



## SMART PROJECT –Fifth International Meeting in Günzburg (Germany).

The Fifth International Meeting of the SMART Project will take place in Günzburg, which is a town near Wettenhausen, where the St. Thomas Gymnasium, the German partner school in the Project, is situated.

### St. Thomas Gymnasium



The school is a Gymnasium which has a school population of about 650 students. It offers paths regarding in particular Economics, Business and Music. The school gives the opportunity to their students to take part in a number of International experiences with a lot of different countries: students exchanges with France, Italy and Bolivia and other cultural experiences. It also offers internship experiences to students, who work for one week in different companies of the Bavaria region.

The St. Thomas Gymnasium staff, who have already been partners of the applicant in previous European projects and who are open to research and innovation, will be a first reference sample for the testing of the new practices and the outcomes of the SMART project in view of the targets set by the Europe 2020 Program for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.



### Wettenhausen Abbey

It was an Imperial Abbey of Augustinian Canons until its secularization in 1802-1803. Being one of the 40-odd self-ruling Imperial Abbeys of the Holy Roman Empire, Wettenhausen Abbey was a virtually independent state. Its abbot had seat and voice in the Imperial Diet, where he sat on the Bench of the Prelates of Swabia. At the time of secularization, the Abbey's territory covered 56 square kilometers and it had about 5,400 subjects. It is now a Dominican convent. The abbey is in Wettenhausen in the municipality of Kammeltat in Bavaria.

The abbey, dedicated to Saint Mary the Virgin and Saint George, was founded in 1130 by Countess Gertrud of Roggenstein and her two sons for the salvation of their soul. According to an ancient chronicle, the Countess told her two sons that she would endow the new monastery with as much land as she could plow in a day. She then mounted a horse around whose neck she hung a good luck charm and succeeded in plowing a vast area. The exact date when the Abbey obtained the coveted status of Imperial Abbey is uncertain.

Wettenhausen Abbey was dissolved in the course of the secularization of 1803 and its territory annexed to Bavaria. The library of 7,000 volumes was transferred to the library at Dillingen. The premises were thereafter used for a rent office.

In 1864 the buildings were acquired by the Dominican Sisters of St. Ursula's in Augsburg, who established a school here, which today is a Gymnasium (secondary school) specializing in music and sciences.

## **Günzburg**

Günzburg was founded in about 70 BC by the Romans to defend the borders of their land along the Danube; it was known as Castellum, Guntia, Gontia or Contia. The name comes from that of the Celtic Goddess Gontia. It consisted of a fort, later replaced by at least one other on the same site, a fairly large civilian settlement and most likely an important bridge over the Danube.

After the Romans left in the fifth century, the Alamanni tribe settled there. In around 700 the nearby castle of Ricinis was mentioned by the Cartographer of Ravenna as one of the five most important castles of Alemannia. In 1065 first documentary evidence appears of the town itself as Gunceburch.

In 1301 the town became part of the Habsburg House and was developed into the centre of the margraviate of Burgau; for a time it was even the capital of all Further Austria.

Very near Günzburg is the site where the "Leipheim Horde" was defeated by the Swabian army in 1525 during the German Peasants War. The same site saw the first flight by a Messerschmitt Me 262 in 1942. On the ninth of October, 1805, Napoléon's Grande Armée was in Günzburg. The first assault was initiated by the 25th Light Infantry and the 27th and 50th Infantry Regiments of the Line (under Pierre-Louis Binet de Marcognet), while the second consisted of only the 59th Infantry Regiment of the Line, under Mathieu de la Bassé - around one thousand Austrian prisoners were taken, and six guns captured. In 1806, through the Franco-Bavarian alliance, Günzburg was integrated into the Kingdom of Bavaria

## **The SMART Project Meeting**

The fifth international meeting will take place in Günzburg (Germany) from 15th to 17th February 2016. The topic is the analysis of intermediate products and results. During the first day, there will be an illustration of the first project activity year with the discussion on the intermediate report sent on 31st October 2015 and on the materials which have been produced within the project by the partners: the Mathematics Open Online Course, the Science Open Online Course and the project website.

On the second day, there will be a verification of the Maple online training course for the teachers of the partner schools, which had been organized and led by the University of Turin staff. There will also be time for

a first verification of the experimentation in the classes of the modules contained in the Mathematics and Science Open Online Courses by the teachers of the partner schools. The representatives of the Dutch and Swedish partner universities will illustrate the drafts of the tests they have been elaborating for the Mathematics and Science modules. In the second part of the day, the meeting participants will enjoy a guided visit of Günzburg.

On the last day, the project coordinator will illustrate the results of the first Multiplier Event which took place in Verona on 27th November 2015, during the Job&Orienta Exhibition. The representatives of the Accademia delle Scienze and of the University of Turin will then talk about the organization of the second Multiplier Event, which will be held in their city next spring. Before closing the meeting, the activities for the prosecution of the project until the Webinar of 7th April 2016 will be scheduled.