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This project has been funded with support from the European Commission.

# Contents



## 1. Seven notes on the musical scale

1

**Ludzas Mūzikas pamatskola (Latvia) – contact person Diāna Vanagele**



## 2. Seven in Light

9

**Oš Vladimira Becića Osijek (Croatia) – contact person Marija Orkic**



## 3. Seven continents and seas

18

**Engin Can Gure Ortaokulu (Turkey) – contact person Samet Yumak**



## 4. Seven days of the week

27

**Marijampoles sv. Cecilijos gimnazija (Lithuania) – contact person Inga Jocioniene**



## 5. Seven World Wonders

36

**7o Gymnasio Rodou (Greece) – contact person Anastasia Niotaki**



## 6. Seven visible planets – Solar System

46

**Agrupamento de Escolas Marinhas do Sal, Rio Maior (Portugal) – contact person Carlos Ribeiro**

1

# 7 notes in musical scale



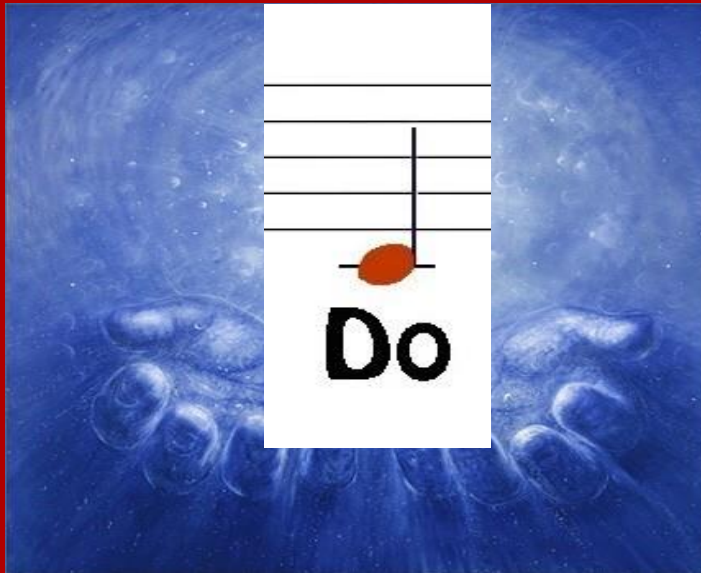
Aurasma ludzamuzika



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# Dominus

2



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# Rerum (fabric)

3



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# Miraculum (miracle)

4



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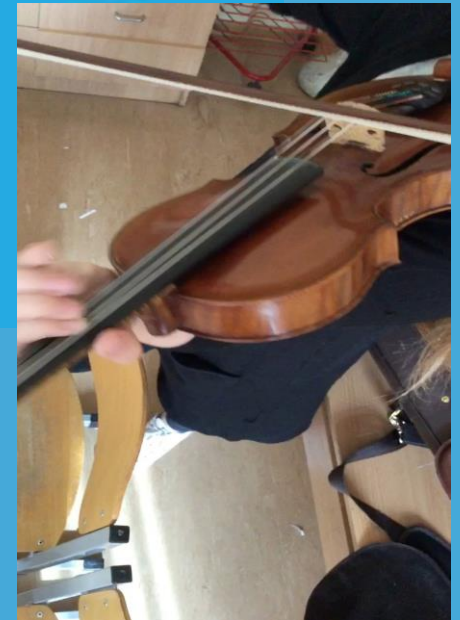
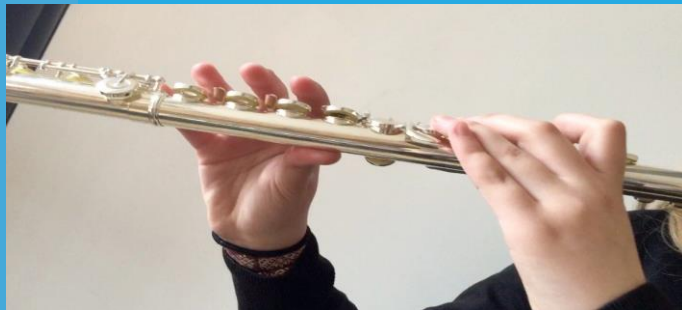


# Families Planetarium (Solar System)



6

# Solis (The sun)



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# Lactea via (Milky Way)





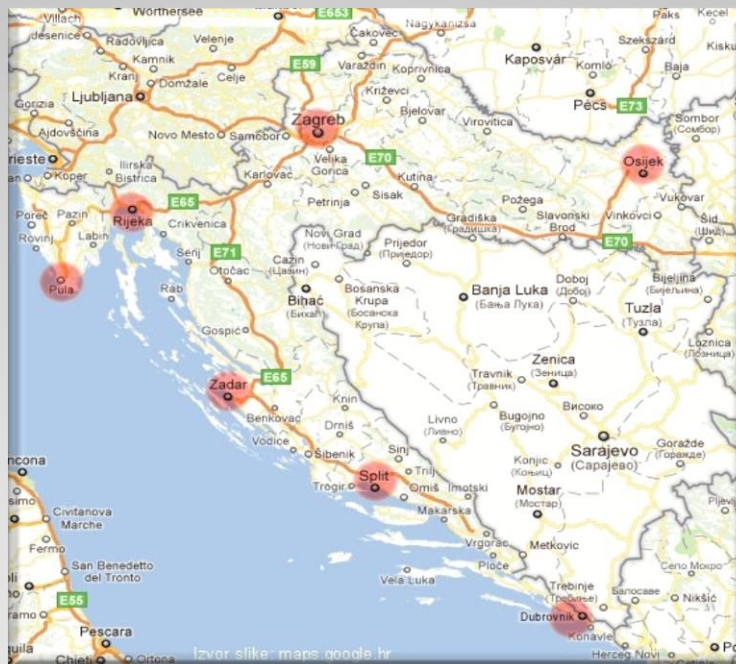
# Siderae (The Sky)

8



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# Seven in lights *Croatia*





# Osijek

Blue



- Osijek is a town which lies on the river Drava
- There are: a white bridge called "Pedestrian bridge", the church of Saint Peter and Paul, former fortress and lots of parks...
- Osijek is the fourth largest city in Croatia
- the official colour of the City is blue





Red

# Croatia

- Poppies are the most beautiful flowers along the fields of Slavonia (east part of Croatia)
- We make cakes from poppy seeds and they are the most popular in our country
- Red colour is the colour of love, passion and blood



# White



- Our national flag consists of three colours, one of them is white, which symbolises peace and serenity
- Our national costumes are always made of white background added with traditional ornaments





# Olives

Dark green

-The coast of Croatia has got a lot of olive fields

-We are very proud of our high quality olive oil which is very famous in mediterranean culinary



# Oranges

## Orange

- Dalmatia (south of Croatia) has the vally Neretva where oranges and tangerines are grown
- They are domestic origin and the best oranges in Croatia





# Fields...

Gold



- Slavonija has the most fertile soil and golden fields of wheats
- We make bread and other rolls out



# Nature parks

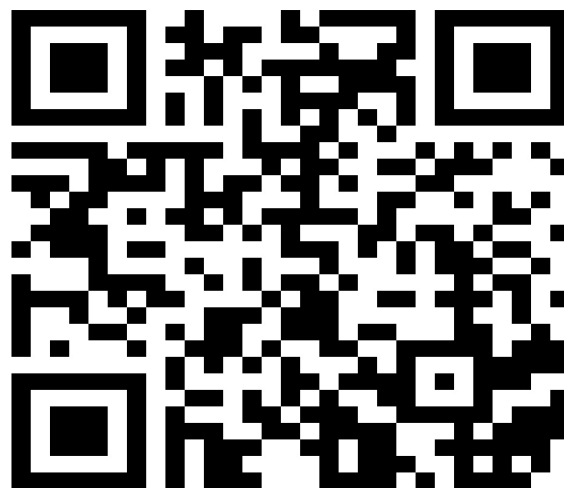
Green



- Croatia has a lot of nature and national parks
- For such a small Country we have 7 National parks
- Famous National park is "Plitvice lakes" and it's very Popular among foreign tourists



# *Meaning of colours...*





# 7 continents





# 7 Continents of the World



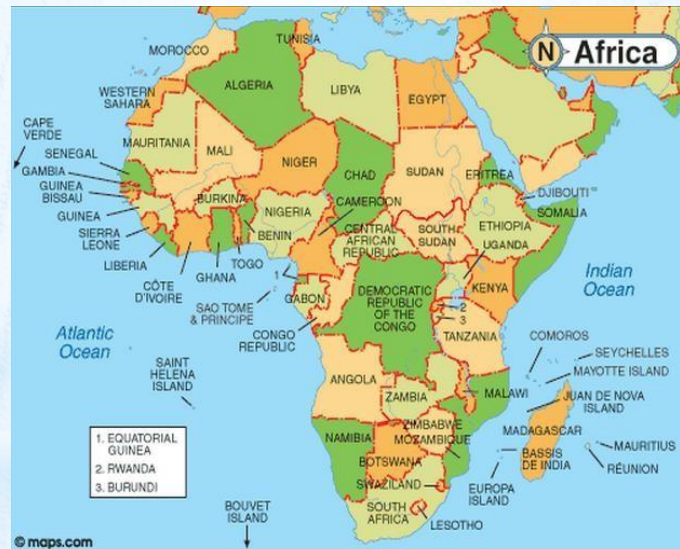


# Asia



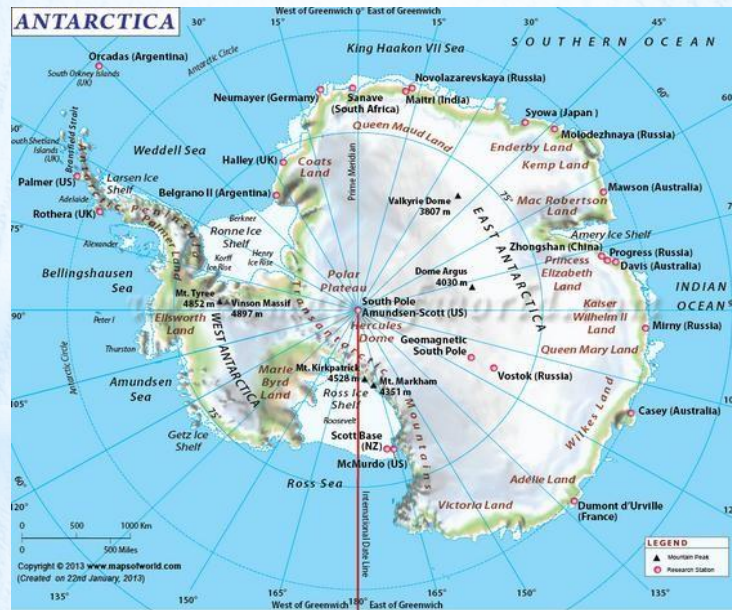


# Africa





# Antarctica





# Australia



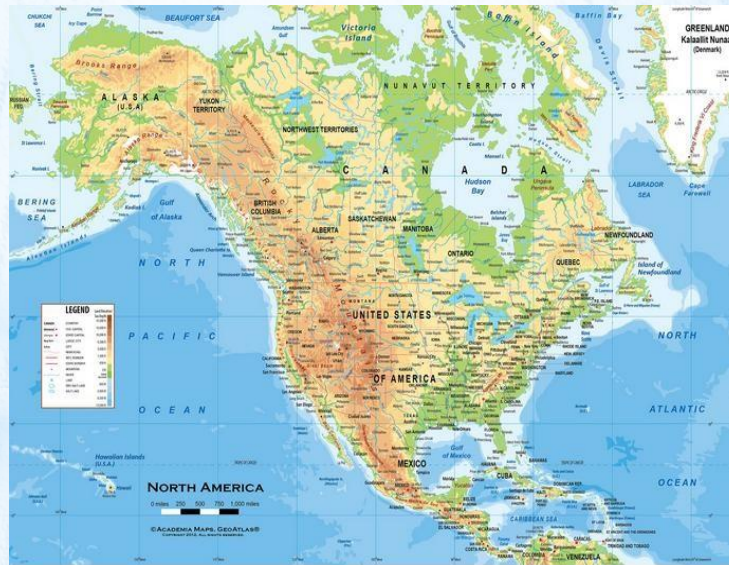


# Europe





# North America





# South America



# SEVEN DAYS OF THE WEEK

St. Cecilia's Gymnasium in  
Marijampole



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## Book of Genesis

- ▣ God created Heaven and Earth, and all things therein, in six days...
- ▣ God rested on the seventh day and blessed it.

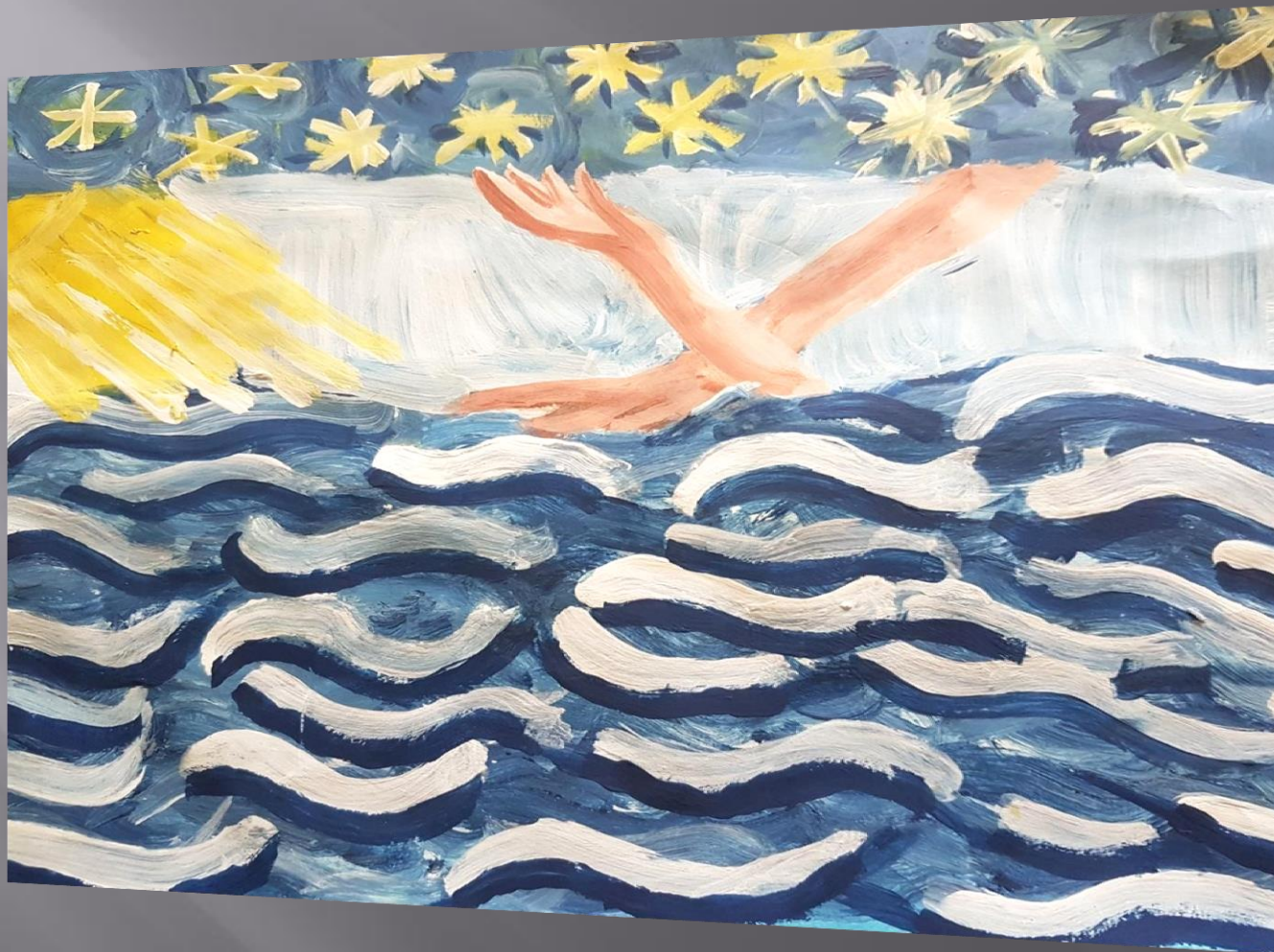


# The First Day





## The Second Day



# The Third Day





# The Fourth Day

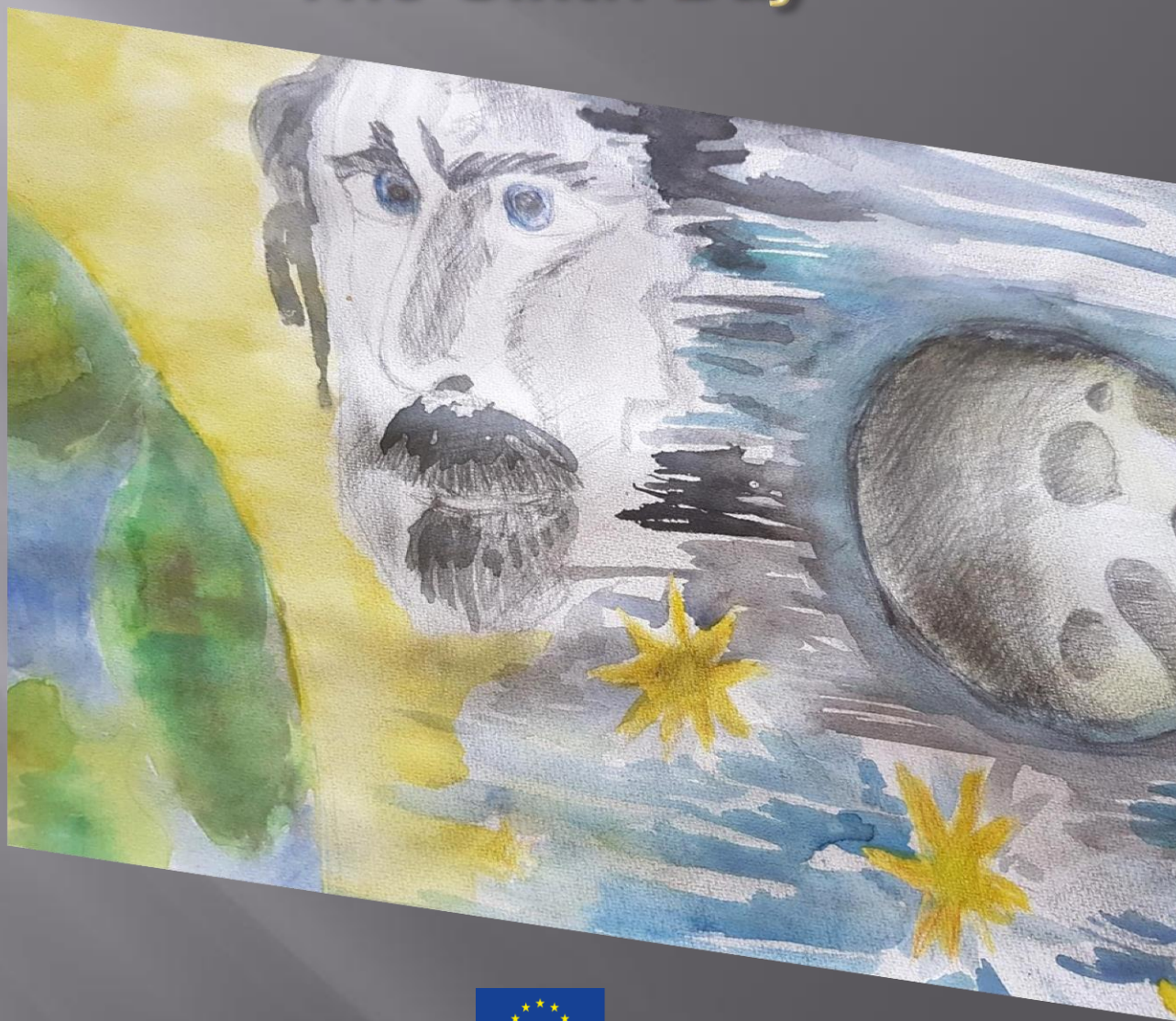


# The Fifth Day





## The Sixth Day



God rested on the seventh day and  
blessed it.



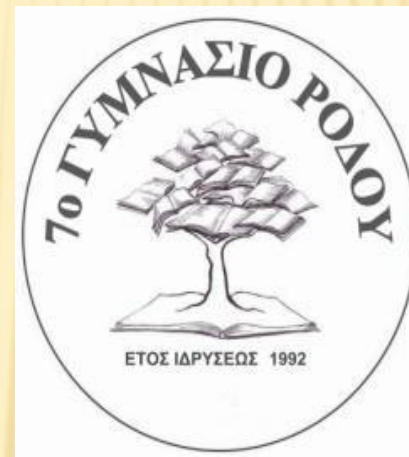
Bless You..



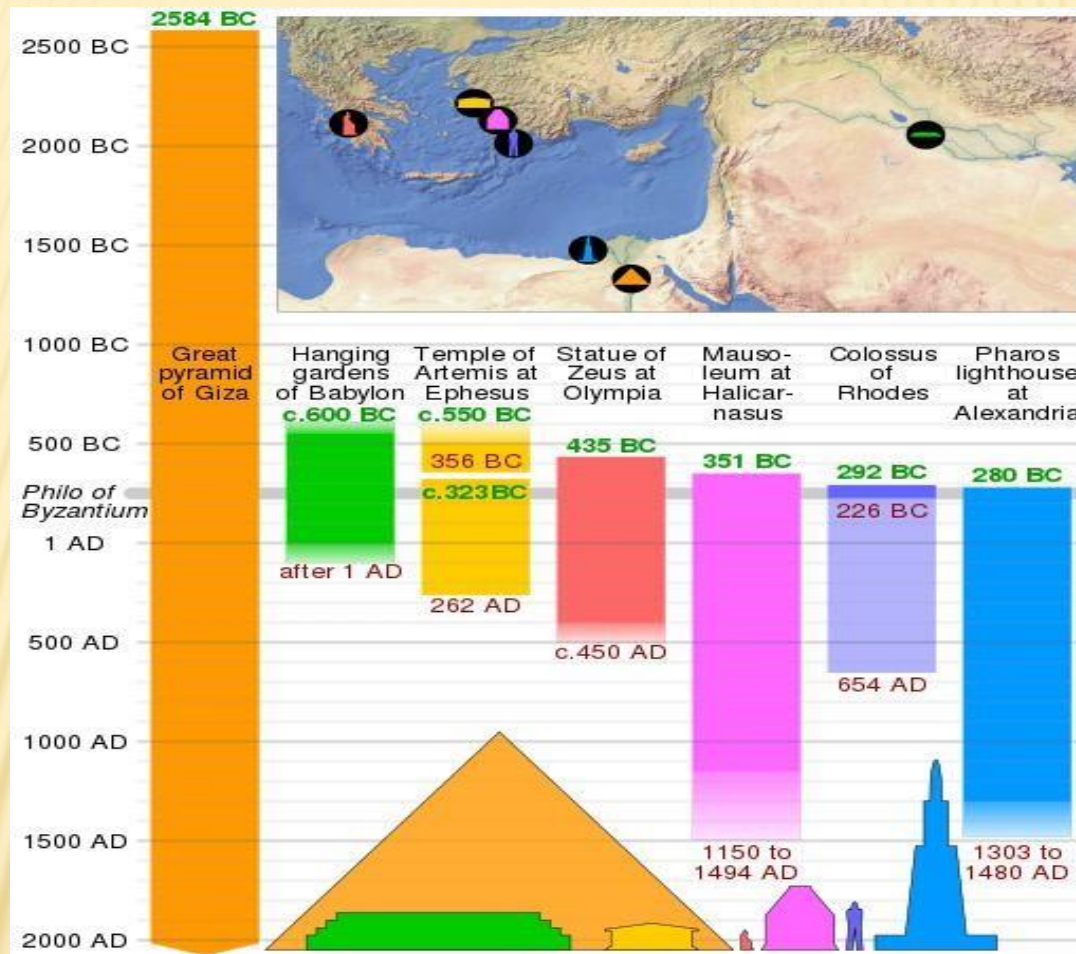
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# THE 7 WONDERS



# TIMELINE AND MAP OF THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD





# PYRAMID OF GIZA



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7JHSRhodes



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# THE HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON



AURASMA

7JHSRhodes

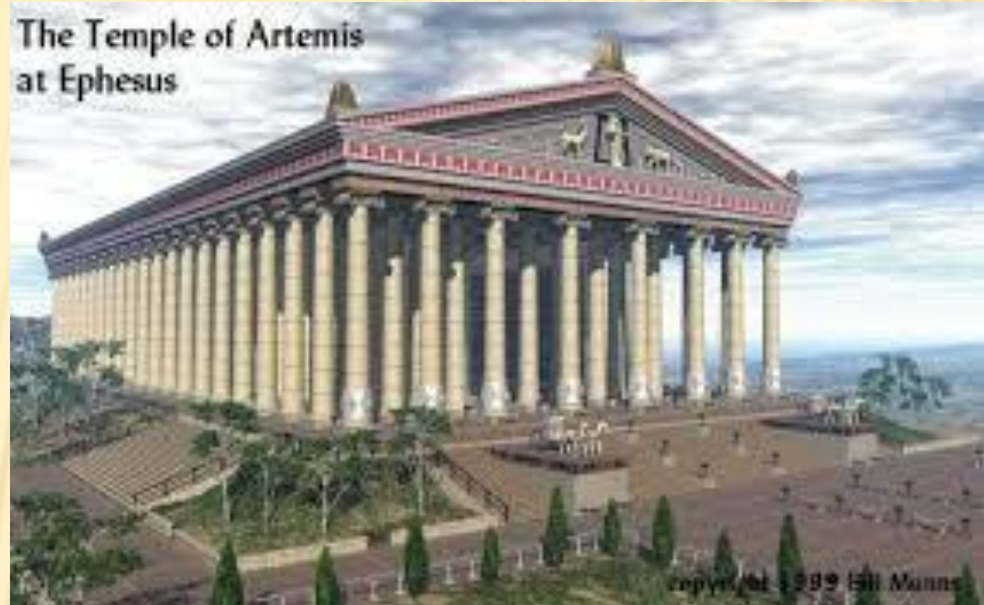


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# THE TEMPLE OF ARTEMIS AT EPHESUS OR ARTEMISION

40



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7JHSRhodes



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# THE STATUE OF ZEUS AT OLYMPIA



AURASMA

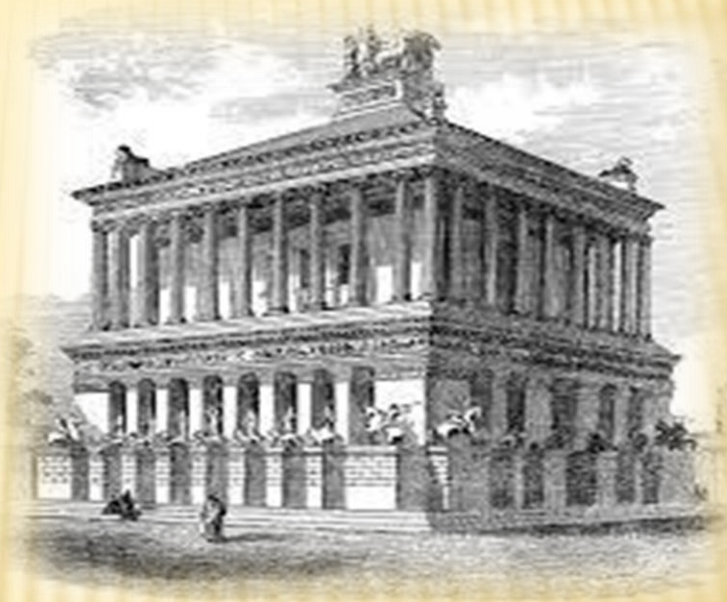
7JHSRhodes



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# THE MAUSOLEUM AT HALICARNASSUS



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# THE COLOSSUS OF RHODES



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7JHSRhodes



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# THE LIGHTHOUSE OF ALEXANDRIA



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7JHSRhodes



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# TODAY'S ARCHITECTURAL WONDERS

## VISIONS OF THE PAST

People through the centuries have been constructing awe-inspiring structures which to some extent resemble those of the seven wonders of the ancient world.



AURASMA

7JHSRhodes



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# Mercury

46

Mercury is the smallest and innermost planet in the Solar System. Its orbital period around the Sun of

88 days is the shortest of all the planets in the Solar System. It is named after the Roman deity Mercury, the messenger to the gods.

Mercury's surface appears heavily cratered and is similar in appearance to the Moon's, indicating that it has been geologically inactive for billions of years.

Mercury's axis has the smallest tilt of any of the Solar System's planets (about  $1/30$  degree), and its orbital eccentricity is the largest of all known planets in the Solar System

To know more:



# Venus

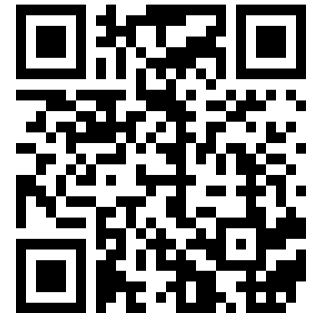
47

Venus is the second planet from the Sun, orbiting it every 224.7 Earth days.

It has the longest rotation period (243 days) of any planet in the Solar System and rotates in the opposite direction to most other planets.

It has no natural satellite. It is named after the Roman goddess of love and beauty. It is the second-brightest natural object in the night sky after the Moon, reaching an apparent magnitude of  $-4.6$ , bright enough to cast shadows at night and, though rare, occasionally be visible in broad daylight.

To know more:





# Mars

48

Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and the second-smallest planet in the Solar System, after Mercury.

Named after the Roman god of war, it is often referred to as the "Red Planet" because the iron oxide prevalent on its surface gives it a reddish appearance.

Mars is a terrestrial planet with a thin atmosphere, having surface features reminiscent both of the impact craters of the Moon and the valleys, deserts, and polar ice caps of Earth.

To know more:



# Jupiter

49

Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun and the largest in the Solar System.

It is a giant planet with a mass one-thousandth that of the Sun, but two and a half times that of all the other planets in the Solar System combined.

Jupiter and Saturn are gas giants; the other two giant planets, Uranus and Neptune are ice giants.

Jupiter has been known to astronomers since antiquity.

The Romans named it after their god Jupiter.

To know more:





# Saturn

50

Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun and the second-largest in the Solar System, after Jupiter.

It is a gas giant with an average radius about nine times that of Earth.

Although it has only one-eighth the average density of Earth, with its larger volume Saturn is just over 95 times more massive.

Saturn is named after the Roman god of agriculture; its astronomical symbol ( $\♄$ ) represents the god's sickle.

To know more:



# Uranus

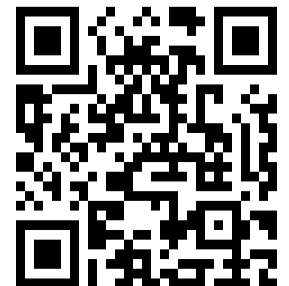
51

Uranus is the seventh planet from the Sun. It has the third-largest planetary radius and fourth-largest planetary mass in the Solar System.

For this reason, scientists often classify Uranus and Neptune as "ice giants" to distinguish them from the gas giants.

Uranus's atmosphere is similar to Jupiter's and Saturn's in its primary composition of hydrogen and helium, but it contains more "ices" such as water, ammonia, and methane, along with traces of other hydrocarbons.

To know more:





# Neptune

52

Neptune is the eighth and farthest known planet from the Sun in the Solar System.

In the Solar System, it is the fourth-largest planet by diameter, the third-most-massive planet, and the densest giant planet.

Neptune is 17 times the mass of Earth and is

slightly more massive than its near-twin Uranus, which is 15 times the mass of Earth and slightly larger than Neptune.

To know more:



**Cristiano Ronaldo...**  
**it isn't a planet, but a Portuguese star that has the number 7**

53





## A WAVE OF GRATITUDE FOR BOTH TEACHERS AND STUDENTS AND THEIR HARD WORK PUT INTO THE PRODUCTION OF THE ACTIVITY

### Reality map “Power of number 7” (A13)



Learning and teaching material worked out by six EU schools and is intended for developing innovative practices related to Power of number Seven in the world.

The output covers such general education subjects as: music, Art, geography, social studies, and natural sciences. The 21st century innovative apps needed: Aurasma and QR codes reader.



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