

PASSPORT

EUROPEAN UNION



EUROPA

Manuscript completed in January 2020

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Print	ISBN 978-92-79-90839-2	doi:10.2775/156648	IJ-09-18-010-EN-C
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PDF	ISBN 978-92-79-90838-5	doi:10.2775/181333	IJ-09-18-010-EN-L
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Hi,
I am Ally
the Alien
and who
are you?

Photo

This is your European passport.
Please enter your information.

.....
Name

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Date of birth

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Birthplace

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Nationality(ies)

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Holder's signature

UNITED IN DIVERSITY — THE EUROPEAN UNION



You will probably have heard during your history lessons at school that many wars have been fought in Europe in previous centuries. The First and Second World Wars in particular have left deep scars. How could European leaders prevent a Third World War from breaking out?

The Frenchman Jean Monnet suggested a whole new idea. You need coal and steel for weapons. If you could have the two old enemies, Germany and France, work together for their coal and steel production, then war between them becomes impossible.

So the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) was launched in 1951. The Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Luxembourg were also interested in joining. The ECSC was engaged in peaceful activities and helped Europe pick itself up from the ruins of war.

The collaboration between the six countries went very well, so in 1957 they decided to form another club: the European Economic Community (EEC). The precursor of the European Union of today was born. They agreed to ease trade between the countries. Agriculture was another area where they worked together. The agreements covered ever more areas.

The EEC (later the EC) was a big success. Ever more countries wanted to join. In 1992, when the EC became the European Union (EU), there were 12 countries. Now there are 27 Member States, covering much more than only trade.

However, it is not the intention that the EU decides on everything. The EU only tackles problems that cross boundaries and are better handled by all countries working together. That means the EU will never decide on a new motorway in the Netherlands alone, but the EU can impose a fishing ban if there is not enough fish in the North Sea. The North Sea borders multiple countries, so the lack of fish cannot be solved by one country on its own.

You may not notice it immediately, but many things have improved over the last years thanks to the EU. For instance, there are rules determining the apple you eat is grown in a healthy way. The label of chocolate sprinkles must now show all ingredients. That way people with allergies know what they may or may not eat. Furthermore, the EU makes sure that tap water in our countries is safe to drink.

And if you take a closer look at your toys, you may find a CE logo. That means the toy is made in line with EU rules

and is safe for playing. As to your internet at home you use for chatting with friends or for online games – the EU wants that everyone should have an affordable and good internet connection at home shortly.

Travel in the EU has become much easier now that border and passport controls are a thing of the past. Flying has become much cheaper and you don't need to change money abroad now that many countries use the euro as currency.

Thanks to the European Union you now have a fun passport before you, with interesting facts about all EU countries. Pay close attention and discover more things the EU does!

THE **EUROPEAN UNION**



AUSTRIA

Österreich

CAPITAL: Vienna

SURFACE AREA: 83 879 km²

POPULATION: 8.8 million

LANGUAGE: German

NATIONAL DAY: 26 October,
Day when the last allied soldier left and
Austria formally declared
its neutrality (1955)

Grüss Gott!



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VIENNA PRATER: Wiener Prater is the oldest amusement park in the world. You can admire Vienna from the Ferris wheel, 65 meters above the ground. Originally it was a royal hunting park which was opened by the Emperor Jozef II to the public in 1766.



HUNDERTWASSER HOUSE: This is an apartment and office building designed by the Austrian artist Friedensreich Hundertwasser. The colourful buildings include uneven floors, a grass-top roof and large trees growing from inside rooms.

FIND OUT: Which dominant dynasty ruled Austria until the end of WWI?





BELGIUM

België • Belgique • Belgien

CAPITAL: Brussels

SURFACE AREA: 30 528 km²

POPULATION: 11.4 million

LANGUAGES: Dutch, French and German

NATIONAL DAY: 21 July,
Ascension of King Leopold I
to the throne (1831)



Hallo!
Salut!

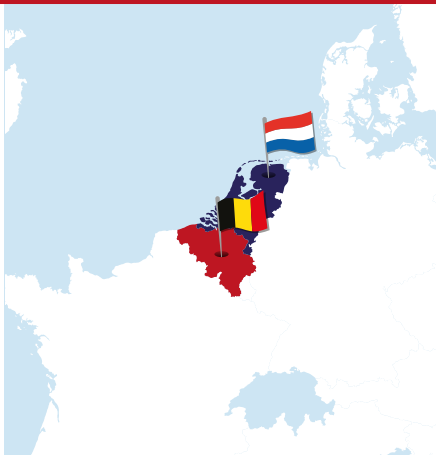
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THE ATOMIUM: Built in 1958, the 102 m high monument represents a magnified iron crystal made of nine atoms. Recently renovated and opened to the public, the Atomium puts on interesting exhibitions, especially for children. Going up in the lift gives you some of the best views of Brussels.



THE MANNEKEN PIS: Sculpted in 1619, this statue of a little man weeing into a fountain has become one of Belgium's best-known monuments. He even has an extensive wardrobe of different costumes likely to make any woman jealous!

FIND OUT: Which blue creatures did Pierre Culliford create?





BULGARIA

България

CAPITAL: Sofia

SURFACE AREA: 111 002 km²

POPULATION: 7.1 million

LANGUAGE: Bulgarian

NATIONAL DAY: 3 March, Day of Liberation,
is the national holiday.



Zdravei!

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here!

ALEXANDER NEVSKI

CATHEDRAL: This cathedral in Sofia is one of the largest Eastern Orthodox cathedrals in the world. It was built in the early 20th century to honour the soldiers who died in the 1877 war with Turkey.



RILA NATIONAL PARK: This is the biggest national park in Bulgaria and is situated about 100 km south of Sofia. It is known for its numerous lakes and rivers. Many endangered wild animals, such as bears and wild swine, live here. The name Rila comes from the word roula meaning lots of water.

FIND OUT: Which mountain range runs through the centre of Bulgaria?





CROATIA

Hrvatska

CAPITAL: Zagreb

SURFACE AREA: 56 594 km²

POPULATION: 4.1 million

LANGUAGE: Croatian

NATIONAL DAY: 25 June, Statehood Day,
celebrates the country's declaration of independence
from Yugoslavia (1991)



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THE RECTOR'S PALACE DUBROVNIK:

The Rector's Palace was the seat of the rector of the Republic of Ragusa between the 14th century and 1808. This building experienced a stormy history; it was destroyed in gunpowder explosions several times and shaken on several occasions by earthquakes.



PLITVICE LAKES NATIONAL PARK:

The Plitvice Lakes are a system of 16 lakes with waterfalls connecting them over dolomite and limestone cascades, renowned for their distinctive colours, ranging from turquoise to mint green, grey or blue.

FIND OUT: What do
Croats celebrate during
Cravat Day?





CYPRUS

Κύπρος/Kıbrıs

CAPITAL: Capital: Nicosia

SURFACE AREA: 9 251 km²

POPULATION: 0.9 million

LANGUAGE: Greek and Turkish

NATIONAL DAY: 1 October Independence Day
to mark independence from the British Empire



Yia'sou!
Merhaba!

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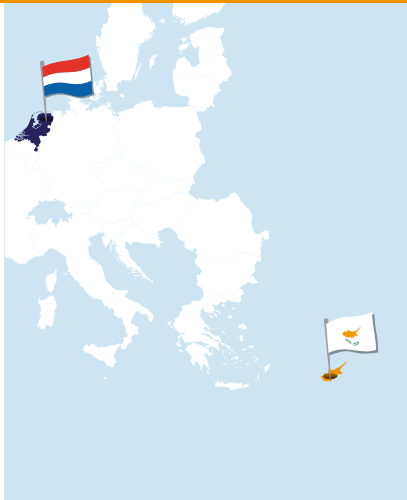
THE ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE:

Archbishop Makarios III was the first president of Cyprus (1960–77). His palace in Nicosia is open to the public and contains a Byzantine museum with a large collection of religious icons.



PETRA TOU ROMIOU: Known in English as the Rock of Aphrodite, this spot has amazing views of the sea and is the birthplace of the Greek goddess Aphrodite. Legend has it that the rock is where she rose out of the swell of the sea.

FIND OUT: What do people from Cyprus eat when they order *meze/halloumi*?





CZECHIA

Česko

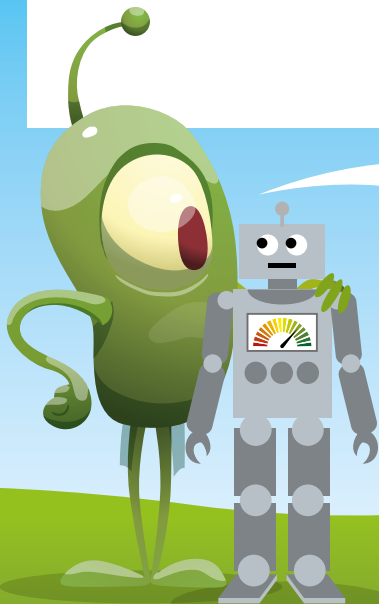
CAPITAL: Prague

SURFACE AREA: 78 867 km²

POPULATION: 10.6 million

LANGUAGE: Czech

NATIONAL DAY: 28 October, Commemorates becoming an independent state after World War I



Ahoj!

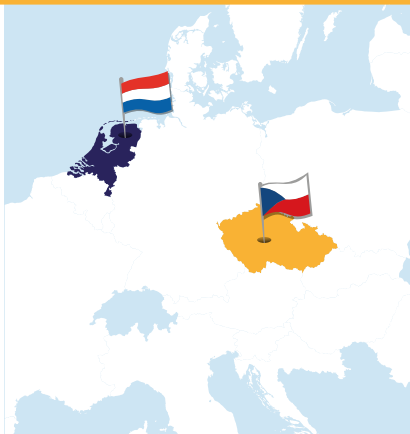
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TYN CHURCH: It dominates one side of the Old Town Square. The two towers of the Gothic church are 80 meters high and each have 4 small spires.



ST CHARLES BRIDGE: It is named after King Charles IV. When it was constructed at the end of the 14th century, this medieval bridge was the only way to cross the River Vltava (Moldau) in Prague. Modern test methods have found organic matter in the mortar, so the legend that eggs were used to strengthen it could actually be true.

FIND OUT: Which one of these words — Internet, robot or hotel — is of Czech origin?





DENMARK

Danmark

CAPITAL: Copenhagen

SURFACE AREA: 42 921 km²

POPULATION: 5.8 million

LANGUAGE: Danish

NATIONAL DAY: 5 June, Denmark became a constitutional monarchy (1849)

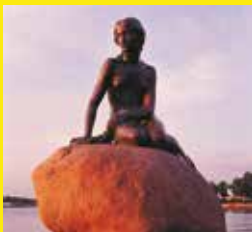


A green alien with a large yellow eye and a red helmet is riding a red bicycle on a green hill. A speech bubble next to it says "Hej!".

Hej!

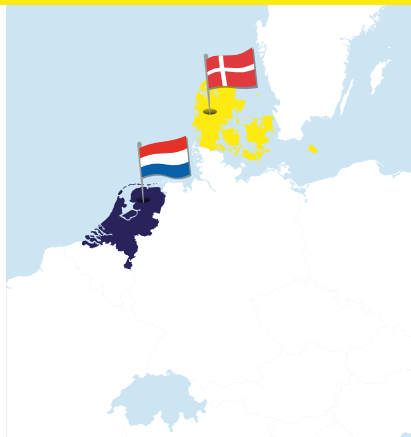
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NYHAVN: Nyhavn (in Copenhagen) means the 'new port'. Built in 1670, trade was going from here to the Far East. The colourful warehouses date from that period.



THE LITTLE MERMAID: This mermaid, sitting on a rock in Langelinie in Copenhagen harbour, owes her fame to the Hans Christian Andersen fairy tale by the same name. There is some uncertainty as to who the model was for the sculpture — the ballet dancer Ellen Price or the wife of the sculptor Edvard Eriksen.

FIND OUT: Can you name three Hans Christian Andersen fairy tales?





ESTONIA

Eesti

CAPITAL: Tallinn

SURFACE AREA: 45 227 km²

POPULATION: 1.3 million

LANGUAGE: Estonian

NATIONAL DAY: 24 February,
Commemorates independence
from Russia (1918)



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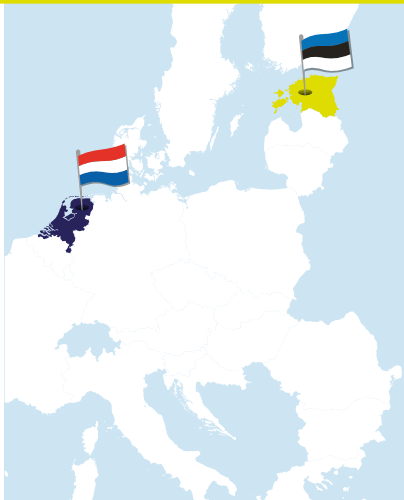
THE TOWN HALL: It is thought to date back to the early 13th century and its Gothic architecture is well preserved. It is currently open to the public and still used for receptions.



THE PHARMACY OF TALLINN:

Situated in the Town Hall Square in Tallinn, it dates back to 1422 and is the oldest pharmacy in Europe which is still in use, although medieval medicines like bat powder and snakeskin are no longer sold!

FIND OUT: How many islands does Estonia has?





FINLAND

Suomi • Finland

CAPITAL: Helsinki

SURFACE AREA: 338 435 km²

POPULATION: 5.5 million

LANGUAGES: Finnish and Swedish

NATIONAL DAY: 6 December, Commemorates independence from Russia (1917)



Hej!

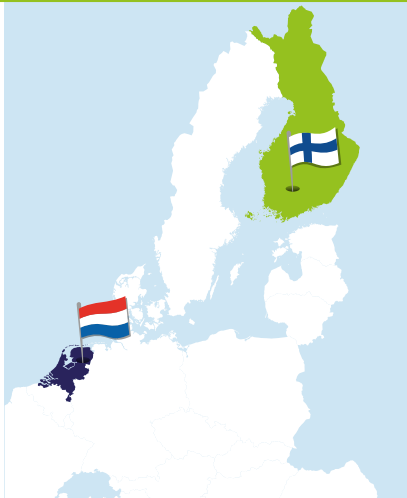
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HELSINKI CATHEDRAL: It is situated on Senate Square in the heart of Helsinki and can be seen from miles out at sea. 350 000 people per year visit the cathedral, some of them to attend religious events, but most are tourists. The cathedral seats 1 300 people.



FINLANDIA HALL: Designed by Alvar Aalto using lots of marble, Finlandia Hall in Helsinki is a conference centre and concert venue. It is a good example of the Finnish penchant for buildings which are modern and functional. The main auditorium can house 1 700 people.

FIND OUT: To which language is Finnish most closely related?





FRANCE

France

CAPITAL: Paris

SURFACE AREA: 633 187 km²

POPULATION: 66.9 million

LANGUAGE: French

NATIONAL DAY: 14 July, Commemorates the storming of the Bastille (1789)



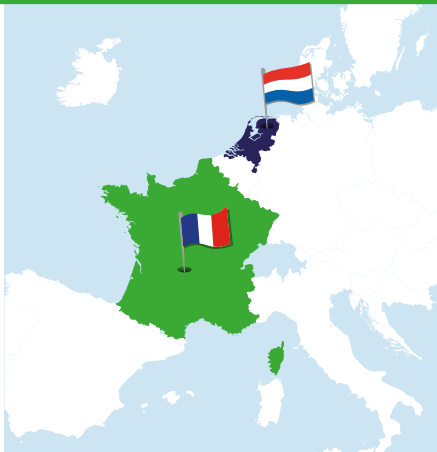
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THE EIFFEL TOWER: Named after its architect Gustave Eiffel and built for the universal exhibition in 1889, it is the most frequently visited monument in the world. The tower weighs 7 300 tons and is the tallest structure in Paris (324 m).



DENTURES: Dentures are false teeth attached to a dental plate. In 1770, the French inventor Alexis Duchâteau built the first modern set of dentures. It was made of china, just like granny's plates... In the Netherlands, as much as 3 million people wear dentures!

FIND OUT: What is Jean Monnet famous for?





GERMANY

Deutschland

CAPITAL: Berlin

SURFACE AREA: 357 340 km²

POPULATION: 82.8 million

LANGUAGE: German

NATIONAL DAY: 3 October, Commemorates the reunification of Germany (1990)



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THE BRANDENBURG GATE: The former city gate, which was built between 1788 and 1791 by Emperor Friedrich Wilhelm II as a symbol of peace, is one of the main symbols of Berlin. It was closed when the Berlin Wall was erected in 1961, but after the German people tore down the wall in 1989, it became a symbol of the freedom and unity of the City of Berlin.



THE ART OF PRINTING: The printing press, does it come from Germany or from The Netherlands? The answer is... from both countries! Around 1450, both the German Johannes Gutenberg and the Dutchman Laurens Janszoon Coster invented the art of printing. Thanks to this invention, all of a sudden, much more people could read books. Before, books were always written by hand.

FIND OUT: What is the name of the goblin described by the Grimm Brothers that can turn hay into gold?





GREECE

Ελλάδα

CAPITAL: Athens

SURFACE AREA: 132 049 km²

POPULATION: 10.7 million

LANGUAGE: Greek

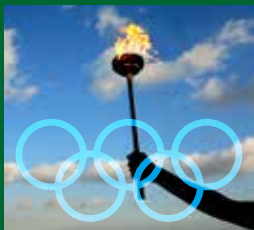
NATIONAL DAY: 25 March, Proclamation of the war of independence from the Ottoman Empire (1821)

Yia'sou!



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THE PARTHENON: This temple, dedicated to the Greek Goddess Athena, was built in the 5th century BC on the Acropolis of Athens, which was used both as a church and marketplace. It is regarded as an enduring symbol of ancient Greece and of Athenian democracy.



OLYMPIC GAMES: Do you know how old the Olympic Games are? No? You are not the only one! The games were already held in the classical antiquity, in a place called Olympia, in honour of the God Zeus. Only (naked!) men could participate! In 1896, the first modern Olympic Games took place in Athens. Since 1960, there are also Paralympics.

FIND OUT: What is the highest mountain in Greece?





HUNGARY

Magyarország

CAPITAL: Budapest

SURFACE AREA: 93 024 km²

POPULATION: 9.8 million

LANGUAGE: Hungarian

NATIONAL DAY: 20 August,
Feast of St Stephen,
founder of the state



Szia!

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THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT:

It's currently the third largest parliament building in the world (after those of Romania and Argentina). It was inaugurated on the 1000th anniversary of the country in 1896. Over 40 million bricks, half a million precious stones and 40 kg of gold were used in its construction.



THE CHAIN BRIDGE: One of Budapest's most famous landmarks, this suspension bridge links the two cities of Buda and Pest which are divided by the River Danube. Built at the end of the 19th century, it transformed two provincial towns into a growing city.

FIND OUT: Which countries border Hungary?





IRELAND

Éire

CAPITAL: Dublin

SURFACE AREA: 69 797 km²

POPULATION: 4.8 million

LANGUAGES: English and Irish

NATIONAL DAY: 17 March, Saint Patrick's Day



Dia dhuit!
Hello!

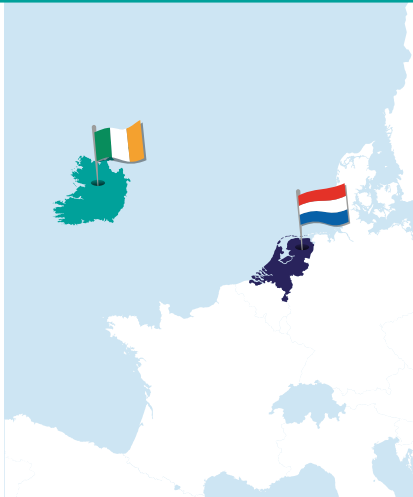
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DUBLIN CASTLE: Once the site of a Viking fortress, this historical landmark has been used for many different purposes. It was once a court of justice and the Anglo-Irish Treaty was signed there in 1921. Today it is used for state visits and part of it is open to the public.



IRISH HIGH CROSS: High crosses have existed in Ireland since the 7th century and are also called Celtic crosses. These standing stone crosses, incorporating a circle, were used in religious ceremonies but also to mark borders.

FIND OUT: What is the longest place name in Ireland?





ITALY

Italia

CAPITAL: Rome

SURFACE AREA: 302 073 km²

POPULATION: 60.5 million

LANGUAGE: Italian

NATIONAL DAY: 2 June,
Anniversary of
the Republic (1946)



Ciao!

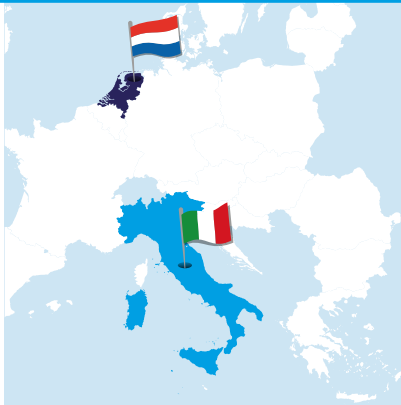
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THE COLOSSEUM: This great amphitheatre of antiquity is an architectural and engineering wonder. It could seat 50 000 people who came to see gladiators and games in Roman imperial times. Though it has not been used for entertainment since the early Middle Ages, it is a major tourist attraction and a symbol of ancient Rome.



POMPEII: This city was destroyed by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD, which covered the city and its people in volcanic ash until its discovery in 1748. Excavators found human remains, perfectly preserved in volcanic ash, as well as a wealth of art, jewellery, etc.

FIND OUT: According to Roman mythology who were the founders of Rome?





LATVIA

Latvija

CAPITAL: Riga

SURFACE AREA: 64 573 km²

POPULATION: 1.9 million

LANGUAGE: Latvian

NATIONAL DAY: 18 November, Proclamation of the Republic of Latvia (1918)



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FREEDOM MONUMENT: The Freedom Monument in Riga was ready in 1935. It was built to emphasize freedom and independence in Latvia. It is the statue of a woman, known as *Milda*, holding up three stars.



THE HISTORIC CENTRE OF RIGA:

Riga's centre is known for its art nouveau architecture. This style of architecture is defined by flowing, curved designs often with flowers and birds.

FIND OUT: Which river flows through the capital Riga?





LITHUANIA

Lietuva

CAPITAL: Vilnius here!

SURFACE AREA: 65 300 km²

POPULATION: 2.8 million

LANGUAGE: Lithuanian

NATIONAL DAY: 16 February, Commemorates independence from Russia (1917)



Labas!

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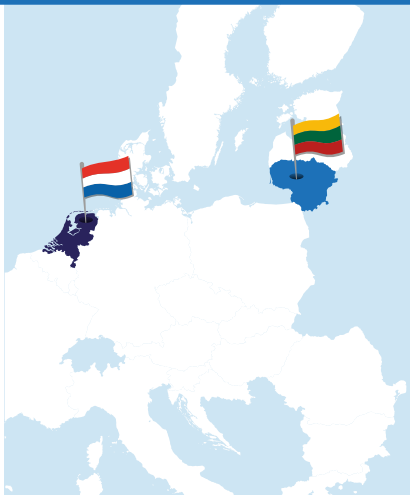
GEDIMINAS MONUMENT:

Legend has it that the Grand Duke Gediminas had a dream in which he saw an iron wolf standing where the castle is now, howling like a hundred wolves in unison. It was interpreted as God's will that he should build a fortress there, which he did in 1323.



TRAKAI: There are about 200 lakes around the historic city of Trakai. Trakai Castle is built on an island in the largest lake, and it was a residence of Lithuania's best known ruler, Grand Duke Vytautas the Great.

FIND OUT: In which year did Lithuania become a Member State of the European Union?





LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourg

CAPITAL: Luxembourg

SURFACE AREA: 2 586 km²

POPULATION: 0.6 million

LANGUAGES: Luxembourgish, German and French

NATIONAL DAY: 23 June, Celebration of the Grand Duke's birthday



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STAATSSPARKASSE:

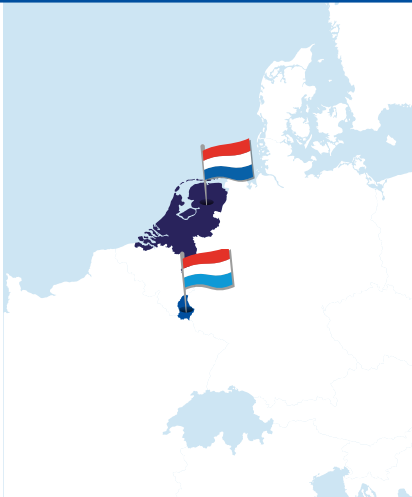
When in 2006 the State Savings Bank was 150 years old, a commemorative 10-euro coin was issued. Banking is very important to Luxembourg — 23 000 people work in more than 150 banks located here.

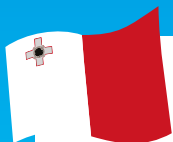


NOTRE DAME CATHEDRAL:

Our Lady, Comforter of the Afflicted, was chosen in 1666 by the City of Luxembourg as patron saint of the city. During times of the plague many people prayed to her for help and she has remained the object of fervent worship ever since.

FIND OUT: What did Gabriel Lippmann win the Nobel Prize for?





MALTA

Malta

CAPITAL: Valletta

SURFACE AREA: 316 km²

POPULATION: 0.5 million

LANGUAGES: Maltese and English

NATIONAL DAY: 21 September,
Malta's independence from Great Britain in 1964

Bongu!
Hello!



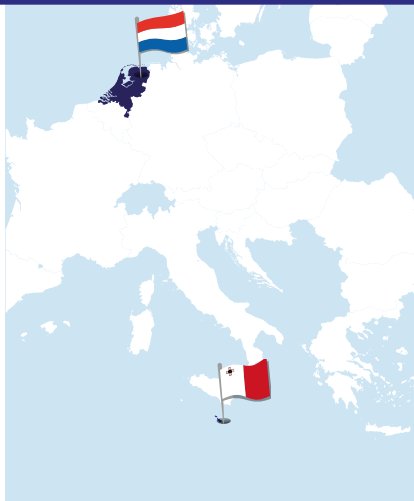
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VALLETTA: Malta's capital city is named after the Grand Master of the Order of St John, Jean Parisot de la Valette, who laid the foundation stone of this fortress city in 1566. It was finished in a remarkably short 15 years.



ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: located in Mdina, stands on the site of where Roman governor Publius met St. Paul the apostle after his shipwreck on Malta. It is topped by a magnificent dome designed by the cathedral's architect Lorenzo Gafa.

FIND OUT: On which side of the road do Maltese people drive?





NEDERLAND

Nederland

CAPITAL: Amsterdam

SURFACE AREA: 41 540 km²

POPULATION: 17.2 million

LANGUAGE: Dutch

NATIONAL DAY: 27 April, King's Day



Hallo!

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WINDMILLS: The Netherlands is a land of windmills. Although over 1 000 of them are still standing today, many are no longer in use. Windmills were used primarily to drain water and to produce flour, paper, oil and saw timber. For five centuries, windmills were the primary source of power in the Netherlands.



MICROSCOPE: With a microscope, you can see things you can (barely) see with your own eyes. At the beginning of the 17th Century, there were two well-known lensmakers in the Dutch Republic. Antoni van Leeuwenhoek used their lenses to improve the technique. Therefore, he is commonly known as the inventor of the microscope.

FIND OUT: What has Cornelis Drebbel designed and built?





POLAND

Polska

CAPITAL: Warsaw

SURFACE AREA: 312 679 km²

POPULATION: 38 million

LANGUAGE: Polish

NATIONAL DAY: 11 November

Anniversary of regaining independence
from Austria, Germany and Russia
after World War I (1918)

Cześć!



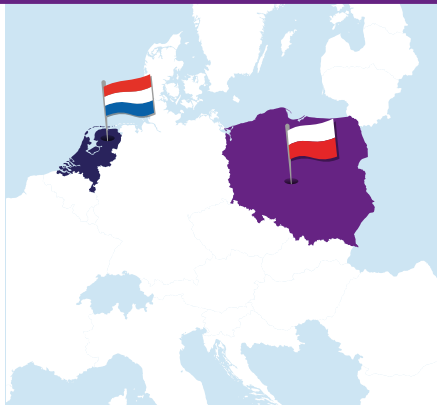
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JÓZEF ANTONI PONIATOWSKI: He was Poland's most glamorous warrior. He joined the Polish army in 1789 at the request of his uncle who was the king of Poland. He fought with a Polish corps for Napoleon against Russia in 1812 and became a marshal of France. He covered the withdrawal of the French troops in Leipzig; then, cut off from aid and injured, his horse threw him off and he drowned in the river.



PALACE OF CULTURE AND SCIENCE: This is the tallest building in Poland (237 m including the spire). It is used for exhibitions and TV broadcasts. It was a gift from the Soviet Union to the people of Poland.

FIND OUT: What is the symbol of the city Warsaw?





PORTUGAL

Portugal

CAPITAL: Lisbon

SURFACE AREA: 92 225 km²

POPULATION: 10.3 million

LANGUAGE: Portuguese

NATIONAL DAY: 10 June

Death of the celebrated poet
Luis Vaz de Camões in 1580



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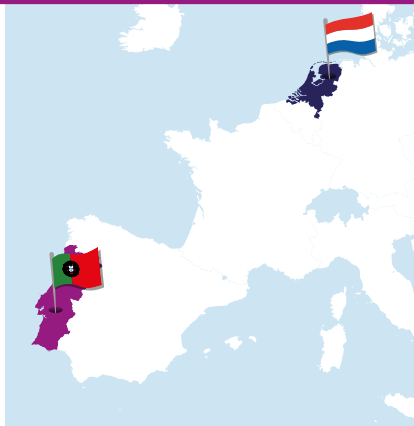
BRIDGE ACROSS THE TAGUS

RIVER: Also known as the '25 April Bridge', this suspension bridge has an overall length of 2 278 m. It is longer than San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge which it resembles. Its foundations, which go down 80 m below the riverbed to stand on basalt rock, also hold the world record.



THE BELEM TOWER: The tower, situated in the Belem district of Lisbon, was built in the early 16th century to commemorate Vasco Da Gama's expedition. The influence of Moorish art can be found in the arched windows and balconies.

FIND OUT: Which sea route did Vasco Da Gama's expedition discover?





ROMANIA

România

CAPITAL: Bucharest

SURFACE AREA: 230 000 km²

POPULATION: 19.5 million

LANGUAGE: Romanian

NATIONAL DAY: 1 December, Anniversary of the union of all Romanians into a single state (1918)



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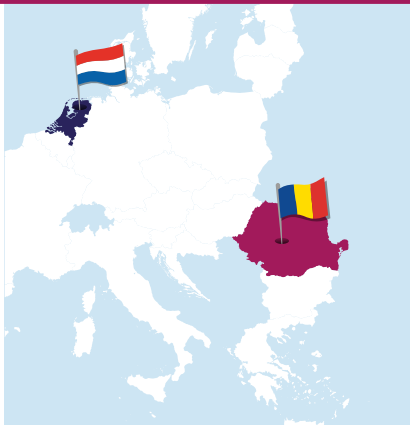
BRAN CASTLE: Built in 1212, this castle on the border between Transylvania and Wallachia is commonly known as 'Dracula's Castle'. Legend has it that Vlad III the Impaler, the Romanian ruler on whom the novel Dracula is loosely based spent 2 days locked in its dungeon while the Turks controlled Transylvania.



THE PARLIAMENT PALACE:

It covers 330 000 square metres and is the largest administrative building in the world after the US Pentagon. It was built by the dictator Nicolae Ceaușescu, who treated his people very badly; it was therefore later renamed Parliament Palace and is now a symbol of Romanian democracy.

FIND OUT: Which character is described by Bram Stoker and comes from Romania?





SLOVAKIA

Slovensko

CAPITAL: Bratislava

SURFACE AREA: 49 035 km²

POPULATION: 5.4 million

LANGUAGE: Slovak

NATIONAL DAY: 1 September, Constitution Day (1992)



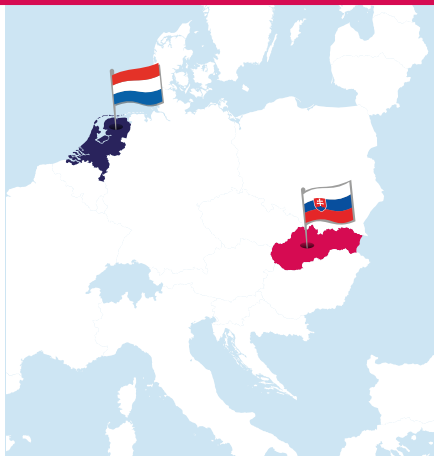
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here!

HELICOPTER: For rescue operations, the helicopter is a great invention. It can fly up and down vertically and therefore it does not need a runway to take-off. Helicopters can also be suspended in the air and fly sideward and backwards!



BRATISLAVA CASTLE: This main castle of Bratislava stands on the hill of the Little Carpathians. On a good day you can see as far as Austria and Hungary. The castle itself contains four towers, a courtyard and an 80 m-deep well.

FIND OUT: Slovakia has the most castles in Europa. How many are there?





SLOVENIA

Slovenija

CAPITAL: Ljubljana

SURFACE AREA: 20 273 km²

POPULATION: 2,1 million

LANGUAGE: Slovenian

NATIONAL DAY: 25 June,
Commemorates
the proclamation
of independence
from Yugoslavia (1991)

Živijo!



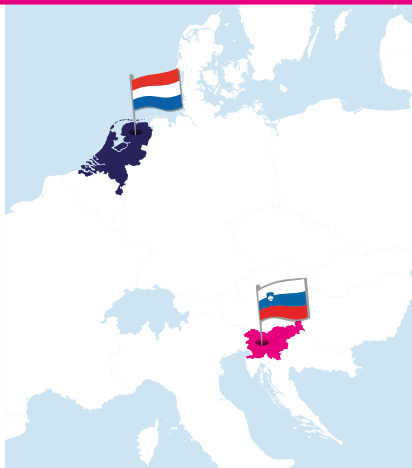
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TROMOSTOVJE: The Triple Bridge is one of the symbols of Ljubljana. Since 1931 it has consisted of a stone arch bridge in the middle flanked by a pedestrian bridge on either side.



POSTOJNA CAVE: Formed by the Pivka River, the Postojna Cave is a 21 km labyrinth of passages under the earth, filled with stalagmites, stalactites and other rock formations. Signatures on the walls (early graffiti) prove that people have been visiting the cave since the 13th century.

FIND OUT: When did Slovenians start paying for things using Slovenian euro notes and coins?





SPAIN

España

CAPITAL: Madrid

SURFACE AREA: 505 970 km²

POPULATION: 46.7 million

LANGUAGES: Spanish, Catalan, Basque and Galician

NATIONAL DAY: 12 October, Commemorates the sighting of land by Christopher Columbus (1492)



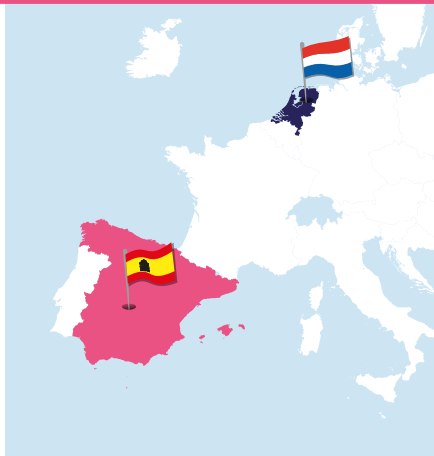
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THE SAGRADA FAMILIA: Designed by Gaudí, Barcelona's most famous architect, this cathedral was unfinished at the time of his death in 1926 and is still under construction today. It is an excellent example of art nouveau architecture.



EL ESCORIAL: At one time a monastery and royal palace, the Escorial is located about 45 km from the centre of Madrid. It is now a Museum and art gallery.

FIND OUT: Name the three ships of Christopher Columbus.





SWEDEN

Sverige

CAPITAL: Stockholm

SURFACE AREA: 438 574 km²

POPULATION: 10.1 million

LANGUAGE: Swedish

NATIONAL DAY: 6 June, Day of Swedish flag,
coronation of Gustav Vasa (1523)



Hej
Hej

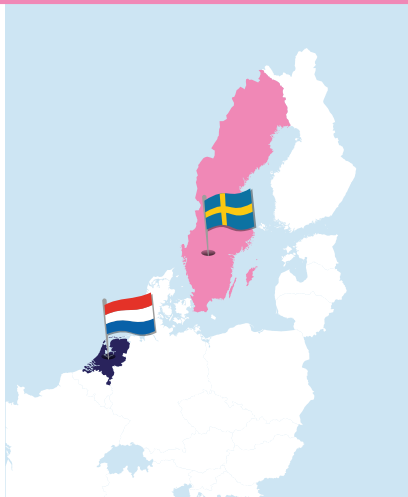
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DYNAMITE: Dynamite is an explosive substance, invented in 1866 by the Swede Alfred Nobel. Dynamite has often been used in wars. That is why Nobel got a bad feeling about his invention. He therefore donated all his money to a prize for scientists, the Nobel Prize, which is still awarded every year.



GAMLA STAN: This is the old town of Stockholm. It dates back to the 13th century and consists of cobbled medieval streets and alleyways. It is home to the Stockholm Cathedral and the Nobel Museum.

FIND OUT: Name three multinational Swedish companies.



Answers



- Austria (page 7): House of Habsburg
- Belgium (page 9): the Smurfs
- Bulgaria (page 11): Balkan Mountains or Stara planina in Bulgarian
- Croatia (page 13): necktie
- Cyprus (page 15): small dishes and cheese
- Czechia (page 17): robot
- Denmark (page 19): e.g. The Little Mermaid, The Ugly Duckling, The Emperor's New Clothes
- Estonia (page 21): 2 222 islands
- Finland (page 23): Estonian
- France (page 25): he is considered as one of the founding fathers of the European Union
- Germany (page 27): Rumpelstiltskin

- Greece (page 29): Mount Olympus
- Hungary (page 31): Austria, Croatia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Romania, Ukraine
- Ireland (page 33): Muckanaghederdaughlia
- Italy (page 35): Romulus and Remus
- Latvia (page 37): the Daugava River
- Lithuania (page 39): in 2004
- Luxembourg (page 41): end of the 19th century he developed a method to reproduce colours photographically
- Malta (page 43): on the left hand side
- Netherlands (page 45): the submarine
- Poland (page 47): Mermaid
- Portugal (page 49): the sea route to India
- Romania (page 51): Dracula
- Slovakia (page 53): 180
- Slovenia (page 55): 2007
- Spain (page 57): the Niña, the Pinta and the Santa María
- Sweden (page 59): e.g. Ikea, H&M, Spotify











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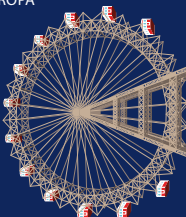
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STICK THEM ON THE CORRECT
PAGE IN YOUR PASSPORT
AND HAVE FUN WITH THE OTHERS!

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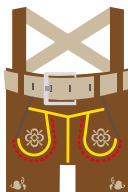


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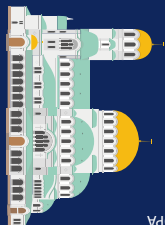
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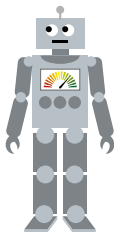
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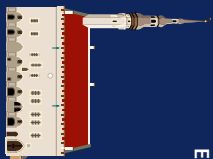


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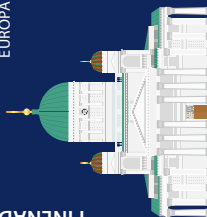


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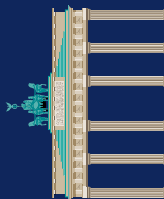


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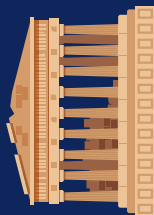
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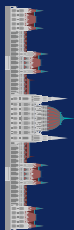


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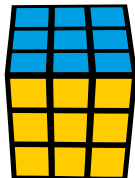


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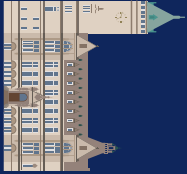


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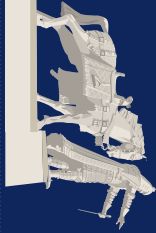
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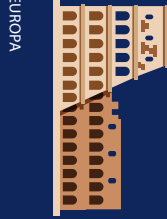


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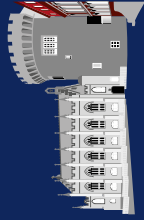


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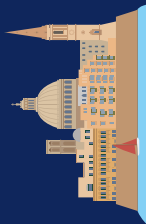
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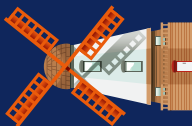


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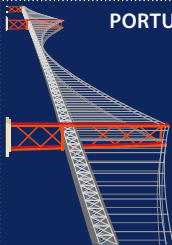


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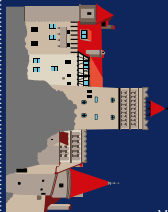


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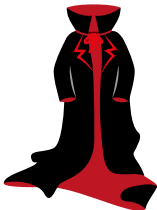


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