

This Photo Album is one of the final products of Erasmus + Project "70 Years of European History (1945-2015)" and it is also the final result of the team work between students and teachers from the following schools:

- Evening High School of Aigaleo, Athens, Greece
- Maçka Anadolu İmam Hatip Lisesi, Macka, Turkey
- Liceum Ogólnoszkolne im. Adama Mickiewicza, Opole Lubelskie, Poland
- Liceul Tehnologic, Grigore C. Moisil" Buzau, Buzau, Romania
- Associazione per lo sviluppo culturale "Plateja", Taranto, Italy
- Agrupamento de Escolas Augusto Cabrita, Barreiro, Portugal
- IES Clara Campoamor, La Solana, Spain
- Gymnazium, Ceskolipska 373, Praha 9, Prague, Czech Republic

This Project emerged from the need to fulfill numerous gaps in what concerns the period of European History that followed the Second World War until the present day. In this way, it was possible to identify that most students were not familiar with important facts and events which are crucial for the full exercise of the European citizenship.

Thus, the purpose of this project was to grant all the students and teachers of the different partner schools the opportunity to research and develop partnership works about the major historical, artistic and scientific events in the period under study.

So, the history of the Photo Album starts at the end of the Second World War and pretends to illustrate through photos collected from the different partners, some of the moments that marked European History during this period. We tried not to use familiar photos and collect the ones which weren't so well known to the general public.

The album doesn't follow an accurate timeline. It is organized in unifying themes such as:


- ***Behind the Curtin*** – where we can see captured images behind the iron curtain during the Cold War;
- ***Difficult times after the war*** – where we pretend to portray events that occurred after the Second World War;
- ***Something went wrong*** – where we illustrate some environmental and ecological disasters;
- ***War and Terrorism*** – where we intend to show that, unfortunately, the end of the Second World War, hasn't brought peace for everybody yet and that there are other conflicts still prevailing;
- ***Fighting for freedom*** – where we illustrate important moments with people struggling for freedom and defense of the Human Rights in several European countries;
- ***The photographer was there*** – where we can view some historical curiosities that are not usually disclosed;
- ***Once we were heroes*** – where the statues have fallen down the pedestal and heroes are understood in a different perspective;
- ***Towards the future*** – where we show technological examples and changes that have brought progress to Europe.

To accomplish this Photo Album we used different tools and we had to do an exhaustive research on this topic.

We believe that this Album has contributed to: the development of different language skills, research using different means, use different technologies, do editing-related work and collaborative and group work; etc.

The Photo Album is a useful work instrument that can be used by all the members of the educational community as a starting point for the study of European History over the last 70 years.

In our point of view, the Photo Album has contributed to lead our students to stand up and make critical reflections towards the world they live in and to develop critical attitudes towards European History. Therefore, the feeling of belonging to the same community may lead them to build a better world, without wars, a world that promotes solidarity, respect for the Human Rights and the integration of all in a unique community – a European Union.



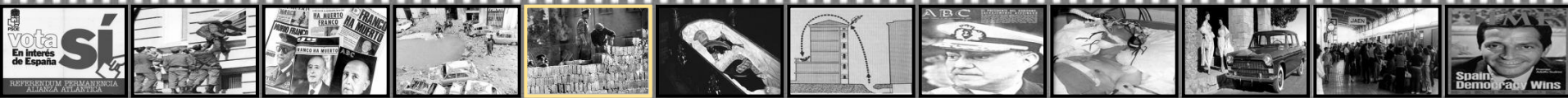
# Behind the iron curtain





The building of the Berlin Wall in August 1961 divided families and neighborhoods in what had been the capital of Germany. The Wall represents a uniquely squalid, violent, and ultimately futile, episode in the post-war world. Life was changed overnight in Berlin. Streets, subway lines, bus lines, tramlines, canals and rivers were divided. Family members, friends, lovers, schoolmates, work colleagues and others were abruptly separated. In some cases, children had been visiting their grandparents on the other side of the border and were suddenly cut off from their parents.





Berlin Wall Erected by USSR (1961)





### An exchange of spies and prisoners on Glienicke bridge, 1986

During the era of Cold War, many spies, but also many innocent citizens of rivaling world powers, were captured and imprisoned on both sides of the Iron Curtain. Some of those prisoners were later freed or swapped for political reasons.



### Man in front of a wartank

Emil Gallo, a Slovak plumber, standing in front of a Warsaw Pact tank and baring his chest in a gesture of protest during the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. Taken on Šafárikovo námestie in Bratislava, Slovakia.







Mathias Rust's Cessna 172 that landed illegally in the Red Square on May 28, 1987. A German amateur pilot that flew from Finland to Moscow (while being tracked by the Soviet air defense as well as Soviet Jet Interceptors - which never received permission to fire).



Romania - During communism all the 8 year old children were made "pionier" (pioneer). There were celebrations and everybody was very proud to become a responsible communist. This picture was taken in front of the Mausoleum in Marasesti where the heroes of the 1st World War are buried.







The Socialist Fraternal Kiss between Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker, 1979



End of Communism





Tearing the Berlin Wall down, 1989



End of Communism





# Difficult times after war







### Valka Lager, Nuremberg, West Germany, 1950

A desolate image that captures the trauma of a Europe recovering from the Second World War. Valka Lager was set up in 1946 on the site of a former war prisoner's camp. After the war it started to house refugees from the Baltic states and other countries in Eastern Europe who had been displaced by the war. As late as 1951, it was still the home of more than 4,000 refugees. The end of World War Two brought in its wake the largest population movements in European history. Many people were displaced during the war and it was very hard for them to return home.





A girl who grew up in a concentration camp draws a picture of "home" while living in a residence for disturbed children, 1948

This photograph was taken by Chim (David Seymour) in a home for emotionally disturbed children located in Warsaw, 1948. There are a few versions of this image, but most of the captions mention that the subject grew up inside a concentration camp. There's little information about the girl's identity, her name was Tereska, a diminutive version of Teresa. Her eyes are piercing, like a window to her soul. Not the eyes of an innocent youth. She's probably experienced horrors at that age.







A German child meets her father, a WW2 soldier, for the first time since she was 1 year old, 1956

The event of this famous photo was taken on what's known as "Die Heimkehr der Zehntausend" (The Return of the 10,000), as they were the last German POWs in the Soviet Union to be released.

On a visit to Moscow in the fall 1955, Konrad Adenauer secured the release of the last approximately 10,000 German POWs from Soviet prisons. In return, the Federal Republic agreed to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. West German press reports emphasized how well the newly released men had survived their time in prison and how glad they were to reprise their roles as family breadwinners. The Soviets temporarily halted the release of prisoners when it became clear that the Federal Republic was seeking to delay the agreed-on exchange of ambassadors for as long as possible.





Romania: Butcher's Photo: Bărağan - Sometime in that period  
Photographer: Valeriu Butoi



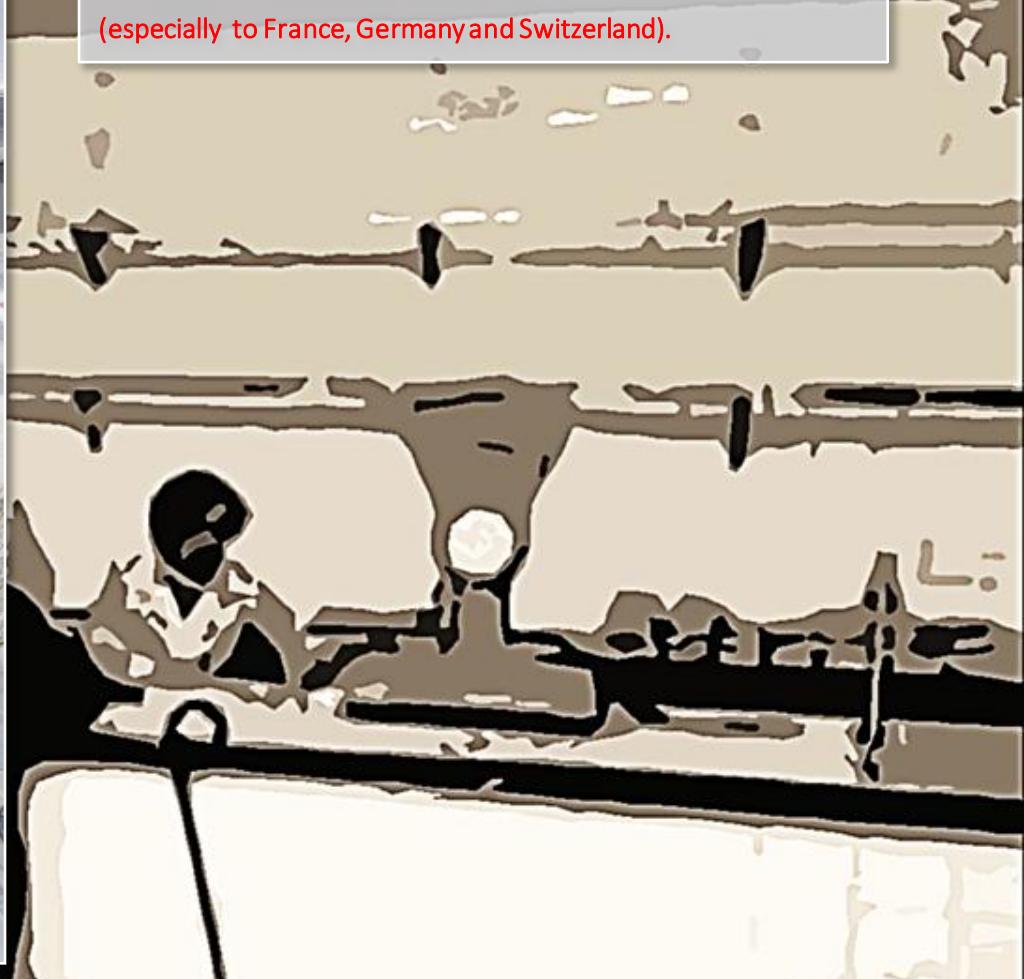
SPAIN  
Ration card from the Spanish postwar





## SPAIN

1955-1975. More than a million Spaniards emigrated to Europe (especially to France, Germany and Switzerland).





## The ruins of Dresden, 1945

At the end of World War Two the city of Dresden was in ruins, all its buildings were destroyed and thousands of civilians were dead. The order by Allied commanders to heavily bomb Dresden towards the end of the war has become one of the most controversial decisions made in the European theater.

### *Interesting facts:*

*Of 28,410 houses in central Dresden, 24,866 were destroyed. 15 sq km totally demolished—of which there were: 14,000 homes, 72 schools, 22 hospitals, 19 churches, 5 theaters, 50 banks, 31 department stores, 31 hotels and 62 administrative buildings.*







An aerial photograph of the cruise ship Andrea Doria, which is listing significantly to its starboard side in the ocean. The ship's name "ANDREA DORIA" is clearly visible on the hull. A large, dark, rectangular object is seen falling from the upper decks into the water. The ship's multiple masts and lifeboats are visible along its length. The water is dark and choppy.

**Something  
went wrong**





#### The Italian luxury liner Andrea Doria sank in July 1956

At 11:10 p.m. the Italian ocean liner Andrea Doria and the Swedish ocean liner Stockholm collide in a heavy Atlantic fog. Fifty-one passengers and crew were killed in the collision. Miraculously, all 1660 survivors on the Andrea Doria were rescued from the ship before it sunk late the next morning. Both ships were equipped with sophisticated radar systems and authorities were puzzled as to the cause of the accident.

#### Vajont dam disaster

The picture represents the consequences of one of the greatest natural disasters that occurred in the North of Italy in 1963. On 9 October 1963, during initial filling, a massive landslide caused a man-made tsunami in the lake in which 50 million cubic metres of water overtopped the dam in a 250-metre wave, leading to the complete destruction of several villages and towns, and 1917 deaths.



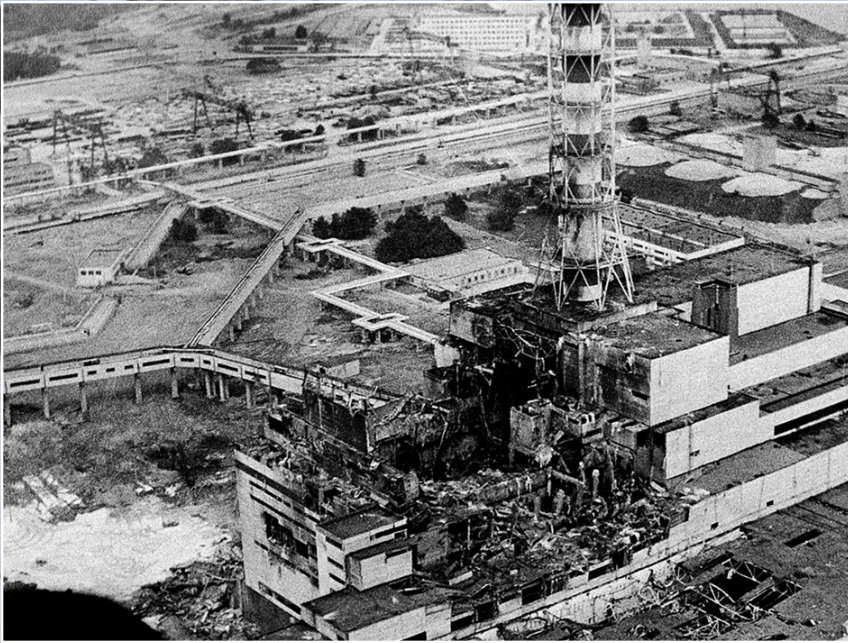


The remains of the astronaut Vladimir Komarov,  
a man who fell from space, 1967

Mankind's road to the stars had its unsung heroes. One of them was the Soviet cosmonaut Vladimir Komarov. His spaceflight on Soyuz 1 made him the first Soviet cosmonaut to fly into outer space more than once, and he became the first human to die on a space mission—he was killed when the Soyuz 1 space capsule crashed after re-entry on April 24, 1967 due to a parachute failure. However, because he died when the capsule crashed into ground, he is not considered the first human fatality in outer space. This photograph shows the charred remains of Komarov being looked over by Soviet officials during his open casket funeral. Only a chipped heel bone survived the crash.







The Chernobyl nuclear power plant sits crippled two to three days after the explosion in Chernobyl, Ukraine in April, 1986. In front of the chimney is the destroyed 4th reactor







The Elephant's Foot of the Chernobyl disaster, 1986







# War and terrorism







Ireland – IRAUK\_Irish “Troubles” in Norther Ireland  
(1969-98)



Seven horses of the Queen’s Household Cavalry  
lie dead after the IRA detonated a nail bomb, 1982











### Female IRA fighter, 1970s

The photo was taken by the Irish photographer Colman Doyle.

The gun the girl is showing is ArmaLite AR-18. It was obtained by the IRA from the US in the early 1970s and became an emotive symbol of IRA armed campaign. The IRA fighters nicknamed this gun “the Widowmaker”.

In Ireland, there were women both in Republican groups such as the IRA, which are fighting against British forces in Northern Ireland, as well as in groups of Loyalists who are pro-state and support the continuation of British rule of the area. Usually the IRA women cadres performed certain non-military roles, in which they exploited traditional stereotypes of gender. They used to hide and carry weapons, as the British soldiers were loath to body search women because of the tremendous public revulsion it would create.











### Former URSS

A column of Russian tanks makes its way towards Tskhinvali in the breakaway Georgian province of South Ossetia, where fighting has killed thousands.

Russia Invades Georgia (2008): Separatists in South Ossetia and Abkhazia, traditionally backed by Russia, begin an armed insurgency against Georgia, which maintained control over the two regions. In the aftermath of the Kosovo separation from Serbia, Russia felt empowered to support these separatist movements, knowing the international community, which largely favoured Kosovo's secession, would have little ground to stand on against the move. In which case, Russia sent troops to expel Georgian troops from the two regions, after which it recognized the two new independent republics..







"Man has conquered everything and destroyed millions of plants, yet this one won't submit." - Leo Tolstoy comparing the Thistle plant to a Chechen.

First Chechen War (1994-96): When the Russian republic of Chechnya attempted to break away from the Federation, Russia mobilized its army to assert control.











### Paris 2015

The November 2015 Paris attacks were a series of coordinated terrorist attacks that occurred on Friday 13 November 2015 in Paris and in the city's northern suburb, Saint-Denis.











# Fighting for freedom



France May 68

An unequal struggle: throwing stones of the sidewalk  
against tear gases



France May 68

Youth celebrates a new world





## The Barricades







The old world takes a glance at the new one



After a night of barricades life goes on





## Fixing the damages







Portugal Carnation Revolution



During the Carnation Revolution, Lisbon was the stage of several demonstrations. The factory workers wanted to see their rights respected and lots of strikes took place in 1974 and 1975. Most of the workers wanted to earn more money and work less hours. They were fed up of their bosses who treated them like slaves during the Dictatorship. In these images we can see workers with bands that say "Against Fascism, popular force".





## Demonstration against fascism in Lisbon







## Czechoslovakia

Colectivization 1948-1960(1989)

These are some of the people who protest against collectivization which is managed by Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. It took a lot of years. The very first start was in 1948 and the end was in 1960. But it faded out till year 1989. We can see how desperate the people look while they fought for their own fields and properties.





## Romania

Revolutionists in a truck of the Army. 16th December - 25th December 1989

Place: Bucharest, Romania

Outcome: Revolutionists' victory, institution of democracy and execution of Ceaușescu and his wife.







Romania

December 1989

Place: Bucharest, Romania

Revolutionists on the ground on the palace Square.







## Greece

“Loukanikos”: the famous Greek riot dog  
Riot dog is a term used by English-speaking media denoting any of the stray dogs that, in recent years, accompany street protesters in Athens, Greece.

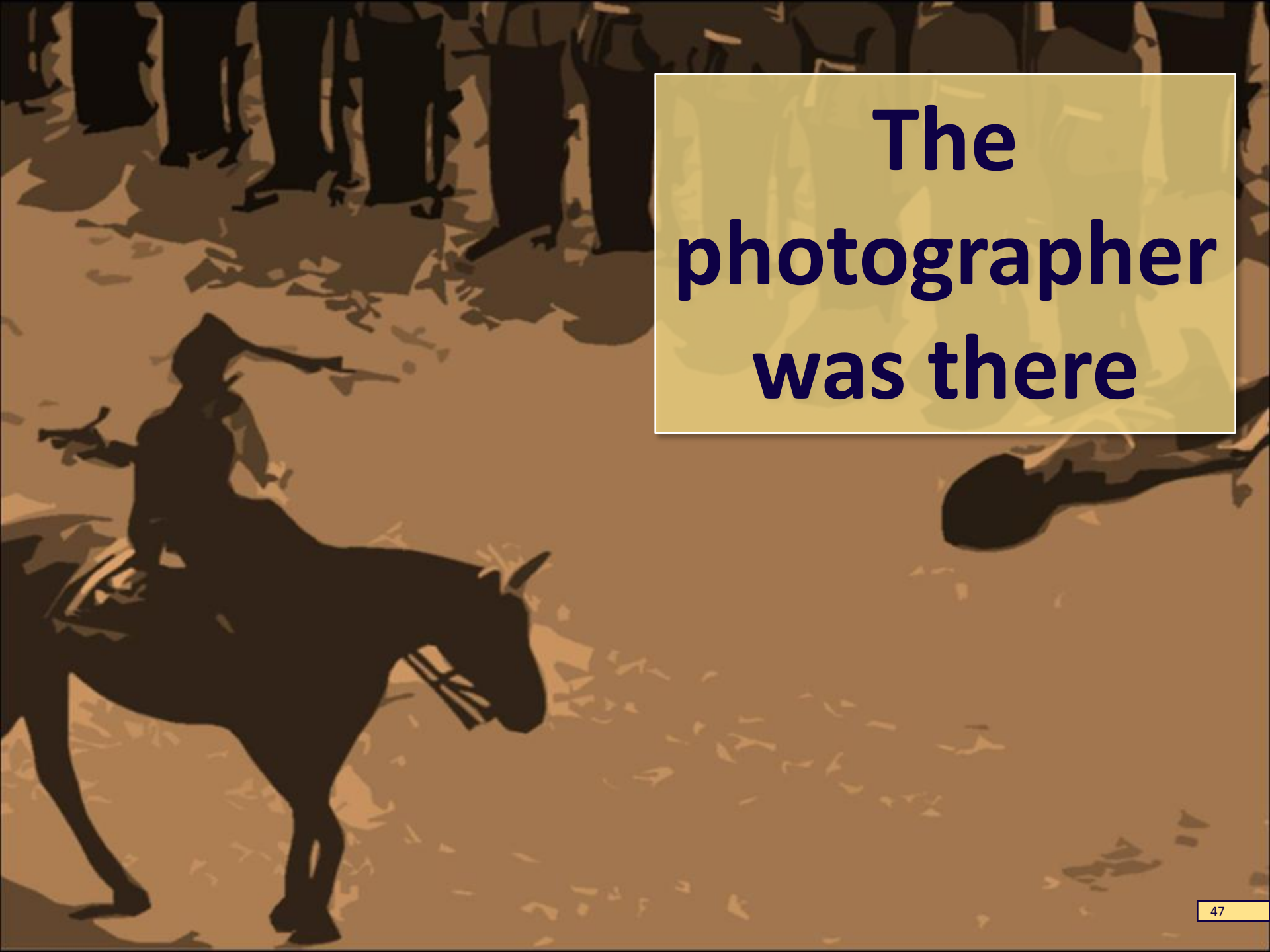
It has been observed that a number of these dogs remain among the protesters even when violent rioting breaks out. Some of the dogs have been prominently featured in media reportage on the protests. Greece's Riot Dogs have acquired, through the years, a large following of fans around the world.









A sepia-toned photograph of a person on a horse in a wooded area. The person is wearing a hat and a light-colored shirt, and is holding a long object, possibly a whip or a stick, in their right hand. The horse is dark-colored and is standing in a clearing. In the background, there are several trees and a person lying on the ground. The text "The photographer was there" is overlaid on the right side of the image in a large, bold, black font.

**The  
photographer  
was there**





775 confirmed killings in one picture, 1945  
Female snipers of the 3rd Shock Army, 1st  
Belorussian Front.  
Total number of confirmed killings: 775.  
Photo taken in Germany, May 4, 1945.



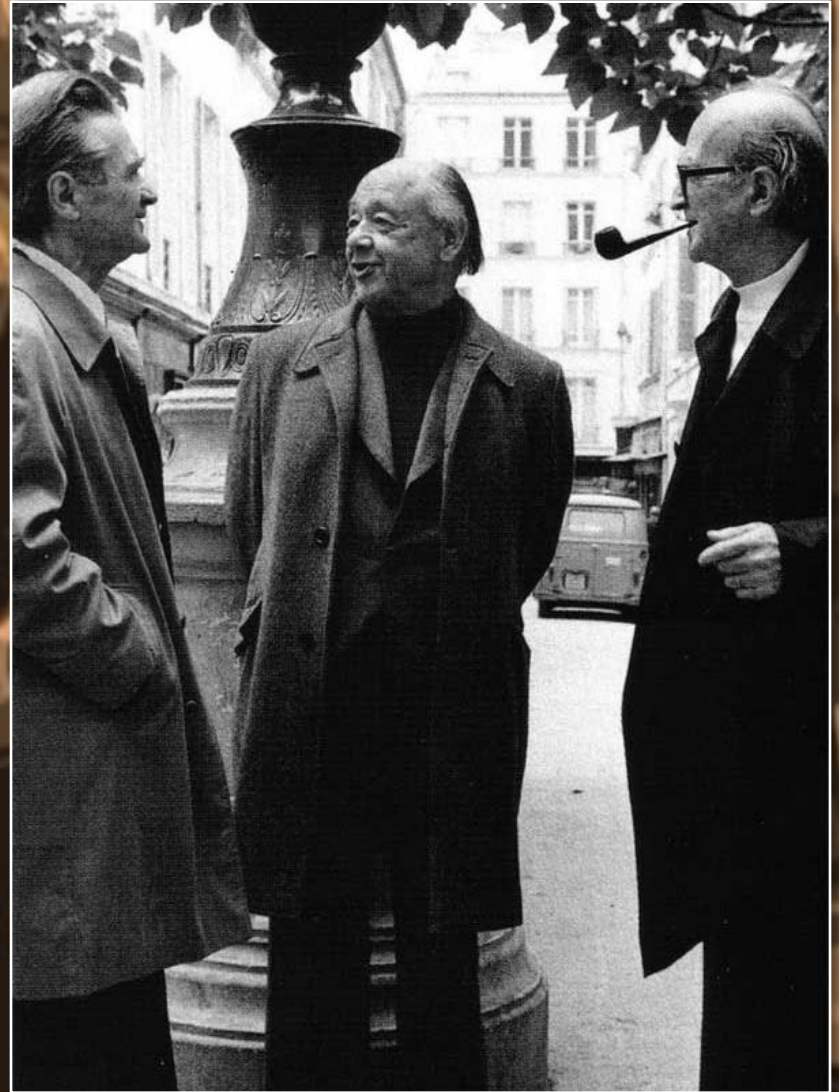
West Berlin policemen and East German soldiers face each other  
after a young girl made it across the border, 1955





*Emil Cioran, Eugen Ionescu and Mircea Eliade*

Eugen Ionescu met Emil Cioran and Mircea Eliade between 1928 – 1933, when he was a student at the University of Bucharest. The three remained good friends for their whole lives. This photo shows them at Place Furstenberg in Paris, in 1986. It is one of the very few photos which shows them together and maybe the last picture of Mircea Eliade (who died on 22nd April 1986).







Mona Lisa being returned to its home at the Louvre in Paris, France, after WW2. 1945.



The last photo of all four Beatles together, August 22, 1969.





Trooping the Colour Parade



A guard of honor passes out as Queen Elizabeth II rides past during the Trooping the Colour Parade, 1970







A black and white photograph capturing a moment of triumph and celebration. In the foreground, a man in a dark suit and tie is laughing heartily, his head tilted back. To his right, another man in a suit is also laughing, his mouth open. In the center, a man in a military uniform with a peaked cap is smiling broadly, holding a glass of champagne. To his right, another man in a military uniform is looking towards the camera. In the background, a man in a suit is holding a glass of champagne, and another man in a military uniform is visible. The scene is filled with people, many of whom are holding glasses of champagne, suggesting a formal event or a significant achievement. The overall atmosphere is one of joy and camaraderie.

Once we  
were heroes





Eisenhower's visit to Franco in Spain, 1959



## SPAIN

1975 - Franco died. The dictatorship began to collapse and the transition to a democracy started its first steps.





Fidel Castro and Nikita Khrushchev drinking wine from a drinking horn in the Soviet Republic of Georgia, 1963



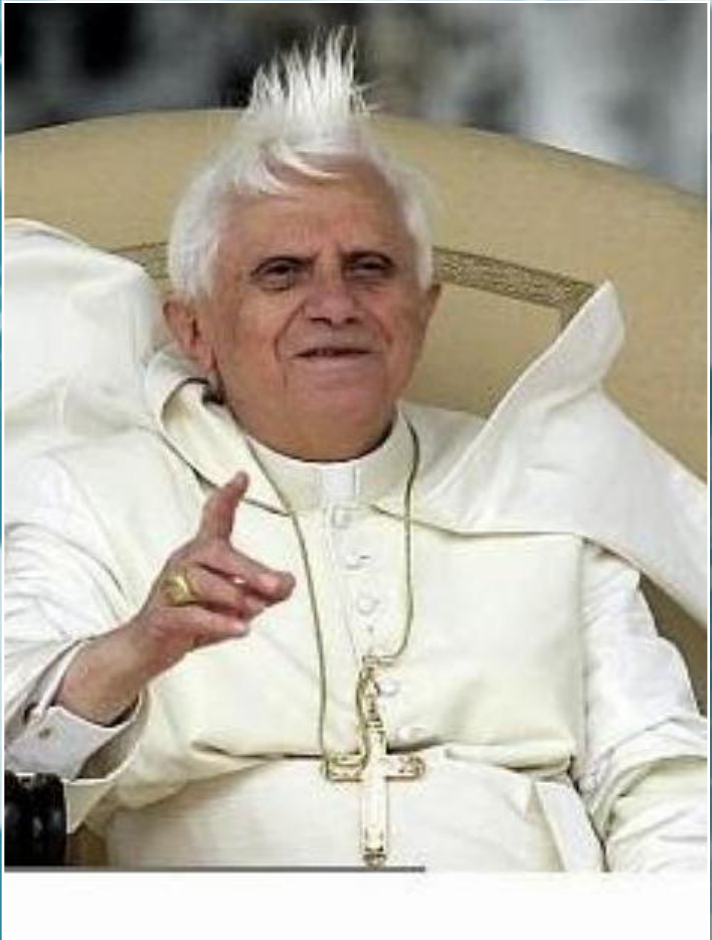


An assassination attempt on the Pope's life



John Paul II's funeral





57





Hungarian Prime Minister Ferenc Szalasi is given the last rites before being hanged as a collaborator in 1946







A Soviet soldier carrying Hitler's head, after capturing Berlin in 1945



Breakup of Lenine's Monument









# Towards the future







### Worker and supervisor at a car factory, Moscow, 1954

The distance between the two of them is too close. The worker has his hands not hanging loose, but slightly raised as though preparing to make a move. Meanwhile, the supervisor has that one hand at the collar of her dress like she's trying to slightly spread it more and draw attention to her chest. The scene just screams sexual tension. Or, since it's a factory, it's just really loud and they have to be close to hear what the hell the other person is saying. And everything else is a happy coincidence.

Photo taken by photographer Henri Cartier-Bresson during his visit to the ZIS car factory in Moscow. ZIS is an acronym for "Factory named for Stalin" and it was a major Soviet automobile, truck, military vehicle, and heavy equipment manufacturer. The factory also produced luxury armored cars for most Soviet leaders.

Henri Cartier-Bresson was the first Western photographer to be allowed to visit Soviet Union after the death of Josef Stalin, in 1953.

*(Photo credit: Henri Cartier-Bresson/Magnum Photos. Colored by: Klimbim).*







In the years of Spanish economic take-off, the 600 was a symbol of the new middle class

SPAIN  
The Talgo train. An innovative design of the Spanish industry, 1963







The assembly line of Porsche 911's at the Stuttgart factory, 1970



A car factory in Europe





The first automated teller machine in London

*Interesting facts:*

The picture represents a great innovation that changed our lives: the first automated teller machine was placed in London in 1967.

It is widely accepted that the first ATM was put into use by Barclays Bank in its Enfield Town branch in North London. This machine was inaugurated by the English comedy actor Reg Varney.







#### VESPA WAS PATENTED

The picture represents the first example of a Vespa driven by a lady



#### FIRST BIKINI

In the photo, a girl wears the first example of a bikini.

On July 5, 1946, French designer Louis Reard unveils a daring two-piece swimsuit at the Piscine Molitor, a popular swimming pool in Paris. Parisian showgirl Micheline Bernardini modeled the new fashion, which Reard dubbed "bikini," inspired by a news-making U.S. atomic test that took place off the Bikini Atoll in the Pacific Ocean earlier that week.





1992 Seville Expo

1998 Lisbon  
Vasco da Gama Bridge.  
Towards the Future ...



1998 Lisbon  
Vasco da Gama Bridge.  
Towards the Future ...





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End of comunism

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