

Mozart

Is WW3 coming?



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HALLOWEEN

Introduction

A lot of celebrations are held at the end of October and the beginning of November. They are all thematically connected to death, spirits, or honouring the deceased and have a long-shared history. Although some would think that the fundamental one is Halloween, the truth is that it's All Saints Day, which is celebrated on November 1st.



Halloween

Many people believe that Halloween originated in the US, but the very opposite is true. Its roots date back to old Celtic tribes. Their celebration, called Samhain, was tied to the end of summer and the beginning of winter. The Celts used to build altars, which enabled them to communicate with their departed loved ones. This tradition caught on in Ireland, and later Irish immigrants brought it to the US. In recent years, it has spread worldwide thanks to American cultural expansion. There are numerous traditions associated with this holiday, including parades, spooky storytelling, trick-or-treating, and carving pumpkins. These activities are enjoyed by people of all ages. For instance, trick-or-treating was originally believed to ward off ghosts and evil spirits, yet now it's

a candy-collecting activity that children look forward to all year. Did you know that the Irish used to gouge beets to ward off evil spirits during this holiday? This tradition eventually evolved into carving pumpkins, which is now a popular activity during Halloween.

All Souls' Day

All Souls' Day is a Christian celebration that takes place on November 2nd. In Czechia, it is traditional to visit the cemetery and decorate the graves of our loved ones with flowers and candles. Fresh flowers and candles symbolize an eternal life, while for example wreaths represent the never-ending cycle of life and death.

Additionally, there are also old traditions that are not very common today, such as baking All Souls' Day pastry which have a dough very similar to today's rolls. These pastries were shaped like bones, hence the name "Bones of Saints". Another tradition involved throwing food into a fire to redeem the souls of the deceased.



Day of the Dead

The Day of the Dead, also known as Día de los Muertos, is a holiday celebrated by Mexicans on the evening of October 31st to November 2nd. Different regions of Mexico have their own unique traditions, all of which are rooted in the belief that the deceased visit their families during this time. One common tradition is building of altars, decorated with marigold petals,

candles, and food. Another popular tradition is the baking of Pan de Muerto, also known as Bread of the Dead, which is usually made from wheat flour, but it used to be made from corn or other vegetables. This pastry is often decorated with skulls or crossbones made from extra dough and topped with sugar. Altars may also include copal, an aromatic tree resin believed to be the food of gods, as well as photos and favourite dishes of the departed family members, or paintings of saints. However, the most important tradition is for families to spend time in cemeteries, hosting picnics and celebrations full of dancing, parades, and music, as they believe their deceased loved ones are joining them. Can you guess which Pixar film is set around this holiday?



LIGHTS OUT AND AWAY WE GO!

A sentence that every Formula One fan knows by heart. Yet this is just a small part of one of the most spectacular and complex sports out there.

The first Grand Prix of this year's season started on 25th of February in Sakhir (Bahrain), and a lot has happened since then. Glorious victories, devastating defeats, tears, and a lot of drama to process. But that is Formula One. And to not lose ourselves in this big, sweaty mess, it's important to review the facts:



Exchange of drivers

Every year we start with 10 teams and 20 drivers, and we expect it to remain the same throughout the whole season, but let's be honest, that is not always what happens, and this year is no exception.

Nyck de Vries made his F1 Grand Prix debut last year when he replaced Alex Albon and delivered a memorable points finish at Monza. It was something phenomenal, and the Formula One world couldn't stop talking about it.

This young Dutchman won the Formula E championship and had no seat for the next

season, so the question remained: will he be offered the golden seat in Formula One? Scuderia Alpha Tauri has announced Nyck as their driver for the 2023 season in October 2022.

After his incredible race in Monza, he was under constant pressure to maintain his performance.

Unfortunately, after 10 unsuccessful races, the team has decided to replace him with eight-time Grand Prix winner Daniel Ricciardo, who started the season without a seat.

The early winner

Last year, we were frowning at the thought of Max winning the championship five races ahead of the season's end, but the king of the orange army proved us wrong by getting crowned at the Japanese Grand Prix 2022. The world was stunned as the two-time world champion jumped up on the podium and held his well-deserved trophy.

This could have been the end for Max, and he could have ended up like hopeful Fernando Alonso, who didn't keep his winning streak. His destiny said otherwise, and six races before the end of the season, Max Verstappen became the three-time world champion of Formula One at the Qatar Grand Prix 2023.

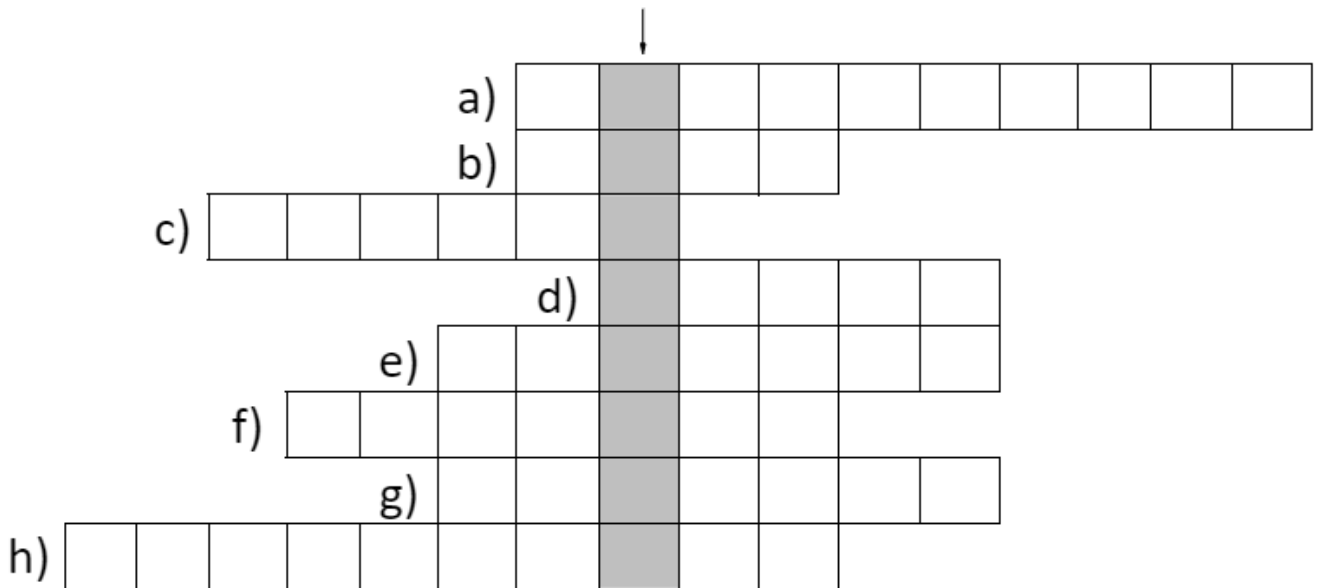
What's next for Formula One?

I would have to be God to know what the future will bring for the fastest cars, because it's crazy what's happening out there, but one thing's for sure: there is only one empty seat left to be filled for the 2024 driver line-up by Williams while the remaining ones have been set. In the world of Formula One, nothing is written in stone until the last car crosses the finish line. And sometimes, not even at that moment.



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

WW3 is a hypothetical worldwide large-scale military ...



- a) A situation in which an army or group of people moves into and takes control of a place
- b) A feeling of expectation and desire for a particular thing to happen
- c) Something you can fight and kill with
- d) To use physical force in order to defeat someone
- e) Someone who is in an army and fights in a war
- f) To stay alive is to ...
- g) A ... bomb
- h) A flying war machine



All results on the other page

a) O C C U P A T I O N

b) H O P E

c) W E A P O N

d) F I G H T

e) S O L D I E R

f) S U R V I V E

g) N U C L E A R

h) H E L I C O P T E R

PALESTINA AND ISRAEL AND THE PROPAGANDA

One of the most controversial topics in today's world. To better understand this conflict let's go over a few points.



HISTORY

The religious side of this matter is quite important for us to understand it better. The thing is, both Jews and Muslims believe that Jerusalem was a gift, that was given to them by God/Allah as their "promised land" or "Zion". This traces back to the 19th century when politics and religion were intertwined, meaning that leaders made decisions from a religious standpoint – the creation of Zionism. Zionism is a nationalist movement which is trying to enable the establishment of a homeland for the Jewish people in Palestine. A well-intentioned idea with a terrible execution. Since Palestinians had to suffer in order for Israel to be created.

The Balfour Declaration – in 1917 Britain's foreign secretary Arthur Balfour sent a letter, that conveyed Britain's sympathy with the Jewish Zionist movement and agreed with the establishment in Palestine

of a national home for Jewish people "It being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine" which as we may predict hasn't exactly been followed. However, the thing is, when Balfour wrote about the British government's intent of creating the Jewish homeland in the state of Palestine, only about 10% of the people in Palestine were Jewish, which proves, that everyone was able to live in peace.

The reason why most states agreed to establish Israel as a state is because of the antisemitism Jews faced during the Second World War, which would make it quite understandable, but is taking other people's land really the best option?

So, in 1947 the UN proposed a plan to partition Palestine into two independent states – the Palestinian state and the Israeli state, however, this plan was rejected by Palestinians, because their Israeli counterpart, which made up only a third of the population, was promised 56% of the state. The modern conflict started in 1948, when Israel declared itself an independent state. At that time more than half a million Palestinians were violently displaced from their homes so that the state of Israel could be created, this is widely known among Palestinians as 'the catastrophe'. It would seem naive to think, that this wouldn't cause any problems between Israelis and Palestinians, thus the beginning of an end. For many years Palestinians were being backed into a corner with apartheid in



practice. The term “apartheid” aptly describes the segregation and discrimination that Palestinians face in their land, despite countless peaceful attempts, oppression remains prominent with further land loss and suffering still on its rise.

Who was first? And does it even matter? Let’s look at this from the point of view of religion. Abraham (the first patriarch) had many sons, including Isaac – the son of Sarah, considered an ancestor of the Jews, and Ishmael – the son of Hagar, regarded as the ancestor of Arabs. And historically we cannot quite determine, who has the absolute claim to the land, since both sides took turns in the same land. I feel that it’s important for both parties to stop looking backwards, since being there first shouldn’t be an argument in the face of humanity.

PROPAGANDA AND SOCIAL MEDIA

Living in the modern day has its pros and cons. Let’s talk about the internet as a main source of information, it’s certainly so much faster for information to get to us, but not all of it is correct – then misinformation comes into play. What does this mean for us though? It means that when we hear a piece of information, we shouldn’t mindlessly consume it without proper critical thinking.

I think that most of us watch the news, but how much of it can be considered legitimate? Well sometimes the information it offers can differ based on the state you are currently in, and the general idea of the public can get a little distorted. This is often caused by the news being a private possession, hence it being biased.

What about social media though? Well, most social media such as Instagram, Facebook, TikTok, and Twitter impact

geopolitics with their decreased level of censorship while influencing its users and their ideas. As it was previously mentioned, that can be both positive and negative. The negative side of it is once again the misinformation, which is now even quicker to circulate the whole internet. On their rise are also photos with a shock value, which are meant to make a shocking statement to the audience, which might



work as a wake-up call or further the propaganda, so be careful! “With so many sides of the story, who and what should we believe?” Is a question that comes to mind. The truth is, we shouldn’t believe everything being said right away and check our sources, and if possible, ask someone who is educated on the matter, as well as educate ourselves accordingly.

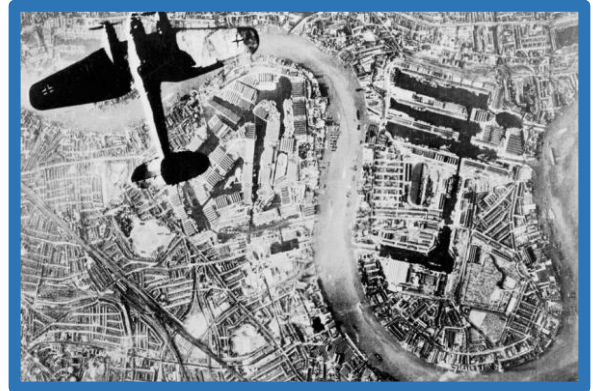
For any of you, who want to know more about what is happening in Palestine and Israel right now you should check out some great journalists that report directly from Gaza and Palestine! It is super important for us young people to know what is happening in the world even if it doesn’t directly impact us.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

Imagine that you are facing an air raid or a missile attack - everyone is afraid, they are screaming and hearing sounds of explosions. Blood-curdling, right? Nevertheless, DON'T PANIC! We have several tips for you.



- Don't forget blankets (in order not to contract a cold), necessary medication, improvised toilet (bucket and toilet paper) and other necessities



What to do in this situation?

- Pack the essentials (bottled water, flashlight, enough food, charged cell phone, gas mask – if you have it 😊)
- Help those who need your help but don't put yourself in danger by doing so
- Find shelter
 - Cellar (if you're at home)
 - Underground public transport station, underpass, tunnel (if you're outside)
 - Anti-aircraft bunker (if there's any)

How to prepare before an air raid?

- Find or build a place which you'd use in case of danger
- Take the essentials there

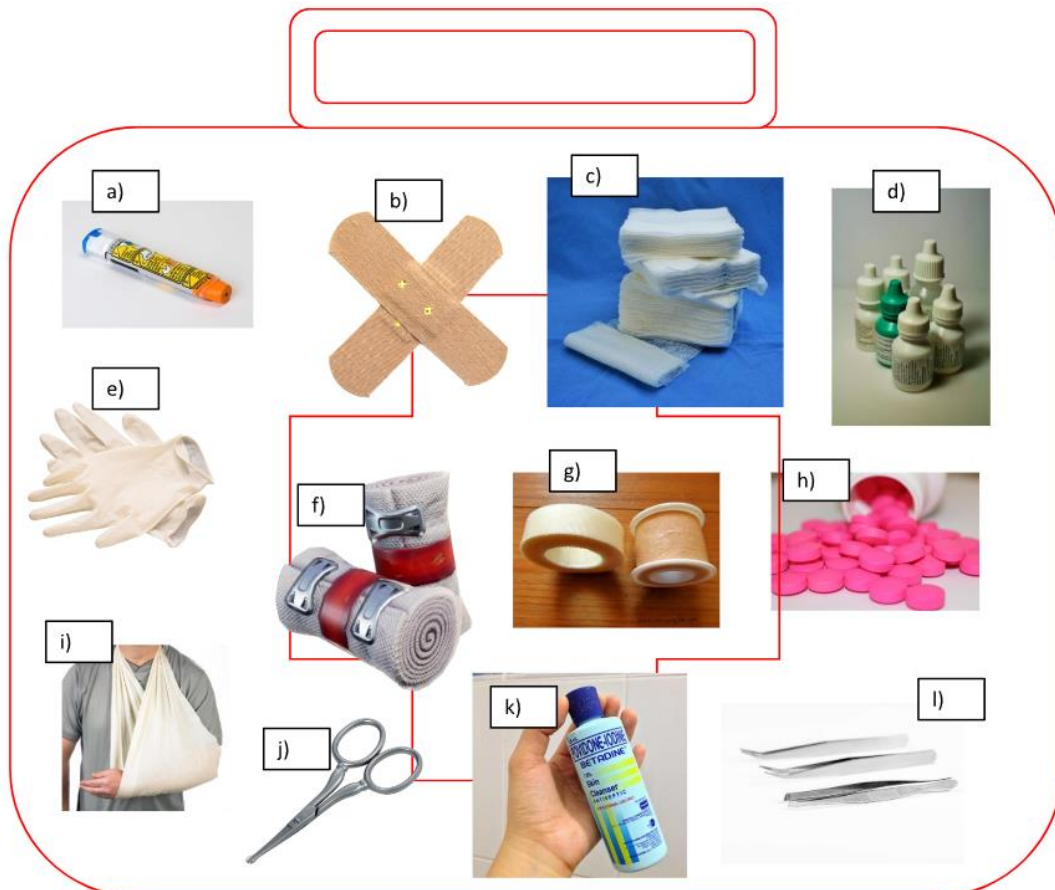
FIRST AID KIT

In this age of newly-emerging war conflicts, unexpected pandemics, and other health-threatening situations, it is always a good idea to have a first aid kit ready. For safety purposes, every household, public building and motor vehicle should have their first aid kit quickly accessible in case of need. Such a kit should be well-stocked so you can deal with minor accidents, emergencies and injuries. It should be locked and kept in a cool, dry place out of the reach of children. Its contents should be checked regularly to make sure they're within their use-by dates.

Do you know how to build a first aid kit?
Here are some items you can put in it.
Match them with the pictures if you can:



- | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1) EpiPen | 2) eye drops | 3) tweezers | 4) sling | 5) painkillers |
| 6) disposable sterile gloves | 7) bandages | 8) plasters | 9) scissors | |
| 10) sterile gauze dressings | 11) antiseptic cream/spray | 12) medical tape | | |



WHICH CONFLICTS LED TO WORLD WAR II? WILL HUMANITY EVER LEARN?

The Second World War

The Second World War, one of the most devastating events in human history, was the result of a complex series of conflicts and numerous economic, political, and other factors.

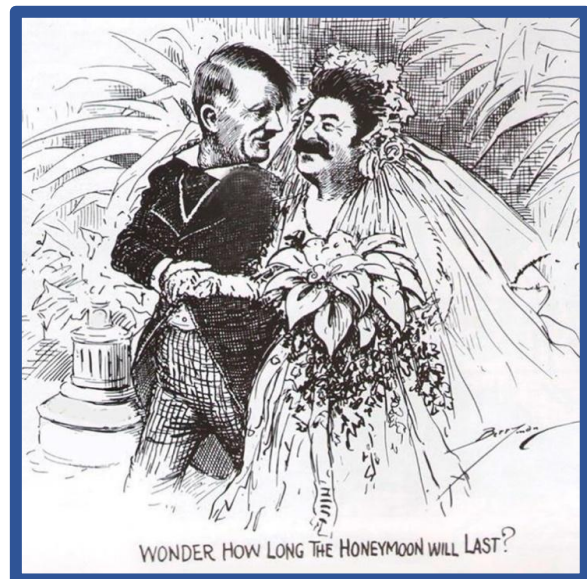
This article will focus on some military conflicts and power expansions that preceded the outbreak of the war.



Hitler walking over the spineless leaders of democracy by a British cartoonist David Low.



Czechoslovak fortification system – state in autumn 1938. Abroad, Czechoslovak fortifications are often referred to as the "Benesh line".

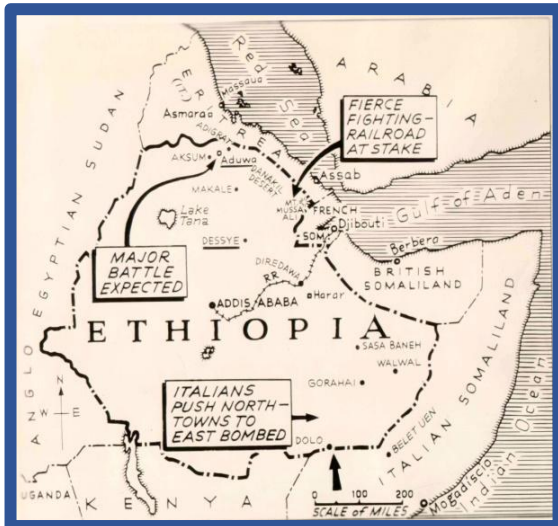


*"I know not with what weapons
World War III will be fought, but
World War IV will be fought with
sticks and stones."*

Albert Einstein

The Second Italo-Ethiopian War

The Second Italo-Ethiopian War, also referred to as the Second Italo-Abyssinian War, was a war of aggression which was fought between Italy and Ethiopia from October 1935 to February 1937.



Italy militarily invaded Abyssinia from Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. The Italians massacred even the valiant but poorly equipped Ethiopians defending themselves (Italians also used poisonous gases against the Ethiopians).



Italian leader Benito Mussolini



Abyssinian warriors going to the northern front during the Second Italo-Ethiopian War.

Here, the helplessness and ineffectiveness of the League of Nations became evident. (The League of Nations condemned Italy as the aggressor and imposed sanctions: restrictions on the import of strategic raw materials → violated; ineffective.)



Haile Selassie's resistance to the Italian invasion made him Time Man of the Year 1935.

The only effective sanction that could probably have stopped the war was the closure of the Suez Canal for the Italian army, by Great Britain. However, the British government, due to fear of a new war, did not enforce this sanction.

Aggression by Imperial Japan



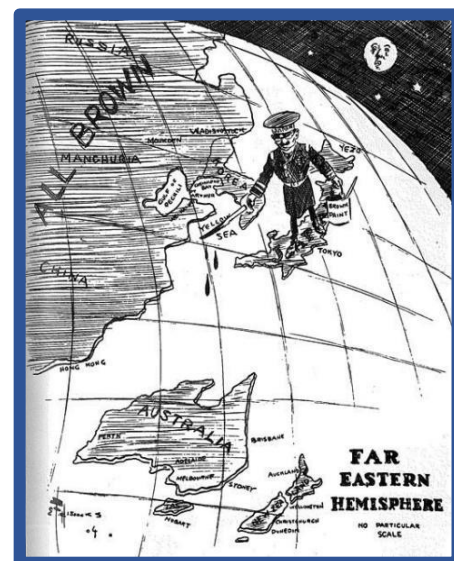
The Japanese Empire was a monarchy where significant power was held by the military and militaristic circles. At the helm of this state was Emperor Hirohito. In the mid-1920s, this immature democracy showed glimpses of better times when universal suffrage was granted to all adult men. However, this bright moment was overshadowed by the impact of the Great Depression, which Japanese military leaders exploited as early as September 1931.

They used the weakened Japanese countryside as an excuse to invade Manchuria, which was rich in coal and timber resources (and had highly developed agricultural production). The Japanese utilized a bomb attack on a railway near Mukden as a pretext for the conflict. China was in the midst of a civil war at that time, making it easy for the Japanese army to invade. They established a puppet regime in the region, led by the former Chinese emperor, Xuantong.

Once again, the League of Nations failed, prompting Japan to withdraw from the organization in 1933 and paving the way for uncontrolled armament and further military expansions.



Imperialist Japanese waving their flag over conquered Manchuria.



This 1904 cartoon by E.F. Hiscocks depicted the perceived 'brown' threat of Japanese imperialism to Australia and New Zealand



Emperor Hirohito of Japan

Spanish Civil War



In 1931, during the Spanish Civil War, the monarchy was overthrown and a republic (striving for democracy) was declared. However, in 1936, a Popular Front government was formed (consisting of Republicans, socialists, and communists), which posed a threat of communist takeover. Against this government, an alternative emerged in the form of the fascist Falange movement. This movement enjoyed support from a significant portion of the military, the church, and the Spanish right wing.

On July 18, 1936, an anti-government uprising led by generals Francisco Franco and Emilio Mola erupted. The war lasted from 1936 to 1939, culminating in the fall of the Spanish Republic (led by the Popular



The Spanish Republicans were aided by volunteers, known as international brigaders, from various countries, including the USSR and Czechoslovakia (with 1,500 soldiers participating).



Francisco Franco, Spanish general and later leader of Spain.

Front). Subsequently, the Francoist regime was established (under the dictatorship of Francisco Franco), which persisted until 1975 when the monarchy was restored with King Juan Carlos at the helm. (Currently, his son, Felipe VI, reigns as King of Spain.)

Western powers remained uninvolved in this war, adhering to a policy of non-intervention, while Axis powers (Italy and Germany) supported the fascists, and the Soviet Union backed the Spanish Republic.



Among the Czechoslovak international brigaders was also Czechoslovak doctor František Kriegel, who in 1968 was the only member of the Czechoslovak delegation in Moscow to refuse to accept the occupation of Czechoslovakia.

Nazi Germany



It is undoubtedly true that the main cause of the Second World War was a political situation in Germany, where the Nazi leadership under Adolf Hitler came to power in the early 1930s. The expansionist plans of Nazi Germany, its preparations for the Second World War, and the course of events are very complex topics. In brief, I will mention only some of the key events that led to September 1, 1939.

- 1) Adolf Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany - January 30, 1933.
- 2) Germany leaves the League of Nations - October 14, 1933.
- 3) Introduction of universal military conscription in Germany - March 16, 1935.
- 4) Formation of the Berlin-Rome Axis (alliance between Germany and Italy) - October 1936.
- 5) Remilitarization of the Rhineland (German military units entered the area where they were not supposed to be under the Versailles peace system, and France and Britain did not react to this violation) - March 7, 1936.
- 6) Anti-Comintern Pact (agreement between Japan and Germany aimed against growing communism and the Soviet Union) - November 25, 1936.

7) Anschluss of Austria (annexation of Austria) - March 12, 1938.

8) Munich Agreement - September 30, 1938.

9) Occupation of Czechoslovakia - March 15, 1939.

10) Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact (German-Soviet Pact) – August 23, 1939.

All of this led to September 1, 1939, when the armies of Nazi Germany invaded Poland, marking the beginning of the bloodiest war in human history in Europe, which left tens of millions of dead around the world.

The cause of the Second World War was the global inability to confront these new threats. In the case of Western powers, it was the fundamentally flawed policy of so-called appeasement. (Appeasement is a diplomatic strategy where a country makes concessions to prevent conflict.) On returning from Germany on 30th September 1938, after his agreement with Hitler on the carve-up of Czechoslovakia, Neville Chamberlain addressed the British crowds: "My good friends... I believe it is peace for our time. We thank you from the bottom of our hearts. Go home and get a nice quiet sleep." Winston Churchill commented: "You have chosen dishonour, and you will have war."



SOMETHING WICKED THIS WAY

Shadows coming through the leaves

There's no honey, lot of bees

Queens are hiding in their hives

While the workers are losing lives

Something wicked this way comes

The world's fall is nigh

Politicians? They are high

Their actions rather thuggish

Please, just stop all this rubbish

I don't want to close my eyes

But what you're doing really sucks

And something wicked this way comes

Holding on tightly to the last thread

Reaching out, not seeing the threat

My silent scream, nobody heard

The society had found its last word

Da-dum, da-dum go the drums

Something wicked this way comes

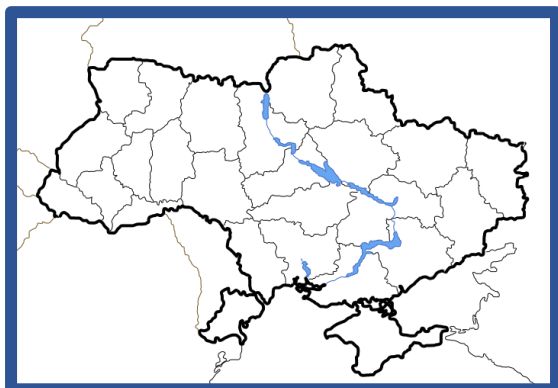
UKRAINE x RUSSIA

The conflict between Russia and Ukraine hasn't been a problem for the past few decades. In fact, it has been developing for centuries.

It all started in Kievan Rus, which fell apart at the beginning of the 12th century, leaving behind 12 principalities. Those principalities weren't at all unified, even under the Mongolian Tatar raids. From the 12th to the 14th centuries, the land on which they were located belonged to the Golden Horde. After the Horde lost its state of power, most of Ukraine was taken over by the Lithuanian principality; however, in the east, the Muscovy gained power.

Between the 16th and 18th centuries, the area of today's Ukraine was partially split between Russia and the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth. The Crimean Khanate was annexed by Russia in 1783.

Throughout the 19th century, Ukraine's national awakening was repressed by Russia, and they've become victims of Russification. Russia even gave the Ukrainian language the status of a dialect and didn't acknowledge Ukrainian people as citizens of Ukraine.



In 1917, finally, the Ukrainian Republic was established. This occurred in the aftermath of the Bolshevik revolution, and even Russia itself accepted Ukraine as a solitary state in 1918.

This peaceful setting didn't last long, of course, for Russia. In a way, the SSSR took over the rest of the territory in 1922, and Ukraine became the USSR. Ukrainians weren't doing well, and it was all caused, again, by Russification and collectivism in agriculture. These two factors resulted in famine, which caused the deaths of around three million Ukrainians. After the Second World War ended, in 1954, Crimea was gifted to Ukraine by Russian President Khrushchev.



As time moved closer and closer to the second millennium, Ukrainians had been gaining more interest in Ukraine parting ways with the SSSR. Finally, in 1991, on August 24th, Ukraine separated from the SSSR. After the separation, something called the Budapest Memorandum was agreed upon by Russia and Ukraine. It was an agreement stating that Ukraine would not spread its nuclear forces in exchange for peace with Russia.

In 2004, pro-Russian forces in Ukraine were gaining power, as demonstrated by the machinated election that resulted in President Yanukovich's victory. Most

Ukrainians didn't accept that, however, especially after opposition candidate Viktor Yushchenko was poisoned by dioxin (this did not result in his death, only in a deformation of his face). This became known as the Orange Revolution because people protested machinations after the poisoning. A prolonged process of election finally resulted in Yushchenko becoming the next Ukrainian president.

Over the course of the next few years, the mood in Ukraine became more pro-Russia-oriented. This was due to one of the Ukrainian politicians, Tymoshenko, being sentenced to seven years in prison for corruption. Tymoshenko has been the head of the Orange Revolution before, and he collaborated with Yushchenko until 2005.

In 2010, Yanukovych returned and became the head of the state. Both he and his political movement were known for cooperating with Russia. So, when Yanukovych, at the last moment, refused to sign an association contract with the European Union in 2013, all hell broke loose. Pro-west-oriented Ukrainians started protesting, at first peacefully, but as time went on, protests became progressively more violent. These events are known as Euromaidan. Of course, pro-Russians haven't loafed around, and while Euromaidan was happening, they also started protesting. This was given the name Anti-Maidan. Those protests peaked from January to February.



On the Crimea, there were many pro-Russian-oriented people, all because of Russian propaganda. Not long after the peak of protesting, military forces in unmarked uniforms appeared in Crimea and began taking over municipal authorities. Later, it became known that the forces were Russian. The Crimean parliament raised a referendum concerning its connection to Russia, doing so under strong Russian propaganda in the media, thus resulting in the annexation of Crimea by Russia.



In the rest of the Ukrainian territory, most of the Russian minorities have been concentrated in the east, in Donetsk, Kharkiv, and Luhansk. With help from the Russian soldiers, protesters took over town halls, and in April 2014, the Donetsk and Luhansk People's Republics were proclaimed. These two republics weren't accepted by the rest of the countries and remained seen as separatist puppet states. The Russian forces didn't leave Ukraine and remained at the eastern borders; Putin didn't acknowledge their presence until 2015. In 2016, he defended their actions by saying that they were just defending Russian-speaking citizens in Donbas.

After the 2019 election, Volodymyr Zelensky became the president of Ukraine, and with his inauguration came an interesting occurrence. Russia and Ukraine exchanged 35 prisoners. This might have given you the idea that the political setting

was getting more peaceful because both governments agreeing upon something was certainly very unusual and special. As we all know by now, this sort of judgment would be wrong.

There came February 24th, 2022. The sound of shooting was wafting from the Ukrainian borders again as the Russian forces started an attack. There was speculation floating around concerning the invasion in October 2021 already, but no one really expected Russia to live up to the expectations. Putin stated that Ukraine was an integral part of Russian history, and it should be a part of Russia. He also argued that he was just trying to protect the people of Russia and Russian speakers from Ukrainian fascists, also called Banderovci. On the 25th, Zelensky had already declared a state of war and mobilization.



It has been 1 year and almost 9 months since then. Around 500 000 people died or got injured, counting people on both sides. Around 10 000 civilians have died, numbering a little over 500 children, and the Russian forces have been accused of numerous war crimes.

So now you know the whole story. What happened, why, and when? However, the best way to truly understand a conflict is to ask the people who have been affected by it the most.

I introduce you **Jaroslava Šuhaj** and **Babenko Halina**. Sisters, who are originally

from Ukraine. To this day, 90% of their family still live there. Jaroslava came to the Czech Republic in 1998 and stayed there because of personal matters.

“Did your life change since the 24th of February? I mean that from the societal point of view.”

” J: “I can’t go against the Czechs, nor... I won’t go against the Ukrainians. Therefore, to say anything against it is not to my liking. My kids are both citizens of the Czech Republic and so is my husband. But I won’t go against Ukrainians either, of course. So, it’s like this: I’m biased toward both sides.

Regardless, in the beginning, I admired the Czech nation, their solidarity, and everything. But after a certain time, I just had the feeling that the Czech people were bothered by the war. It takes too long. What I feel saddest about are the remarks: I know that the government isn’t perfect here in the Czech Republic. I know that our government also isn’t. I know that Ukrainians aren’t all perfect, and the Czechs aren’t either. But the remarks like “Yeah, let them die there. Our children also need to eat.” Yes, but there aren’t bombs flying over your children’s heads. Those kids live at four years of age—they live through having to hide in their own country.

I’m not saying it isn’t bad that some people have less money, but their lives aren’t at risk. I’m not saying that every one of them, but 30% of the population... Unfortunately, I experienced it too. And it isn’t only the Czech Republic. My sister has experience in Spain and Germany. But there are also countries that we admire. That’s, for example, the Netherlands, where my older daughter is.

And what I feel the saddest about the Czechs is that they experienced it here too. They occupied them for so many years that they dictated to them how they were supposed to live. And this is what Ukrainians don't want; they stood up to them.

I don't have anything against the Czech nation, but the situation has become a lot worse."

"Did you expect the invasion?"

B: "Nobody believed it."

J: "The whole world talked about it, that it could happen."

B: "Yes, but nobody expected it. They didn't at all think that it would happen like this."

J: "And did it touch our lives? I'm telling you – I haven't slept in peace for one night since. The worst thing about it is to look at your phone and see that another two people have died."

B: "It's every day."

J: "It is every day. From our city, another two. Every morning, you can't even have breakfast without looking at the news. And now, from the area we grew up in – Zakarpattia – 26 boys at once. How do you deal with this? It's going to be a year now in January, since they have killed our brother. Even though I had some pity for them, I don't anymore. For Ivo: I will not ever in my life...

And did we expect it? We didn't, never this. And I hate the whole world for standing up to it so lax. For the fact that to save the lives of our children, our brothers, our – it's necessary to be in NATO, in EU, to be in another one of those alliances, damn it – to save lives. I hate this; this is the thing I hate

– that to save the lives of Ukrainian children and Ukrainian families – we must be in NATO, in some other alliance. What are those alliances for if they don't save lives?"

About how people live in Ukraine:

V (Jaroslava's daughter): "So many times, when I was texting with my cousin's daughter, it just turned off. Because they turned their electricity off."

J: "But I never heard them complaining. The only thing they want is for those bastards to leave. What I would say is that this is a pure genocide of Ukrainians. And how it works there, it is this way. They have electricity on for like 4 hours and then they turn it off for 5. "

B: "Or for the whole day."

J: "Or for a week when they destroyed the big electro station somewhere in the area. My sister didn't have electricity for a week, the freezers leaked, everything. But she said, "I knew I had meat in there, so I quickly bottled it, so they wouldn't go bad.". They will manage to work with anything. That nation is steadfast. I admire them, for how strong they are, and I live through this nation. I will never stop thanking my parents for being one of them."

And some final words:

J: "I'm not saying that I'm doing bad – no I'm not, I'm doing fine, I'm happy. I have the best family in the entire world – only if they stopped taking it away from me. We just want it to be the way it was before; we wish for nothing more in life."

SURVIVAL CRACKERS RECIPE

Ingredients:

- flour (any kind - oat, rice, chickpea etc.; use chickpea flour for more protein)
- water
- salt up to taste (and optionally other spices - curry, chilli, paprika, ginger etc.)

Method:

At first, you have to think about the amount of crackers you want to make. The water-flour ratio should be 1:2, meaning 1 part water and 2 equal parts of flour. You can then add some spices to achieve better flavour. For example, chickpea flour works amazing with curry. After you have chosen the amount of ingredients and your spices, mix everything together and then form small flattened shapes on a baking sheet, preferably using baking paper to prevent sticking. The dough shouldn't be sticky - add more flour if needed.

Bake on 180°C in a pre-heated oven for approximately 20 minutes.

When the crackers cool thoroughly, you can pack and store them. They will last for about 1.5 months if you keep them dry and in an air-tight container.



QUESTIONS FOR A TEACHER

Mgr. Lucie Škarvadová

Why did you choose to teach the Czech language and history?

I liked these subjects already during my studies at a general upper secondary school. At first, I wanted to become a doctor, however, working in the medical field has required

to study chemistry, which I was not a fan of. Therefore, I decided to search elsewhere. Conversely, I started looking into the humanities, firstly law, although due to my liking of history, I began considering studying general history. Nevertheless, there was no practical use for this major, so I thought of what major to choose, which would include history, and when I counted in the fact that I have enjoyed literature my whole life, it was almost obvious to me that it was going to be a faculty of education.

What parts of these subjects do you like to teach the most?

Czech language - The literature after World War 2, this theme is close to modern literature, and students are interested in it. Furthermore, this theme is taught during the fourth year so there is a good approach by the students.

History - the Modern History of the 20th Century. Especially the period after World War 2, again students like this theme which

leads to a comfortable atmosphere during the lectures.

Rather semolina porridge or “halušky se zelím”?

Semolina porridge

Who is your idol?

I look up to my ancestors, my parents, and my grandparents the most.

Have you ever thought about not teaching anymore? If yes, what would you do instead?

Yes, but only hypothetically. I always think about what I would do instead and conclude that I do not want to switch jobs because I enjoy this one. However, I would also like to train people professionally because of the contact and socialization with them.

Have you ever tried any other job than teaching?

Yes, I have. Between the age of 17 and 23/24, I had a part-time job as a postwoman during summer holidays.

What is your life motto?

Live and let live.

What made you teach?

As I mentioned before it was a practical use of subjects, that I was interested in.

How do you imagine your ideal free day?

Spent with people that I like. Partly with my family, partly with a book and a cup of

coffee. The evening I would spend in a good social circle with a glass of tasty wine.

What is the worst day of the week?

Sunday

What is the best day of the week?

Friday

Have you ever used cheat sheets while studying?

Yes, I have.

Does the current school system suit you?

Mostly no, I mind that there is not a greater pressure on students to be independent, they are almost everywhere basically led by a hand.

Do you think the youths are changing for the worse or for the better?

I think mostly for the worse, but it is not necessarily their fault, the modern generation is not psychically resistant enough, their parents protect them from problems, responsibility, mental strain et cetera.

If you could change one thing in the school system what would it be?

The admission to universities, it leads to the teachers in high schools being forced to focus on facts only, and not being able to teach in the proper sense of the word.

What marks did you use to get in high school?

On average, I used to have 1 from humanities, 2 from languages, and 3 from mathematics and chemistry.

What is your favorite food in the school canteen?

“Svíčková” and sauces in general.

What is your favorite class?

3. A

To what teacher would you hand over “the word”?

Martin Sochor

ANONYMOUS SURVEY RESULTS



The best jokes have been said by...

Mgr. Jan Váňa, with 161 votes
Mgr. Tomáš Voltr, with 62 votes
Mgr. Marek Procházka, with 60 votes

The worst homework has been given by...

Mgr. Michaela Plhová, with 71 votes
Mgr. Jan Váňa, with 67 votes
Mgr. Martin Sochor, with 57 votes

The best outfit has been worn by...

Mgr. Jan Váňa, with 110 votes
RNDr. Květa Sýkorová, with 98 votes
Mgr. Johana Kalenská, with 45 votes

The hardest test has been given by...

Mgr. Jan Váňa, with 100 votes
Mgr. Michaela Plhová, with 81 votes
Mgr. Karel Šild, with 71 votes

Most minutes to a lesson have been added by...

Mgr. Karel Šild, with 116 votes
Mgr. Jan Váňa, with 100 votes
Mgr. Tomáš Voltr, with 81 votes

THE RISE OF THE FAR RIGHT IN EUROPE

The far right, which won the Italian and Swedish and Finnish parliamentary elections, has traditionally positioned itself as the main protector of the security of "our people", the protector against international terrorism, Islam, globalist elites, the European Union that will deprive us of the sovereignty of our countries, the protector against all those who threaten the traditional family and society.

Why is there a rise of far-right parties?

The ultra-right, although it espouses traditional values, also enjoys great support among the younger generation. As we have seen several times in the past, extremist parties are growing in response to global problems. There is unstoppable migration due to the situation related to Islam or also the war in Ukraine. Citizens of various European countries are becoming concerned. It is at this moment



that far-right parties are making themselves heard, which are characterised by a negative attitude towards immigration. Society has been affected in recent years by the economic crisis and Covid-19, for example, and this, too, may be a trodden path for the rise of extremist parties that criticise the EU and call for its reform.

It should be added that the far-right parties that can be seen across Europe are strongly left-wing in the area of the economy. To give an example, Marine Le Pen, a politician from a far-right party in France, attacked French President Macron, saying that he had not helped the French people to cope with the problems of everyday spending, and during his presidential campaign he promised to help low-wage voters. While Aft started out as a kind of neoliberal party, it opposed the Green Party's environmental measures on the grounds that they were financially beyond the pale for ordinary German households.

The brothers of Italy – successors to Mussolini?

In September 2022, the Italian elections were won by the Brothers of Italy, led by Giorgia Meloni, who is poised to become Prime Minister. This is a right-wing, or partly far-right or populist right-wing bloc, which is merely bringing back into the game people who have been floundering in Italian politics since at least the 1990s. An interesting political model emerged in Italy after the Second World War. The Christian Democracy Party won a key place, alongside a Communist party with a strong right-wing base and the MSI party, which emerged from Benito Mussolini's former fascist party. The Christian Democracy party was the strongest party

in Italy until 1994 when it was dissolved due to a corruption case. At this time, the MSI also ended and another party was founded in its place, from which a more radical wing, now known as the Brothers of Italy, later split off.

The Brothers of Italy still actively claim the legacy of the MSI, for example, they use the flame in the colours of the Italian tricolour, the traditional Italian fascist label, Mussolini's descendants repeatedly stand for the party, they evoke an imaginary sense of threat from Islam, immigrants and globalist elites, and the party's leader in her youth said of Mussolini that he was a good politician who did everything in the interests of Italy.



Nativism is typical of them. That is, ethnic nationalism - the idea that only those who belong to the nation by blood are part of the nation. Also, this party is rather left-wing in economics. It criticises the economic policies of the previous government and promises tax cuts, which in the case of Italy could lead to economic problems. We cannot count on liberalisation in Italy in the coming years; on the contrary, the party will probably try to push its anti-LGBT views into legislation and will also tighten up the rules for accepting refugees.

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