journey with us to the heart of Morocco's silver trade, where ancient craftsmanship meets modern enterprise in the charming city of Tiznit. Explore its history, its vibrant marketplace, and the challenges faced by its skilled artisans. Discover how the city's unique silver legacy continues to thrive.



# Cultural and Culinary Traditions



Thank you

# History of our city – Edineț, Republic of Moldova

Presentation made by:  
Caraji Nicoleta & Iosip Veronica,  
members of *The Insight Squad*  
from the “Mihai Eminescu” Theoretical Lyceum  
(Edineț city, Republic of Moldova)



THE INSIGHT SQUAD  
I EARN 2024

# Quick info dump!

- *Where is Edineț located?*

In the northern region of Republic of Moldova, and it is the capital of the Edineț district.

- *Who is its mayor?*

Its mayor is Constantin Cojocari.

- *How many schools does it have?*

Without counting the artistic schools, it has five schools – one middle school (grade 1- 9) and 4 high schools (grade 1 – 12).

- *What's something unique about it?*

Its electric bicycle renting system and its new inter-urban bus system.

- *What is its population count?*

Its population count is of 15.520.

*! Now please stay with us to find out more about Edineț ;)*



# What we're gonna talk about?

**01**

## *How it all started*

What was the process of the city's establishment like and how did it develop

**02**

## *Regional attire and decorations*

What were the clothes and house decorations specific for the northern region

**03**

## *Marking events*

What historical event influenced our city the most

**04**

## *Current-day Edineţ*

How's it looking now?

**05**

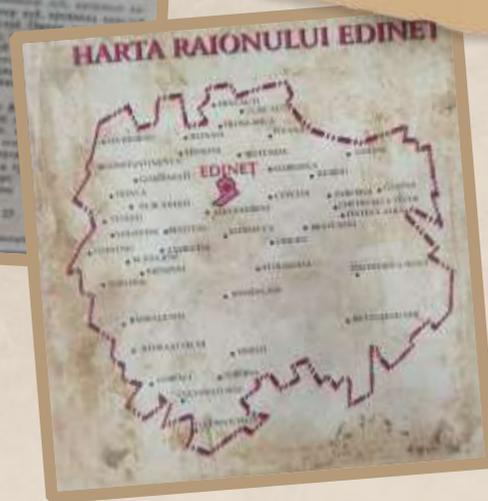
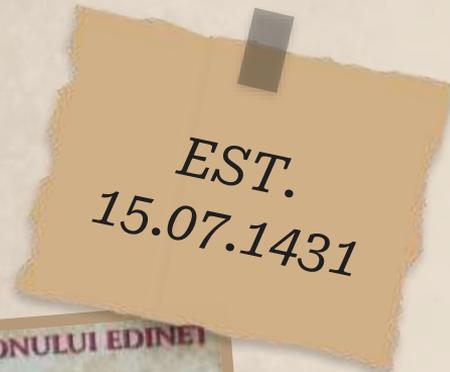
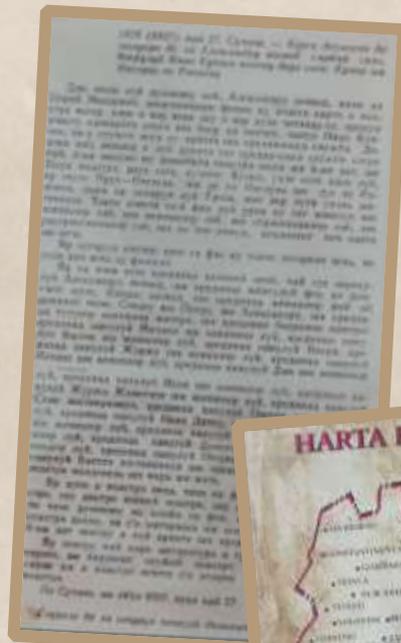
## *Conclusions*

Generalisations of all the matters mentioned before

01

# How it all started

What was the process of the city's establishment like and how did it develop





# Taking the first steps

The first ever documented mention of Edineț was in the *gramot* of 15th July, 1431, in which Moldova's *voivode* **Alexander the Good** gifts Ivan Cupcici 14 villages (with their old borders) and some deserted places, for him to establish new villages in them and an apiary. According to this document, the old name given to Edineț was Viadineți.

Though there is another document, a more convincing one, dating on 18th of August 1690, in which Constantin Movilă entrusts Cozma Plop with the city's old territory. The historical effect of this document is that through it we can see when the toponym Viadineți becomes Iadineți.

After some time, the name “Edineț” finally starts popping up, having its origins back in the year of 1763, and has come to be the present-day name of the city.

## **#Dictionary:**

**“gramot”** - old type of document in Moldova used for officially acknowledging the existence or the rights of someone/something;

**“voivode”** - Slavic term for a military commander or a ruler of a territory.

## A 360 degree change



The one who was responsible of the durable development of the premature city called Edineț starting from the end of the XIXth century until the start of the XXth century was actually a woman, contrary to the gender norms of that time.

***Sofia Kozîîn*** was the daughter of a noble family and the heiress of the Edineț estate.

The current building of the Edineț municipality's city hall was her mansion. The local church, which functions up until now, was built in the year 1870 and completely financed by Sofia.

On her initiative and through her diligent conduct, the streets and the neighbourhoods took up on a square configuration, becoming broader and straighter, in comparison with the old roads, that were tangled, circular and chaotically traced.



***The “Grigore Vieru”  
Middle School***



***The “Vasile Alecsandri” Park***

In the year 1872 took place the transfer of the theological seminary from Balți to Edineț, in the current buildings of the “Grigore Vieru” Middle School and “Dimitrie Cantemir” Theoretical Lyceum. It was the first school of this type, and it was strictly a boys school. The outstanding and delightful “Vasile Alecsandri” Park of Edineț was before the orchard of Ms. Kozițin, once again.

02

# *Regional attire and decorations*

What were the clothes and house decorations specific for the northern region





From the information we gathered when visiting our local museum, we came to know of the basic and most specific elements of our national attire in the northern region.

To put it briefly, in the North the most common and adored floral symbols were roses – all kinds of roses – as they symbolized love, compassion, and kindness. They were present on both our national shirts, called “ie”, and on our national hand-made carpets. Thankfully, the housewives who made the carpets in that era never forgot to embroider their initials and the year in which they finished their work, giving us insights on the period in which they were made.

Speaking about the national shirts (ie) and our national skirts (catrința), they were customized by occasion, age and time of the year in which they were worn, For example, young girls would wear brighter colours, shorter skirts and tighter clothes overall, while married women would wear equally beautiful attires, but in more neutral nuances with longer skirts and a bit more looser clothes. Grieving women, though, will have to wear their shirts with black embroideries on them, as a symbol of grief.



Speaking about our national carpets and even pillows, they also had the main floral motifs be roses, as they were a common motif in the North region. All of the items you see in the images formed together the components of ***casa mare*** (the big house).

**#Dictionary:**

***“casa mare”*** - the largest and most beautiful room in peasant houses, intended for guests and celebrations. The peasants did not live in it. Here the householders received guests with aromatic wine and traditional dishes

# 03

## *Marking events*

What historical event influenced our city the most



What is truly worth mentioning is how the Jewish population changed the trajectory of the city in both positive ways, and, indirectly, in negative ways.

We all know how poorly treated were the Jewish people in the XXth century, even before the Holocaust. That is why a lot of Jews were exiled from their countries and had come to Moldova, specifically Edineț. They settled here, and came to have a significant impact on the region's economy and social aspect.

For example, in the building of the current Edineț Museum, once functioned the Israeli Hospital, founded in 1930. Right next to it, where there currently is the museum's national attire section, was a synagogue. These are all very positive aspects that they brought to the city.

However, as the Holocaust unfolded in the entire world, Moldova was used as a ghetto proper by the Nazi forces. In Edineț was organized a Jewish Concentration Camp – a ghetto – the 3<sup>rd</sup> biggest and crueler one in the country's vicinity. This is a very dark spot on our city's history, but we do not tend to particularly hide it, as this was a very impactful period of time for Edineț.



04

# *Current- day Edinç*

How's it looking now?



## Non-stop progress

As we jump through time, we get to present-day Edineț - a city far, far away from what it was in the last century, but, actually, there is a big difference even between the version of the city from 10 years ago. Currently, Edineț is a modern, commercial and industrial city, being the most economical developed city in the entire northern region of Moldova.



Through the effort of our municipality's city hall, in front with our mayor – Constantin Cojocaru, our city is beneficiary of various and very great **European funds**, that have undoubtedly improved our city's social, educational and economical situation.

## Important steps

Residents of 5 residential neighborhoods in the municipality of Edineț enjoy better living conditions. The neighborhood modernization works, worth over 169,000 euros, were carried out with the support of the European Union. For example, following an investment of 57,000 euros, the European Union supported the development of the neighborhood on 31 August 1989 street in Edineț. Thus, they were arranged:

- ☑ 2 waste collection areas;
- ☑ 2 intelligent access barriers in the territory, equipped with surveillance cameras;
- ☑ 1 modern play complex for children;
- ☑ 1 recreation area for adults;
- ☑ 1 public parking lot of approximately 110 m<sup>2</sup>

These results were recorded within the "Edinet – a city with futuristic perspective" project, financed by the European Union and implemented by the Municipality.



## Think AND Act #Smart

At the solemn opening of a SMART-Lab at the "Mihai Eminescu" Theoretical Lyceum of Edineț, that took place in December of 2023, the institution was visited by an international delegation from the Project "Edineț - city with a future perspective", financed by the EU, with a noble goal – to start the usage of the SMART-Laboratory for students and all those who want to know and explore the universe through SMART equipment and tech devices. A Smart-Lab involves the use of intelligent and Internet-connected technologies to improve the efficiency and accuracy of research/data storage/processing processes in various fields, as well as to increase the productivity and quality of the educational process.

It offers us access to a 3D Printer, VR headsets, an interactive board, LEGO robot sets,



Arduino Smart Houses kits, electrically programmed circuit kits and many more. As students of this school, we couldn't be luckier to study here, which is something we are extremely thankful for.



The city of Edineț becomes the first city in the north of the Republic of Moldova to launch a public service for renting 20 electric bicycles. The project, worth more than 150 thousand euros, which also includes tracks for cyclists, financed by the European Union, aims to promote ecological urban mobility and improve the quality of life of the inhabitants.

The construction work of the multifunctional sports complex is accelerating in the municipality of Edineț and this process is pleasing to the eye!

The project provides for the following construction/installation works:

***a swimming pool, a children's swimming pool, a multi-purpose sports hall, 500 m of aqueduct, 200 m of sewage, 170 m of gas pipeline, electricity networks on an area of 240 sqm and a 100 kW photovoltaic system.*** This project will contribute to the improvement of the regional infrastructure for the development of sports and the enhancement of sports heritage, by organizing various sports activities to promote the image of the Northern Development Region as a favorable region for the practice and development of sports as a healthy way of life.



The total value of the project is ***32.6 million. lei***, of which 27.1 mil. lei - from FNDRL sources and 5.5 mil. lei - local contribution.



# **IN CONCLUSION...**

**Exploring the history of Edineț city reveals a journey of resilience, innovation, and adaptability.**

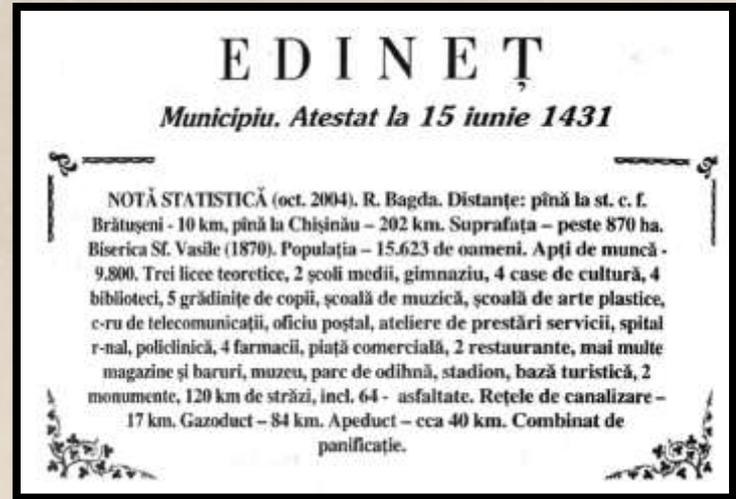
**From its humble beginnings to a vibrant evolution, each era shaped a city rich in culture and opportunity.**

**Today, remarkable advancements in technology, from smart infrastructure to thriving tech hubs, reflect its dynamic legacy. These developments highlight the city's growth and its promise to provide a thriving environment for success.**

**More than just a location, it's a catalyst for dreams, blending historical roots with progress to remain a place of pride, promise, and endless potential.**

In making this presentation, we used the next bibliographical resources:

- *The monography "Edineț – history pages", by Constantin Cojocaru*
- *The archive and artifacts of the Local Museum of the Land of Edineț*
- *"The history of the Edineț municipality", by Leonid Fidacevschi*
- <https://primariaedinet.md/>
- <https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edine%C8%9B>



# Thank you for your attention!

Presentation made by:  
Caraji Nicoleta & Iosip Veronica,  
members of The Insight Squad  
Coordinating teacher: Tiuliulic Luminita  
School: IPLT “Mihai Eminescu”



# The History of Fălești

Găină Arina

Bologan Maria

Procopciuc Mădălina

Arseni Mădălina

Miron Mariana

**Th. Lyceum "Mihai Eminescu", Falesti, Moldova**

**The 11th D Grade**





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  2. Early History and First Mention
  3. Cultural and Historical Significance
  4. Education
  5. The name (meaning)
  6. The paved road
  7. Children's creativity center
  5. Conclusion



# Introduction

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Fălești, located in the northwestern part of the Republic of Moldova, serves as the administrative center of Fălești District. With a population of approximately 14,000 people, the town balances its historical heritage with contemporary development.





# Early History and First Mention

The earliest documented mention of Fălești is believed to be from 1429, during the reign of Stephen the Great (Ștefan cel Mare), one of Moldova's most revered rulers. At that time, it was a modest village located in the Principality of Moldavia, serving primarily as an agricultural settlement. Its location on trade routes connecting various parts of Moldavia allowed it to grow gradually as a hub for commerce and communication.

# Cultural and Historical Significance

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Fălești is home to a mix of historical landmarks and cultural traditions that reflect its diverse past. The town hosts events and festivals that celebrate Moldovan customs, and its schools and libraries play a key role in preserving the local identity.





# Education

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The education system in Fălești plays a vital role in the town's development. It offers a foundation for the younger generations to grow academically and personally. Over the years, schools in Fălești have evolved to meet the educational needs of the community and change for the better.



# Historical Development

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## 01 Past

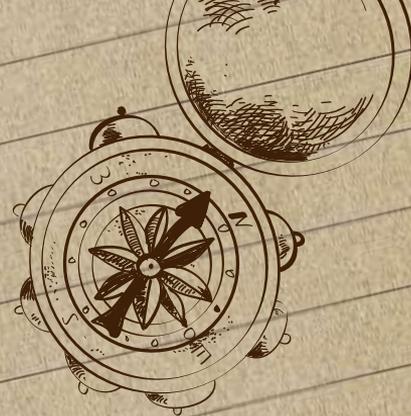
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During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, under the Russian Empire and later Romanian administration, education in Fălești was limited. Schools focused on basic literacy and arithmetic. The Romanian period (1918–1940) saw increased efforts to improve education, with schools emphasizing Romanian language and culture.

## 02 Present

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Since Moldova's independence in 1991, the schools in Fălești have undergone further changes. The Moldovan government has prioritized modernizing schools and updating curricula, with a stronger focus on critical thinking, digital literacy, and national identity.



# Schools in Făleşti

## 1. "Mihai Eminescu" Theoretical Lyceum

Named after the famous Romanian poet, this school is an educational institution in the town. It provides a good education and encourages students to participate in academic competitions.

## 2. "Ion Creangă" Theoretical Lyceum

This institution is one of the most prominent schools in Făleşti. It offers primary, secondary, and high school education, emphasizing academic excellence and preparing students for university education.

## 3. Făleşti Gymnasium Schools

Several gymnasiums in Făleşti serve younger students, providing education up to the 9th grade. These schools focus on foundational subjects such as mathematics, language, history, and science.

## 4. Vocational and Technical Schools

In addition to theoretical education, Făleşti has vocational and technical schools that provide students with practical training.

# LIBRARY

The "Mihai Eminescu" District Public Library in Fălești is an important cultural and educational center of the city. Located on Moldovei Street 7, it offers access to a variety of information resources and frequently organizes cultural and educational activities, such as meetings with writers, exhibitions and programs dedicated to the promotion of reading.





# Fălești

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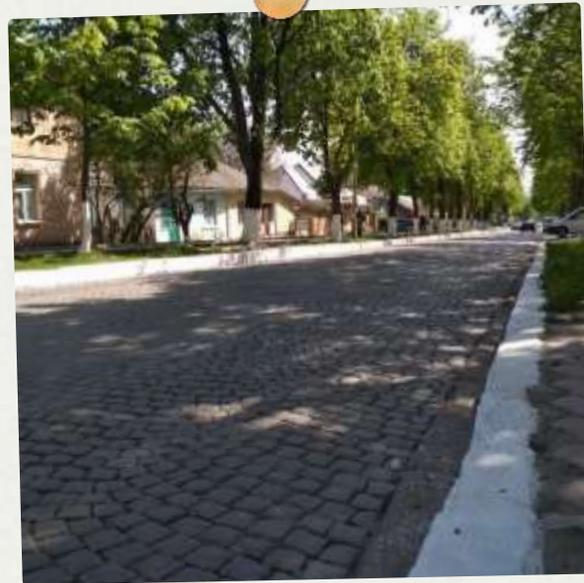
The name "Fălești" could derive from the name of a boyar family or from the term "fale", which designates the edge of a hill, which could refer to the relief of the area.



# The Paved Road in

Built during the time of Ferdinand I, the paved road in the center of Făleşti was declared in 2013 as the most beautiful alley in Moldova.

The road was built by German prisoners, the slabs being placed at a depth of half a meter. A special charm is offered by the avenue of chestnut trees, which stretches along the road.





# Children's Creativity

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Another memorable place in the city is the current Children's Creativity Center, a building that was also constructed under the leadership of Primpretor Stegărescu. Today, the building hosts various activities organized for youth and children.





# Conclusion

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In conclusion, Fălești is a city with a rich and diverse history, shaped by its strategic location and the cultural influences of various periods and empires. From its origins as a medieval settlement to its growth under Romanian and Soviet rule, the city has evolved into an important regional center in modern Moldova. Today, Fălești continues to preserve its cultural heritage while adapting to contemporary challenges, serving as a symbol of resilience and tradition in the northwest of the country.



Thank  
you!

---



By Nikita, Konstantin, Maxim

# History of Korolev, Russia



# Brief Information about the City



## First Mention

1573

## Location

Russia, Central Federal District, Moscow Region.

## Population

224,348 people

## Uniqueness

The city is named after the rocket and space systems designer Sergei Pavlovich Korolev.

# History of Korolev

- 1 12th century: there was a Finno-Ugric settlement on the site of the city.
- 2 Late 19th century: there were 14 villages in this territory.
- 3 - 1895: the Mytishchi-Shchyolkovo railway was opened, the Podlipki (later Podlipki-Dachnye) station was built.
- 4 - 1918: the Weapons Factories were transferred from Petrograd to Podlipki.
- 5 - 1928: Podlipki became a workers' settlement, renamed Kalininskiy.
- 6 - 1938: Kalininskiy was transformed into the city of Kaliningrad.
- 7 - 1996: renamed to Korolev in honor of Sergei Korolev, the chief designer of Soviet space technology.





# Key Milestones

1

**1895**

The development of the railroad contributed to growth.

2

**1918**

The beginning of industrialization with the relocation of the factory.

3

**1996**

Renamed in honor of the space heritage.



## Interesting Facts About

**1.**

The following people lived in the territory of the modern city: Anton Chekhov and Boris Pasternak (writers), Konstantin Stanislavsky (theater director), Pavel Tretyakov (entrepreneur and founder of the Tretyakov Gallery), Vladimir Lenin (one of the leaders of the October Revolution and head of the USSR), Kliment Voroshilov and Semyon Budyonny (marshals of the USSR), Marina Tsvetaeva (poet), Sergei Korolev (designer of rocket and space systems), Vladimir Vysotsky

**2.**

The city is one of the centers of the space industry. Here are located one of the leading enterprises in this field, Russian Space Corporation "Energia", and the leading research institute of the Roscosmos corporation, which manages the country's space industry (TsNIIMash). The basis of RSC Energia was the NII-88 division (headed by S. Korolev).

**3.**

In our city, the last solo concert of the famous Soviet singer Vladimir Vysotsky took place.



## Interesting Facts About Korolev (continued)

4.

From 1924 to 1938, the city was home to the Bolshevo Labor Commune for the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders. With the help of the commune, a sports shoe factory and a sports and mechanical plant were built, where various sports goods were manufactured.

5.

Marina Tsvetaeva lived here from June to November 1939, in the fall of her return from emigration from France. Here she was engaged in translations. After the arrest of her daughter and husband, the poet left this house.

# Conclusion

Korolev, Russia is not only a center of the space industry, but also a place with a rich history and cultural heritage. Significant historical events, famous personalities associated with the city, and its modern development make it a unique and interesting place to visit.



# Thank you for your attention!

We hope this presentation has helped you learn more about the history and importance of the city of Korolev, Russia.



# History of our town Dej

*“Alexandru Papiu Ilarian” Highschool Dej*

*Romania*

*Student: Catalin Barla, “Alexandru Papiu Ilarian” High School Dej*

*Coordinator Teacher: Cornelia Platon*

# Dej in the past



# Dej, our town

As archeological researches show, Dej, our native, town has existed since ancient times. The region of Dej has been inhabited since the Stone and Bronze Epoch and one can see relics from those times at the town's museum of history. Dej is an old salt mining town built on a hilly ground, and the massive salt reserves were found and exploited since the Roman times. The old mines were exhausted by 1717; the new mines are still in operation today. Some of the galleries of the salt mine are believed to be more than 15 kilometers long. The first documents that attest the existence of the town are from 1061 and 1214. The Dej fortress was built between 1214 and 1235. King Andrew II of Hungary raised Dés to the privileged status of a free royal town. In 1241 the city was invaded by Tatars. Another important date of local history is the one related to the Peasants' Uprising of 1437-1438, on Bobalna Hill, not far from the town. In 1668, the settlement of Dej was raised to the rank of "noble town". In 1717, an attack by the Tatars of Crimea struck Dej. From 1920 to 1940, capital of the Someș County in Romania. The population of Dej used to consist mostly of Transylvanian Saxons who settled here from Germany; their number decreased over centuries. Another important date of local history is the one related to the Peasants' Uprising of 1437-1438, on Bobalna Hill, not far from the town. In 1668, the settlement of Dej was raised to the rank of "noble town".

# Dej, our town

Dej is situated in the North-Eastern extremity of Cluj county, at 60 km far from its capital, Cluj Napoca, and has the following geographical coordinates: the confluence of the Somes rivers, on the left bank of the resulting Somes, at the contact area of the Transylvanian Plateau and the Somesan Plateau. The town has a municipal House of Culture named "Geoge Cosbuc" and it has a capacity of 350 seats, a cinema named "Arta", having a capacity of 500 seats. Dej has also a municipal library and it has more than 100000 books, and a history museum.

The children and the students from Dej can study at four highschoools and at five secondary schools. There are also: a large stadium, a Modern Sports Hall, a large park, all these giving the inhabitants of the town the chance to practice different kinds of sports.

As main tourism attraction points of Dej, we have to mention: the Municipal Museum, the Memorial House of Dr. Teodor Mihail and Dr. Alexandru Vaida Voievod, monumental busts of Andrei Muresanu, Al. Papiu Ilarian, Alecu Russo, Mihai Eminescu and George Cosbuc, the old and the new galleries from the Salt mines in Ocna Dejului, the old orthodox churches from Pintic and Ocna Dejului, the gothic church and the catholic church from the civic center, the old synagogue.

# Dej, our town

The oldest part of the town is the Bobalna Square that is situated in the center of the town. In the middle of it you can see a tall monument, representing three important local personalities, who used to live in Dej. The Square is surrounded by a lot of old buildings. Next to it is a tall church, the Calvin Church, a very old building made of stones of gray colour. There are a lot of shops where you can find a lot of things. The tourists can visit the Military Museum, where they can admire a collection of weapons, coins, medals, old military suits and tanks.

There are three hotels in the town, named: The Somes, The Parc Rex and The Sport Hotel, and also several motels where tourists can benefit from the comfortable conditions and taste the delicious traditional food.

People can relax in the park of the town, a very old one, with many big trees and a lot of beautiful flowers, and also a playground for little children. These were a few things about our native town.

# Dej nowadays



# Dej nowadays



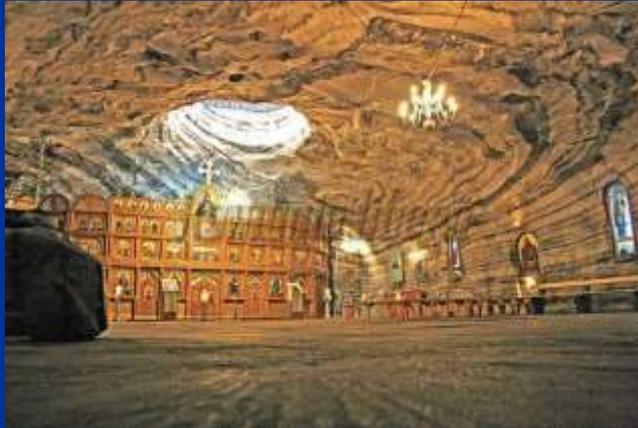




# Churches and the Synagog



# Dej – the Underground Salt mine



# Dej – Entertainment



# Dej in the past



# Dej in the past



# OUR VILLAGE'S HISTORY

LIUV., OSNOVNA ŠOLA NAKLO, SLOVENIA

## ABOUT NAKLO..



Naklo is a small village in the Gorenjska region in Slovenia. It has history dating back in the Middle Ages. It was first mentioned in 1241 by the name Nacel.

As of today it's about 780 years old!

Over the years it played a big role in supplying towns like Tržič and Kranj.



# HOW DID NAKLO CHANGE IN TIME?

**In the 15th century:** Naklo became a part of feudal estates which developed a sense of **CULTURE** and **LOCAL CRAFTS**.

**19th century:** transportation from town to town made a big progress and the roads from other big cities connected to Naklo. **This boosted trade and transport.**

**1994:** Naklo made a huge step by demanding more land. Today we can thank the people for this, our village grew into its best form. We developed **education, services and much more.**



## PROS AND CONS...

### **PROS:**

*natural beauty,  
peaceful environment,  
good transportation,  
modern education.*

### **CONS:**

*limited shopping options,  
small health care facilities,  
limited job opportunities.*





All the photos are  
from Google maps!!



MORE PHOTOS :P