EUROPEAN CITIES IN THE PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTING AND TRANSMITTING OF THE EUROPEAN CULTURAL HERITAGE. INTERNATIONAL CURRICULUM FOR UNDERGRADUATE AND MASTER STUDENTS.

NR REF. 2018-1-PL01-KA203-050963

ERASMUS+ PROGRAMME

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

COOPERATION FOR INNOVATION AND THE EXCHANGE OF GOOD PRACTICES

Project duration is 36 months: 01.09.2018 - 31.08.2021
Cultural heritage - cultural monuments - UNESCO
Cultural values in cultural heritage

- Proof of human effort to leave something behind and pass it on to future generations
- A complex of tangible and intangible elements, created by the gradual development of settlements and traditions resulting from the character of the place and tied to the place
- These are lasting values that are gradually being supplemented with new elements and evolving
A summary of unique values of material and intangible nature, created by the historical development of the civilization process in the conditions of a specific environment. Cultural values create the spiritual dimension of material structures and are thus a picture of the overall state of society.

The time and development of society can have both positive and negative effects on cultural heritage.
Architectural and urban heritage

It is not only found by "witnesses of the time", but combines a philosophical, artistic (aesthetic), utility value that reflects the socio-economic level of the country

Finding ways of coexistence of old and new structures in order to preserve the historical and create the present
UNESCO is one of the branches of the United Nations (UNO) that was formed after 1945, ie after World War II, and replaced the Commonwealth of Nations.

UNO - an international organization whose mission is to facilitate cooperation in the field of international law, international security, economics, social growth. It should provide a platform for international conventions. They are based in New York City.
The UNO consists of organizations:

- General Meeting
- Security Council
- Economic and Social Council
- International Court of Justice
- UNESCO - Organization for Science, Education and Culture
- UNICEF - Children's Fund
- WHO - World Health Organization
In 1945, 37 countries signed the Constitution, which entered into force

In 1946 another 20 countries were added (also Czechoslovakia)

Only the monuments of the member countries will be included in the UNESCO list

Currently (in 2017) there are 1073 monuments in the list, of which 832 cultural, 206 natural and 35 mixed
The mission of UNESCO is to contribute to peace and to promote cooperation between nations in the fields of education, science, culture, for all people, regardless of language, race, religion.

The symbol is the Greek pantheon - Greece as the basis of democracy.

Member States contribute to the common treasury, with a large part of the income coming from sponsorship donations.
Symbol UNESCO
UNESCO conventions

- They have arisen since its inception:
  - World Heritage - in terms of culture and nature
  - Movable and immovable monuments
  - Extraordinary events
  - Cultural diversity
  - Intercultural dialogue
Convention Concerning the World Natural and Cultural Heritage

- It entered into force in 1975
- It ensures the identification, protection, presentation of cultural and natural monuments and the preservation of heritage
- Also the transmission of information on cultural heritage
Organizational structure of UNESCO

- 2 organizations:
  - International Council for Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)
  - International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

- ICOMOS divides monuments into:
  - Cultural heritage of monuments
  - Groups of buildings
  - Locations
How to become a UNESCO World Heritage Site?

- To be included in the UNESCO list, a State must ensure that:
  - Marking
  - Protection
  - Preservation
  - Presentation
  - Uploading
  - All monuments must be marked with the logo
* Created by ©Jana Pecnikova (Matej Bel University)
* All rights reserved.