

# EUROMAG 2025

## Edition n°4 - juin 2025



Séjour pédagogique à Struer  
du 29 mars au 4 avril 2025

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Accueil dans l'amphithéâtre du lycée de Struer

Pour la 4<sup>ème</sup> année consécutive, du 29 mars au 4 avril, nous avons emmené un groupe d'élèves de la classe européenne à Struer (Danemark). A leur retour les élèves ont rédigé des articles (en anglais et en français), pour partager leurs expériences. Les élèves qui n'ont pas participé à l'échange ont apporté leur contribution à ce magazine en mettant à l'honneur l'Union Européenne. Merci à tous pour votre participation à cette édition de l'Euomag. Merci aux collègues de Struer pour leur accueil, et bonne lecture ! Thank you !

Les professeurs accompagnateurs: S. Valentin, V. Brouardelle, D. Schwartz



Activités et jeux de communication



Présentation des différences culturelles en groupes

Notre première journée s'est déroulée au Struer Statgymnasium avec le mot du proviseur, un petit en cas et la présentation des activités et visites de la semaine. Our first day at Struer Statgymnasium!

A la fin de notre séjour à Struer nous avons présenté nos diaporamas expliquant les différences culturelles entre la France et le Danemark. Nous avons réfléchi et communiqué avec nos correspondants. We presented our slideshows to the group.

# A la découverte de Struer

Struer is a small city in western Denmark with a population of about 10,000 people (as of 2024). The larger Struer Municipality has around 20,600 inhabitants and borders the Limfjord. The town boasts approximately 147 kilometers of coastline along Nissum Bredning and Venø Bay. Struer is known for its distinctive architecture, characterized by buildings made of orange brick. The city also features a gymnasium, which is the main secondary school in the area.

by Arthur Mazet

Struer is home to the Bang & Olufsen Museum, dedicated to the renowned Danish company known for producing radios, speakers, and other high-end audio equipment. The museum showcases the brand's iconic products from its beginnings in 1925 to the present day, and offers a variety of interactive activities focused on sound and listening.

Visitors can explore exhibitions about the company's history, design innovations, and even participate in hands-on sound experiences. In addition to the Bang & Olufsen exhibition.

Struer Museum also features the preserved home of the writer Johannes Buchholtz, providing insight into his life and



Visite du musée dédié à Bang & Olufsen

## Struer Museum - Bang & Olufsen



Exposition d'objets et d'affiches au Musée de Struer (Bang & Olufsen)

Struer abrite le musée Bang & Olufsen, dédié à la célèbre entreprise danoise, réputée pour ses radios, enceintes et autres équipements audio haut de gamme. Le musée présente les produits emblématiques de la marque, de ses débuts en 1925 à nos jours, et propose une variété d'activités interactives axées sur le son et l'écoute. Les visiteurs peuvent explorer des expositions retraçant l'histoire de l'entreprise, ses innovations en matière de design et même participer à des expériences sonores interactives.

Outre l'exposition Bang & Olufsen, le musée Struer présente également la maison préservée de l'écrivain Johannes Buchholtz, offrant un aperçu de sa vie et de son œuvre. Reconnu pour son approche engageante, le musée est une visite incontournable pour les passionnés de son, de technologie et de culture locale.

# Aros Museum

On the 1st of April, we went in the second biggest city of Denmark, Aarhus. We visited the Aros Museum which has ten floors. On the 10th floor there is a Rainbow Panorama, where we can see the beauty of the city.

## Anatole BRIDOUX / Saïkou BARRY / Andrew HAPPE-COGHILL

On the ground floor of the museum there is a lovely exposition of **Barbara Kruger**. This exposition denounces the overconsumption by using shocking sentences and photos. She also uses red colors to get the attention of the visitors.



## Boy, 1999 (Ron Mueck)



This photo shows a humanoid sculpture, it is a giant boy. He is in a squatting position and looks scared, like if he is trying to protect himself from something.

Photos of our visit at Aros Museum





The river at Den Gamle By

## DEN GAMLE BY - LE MUSEE DE LA VIEILLE VILLE



Shopping in the little olde fashioned shops



Housing in the olden times

The museum is made up of different houses where one has free access and where one immerses oneself in the lives of different people in times that we have not known.

We had the opportunity to discuss with an actress who was a seamstress and we staged scenes with objects present in the houses.

Phiippine Auvray, Margaux Janson & Mathilde Couderc

Viking Age to the present time. The exhibition covers a total of 800 square metres, and is located underground in Den Gamle By's 1974 neighbourhood.

We experienced Aarhus in the distant and the near past.

The time journey begins when Aarhus emerged in the Viking Age as one of the first towns in Denmark. A chronological tour then takes us through 1200 years of history to the present day, where Aarhus has more than 335,000 citizens.

The story is told by the people who have lived in the city during the period. Hence the name Aarhus Fortæller – Aarhus tells.

Here they present some of the most important aspects of the city's history, which are also part of Denmark's history. The stories unfold through historical environments, cinematic effects, games and activities. The old town 1600-1900 looks as it did in Hans Christian Andersen's time with half-timbered buildings, cobbles and horse-drawn carriages. Between 1900 and 1927, Aarhus has become a modern city with gable advertisements, pavements and telephone cables. The times between 1950 and 1974 are now characterised by free thinking, feminism and experiments with new forms of living.

Nous avons visité le musée danois Den Gamle By, qui retrace 1200 ans d'histoire de la ville d'Aarhus. Le musée dispose de différentes rues correspondants à des époques différentes, ce qui permet de s'immerger totalement dans l'ambiance

Léonie Coyot



Mise en scène dans les seventies !

# STREET FOOD

On Tuesday, 1st April, the second day of trip, we went to the city of Aarhus, in Denmark. On this day, we went to the Aros Museum and The Gamle By. At the evening, we ate at the Aarhus street food before going back to Struer.

This street food has 23 kitchens, 5 bars and 1500 seats. They serve culinary experiences from all over the world, ranging from traditional Danish dishes to Italian ones, Mexican, Indian, Asian, Middle Eastern

dishes and much more. There is also a large selection of non-alcoholic drinks, craft beers, wine, cocktails and much more. Moreover we can eat inside or outside



**Repas au Street Food de Aarhus**  
par Blanche Brulé et Thibault Seguin

# SOUND HUB - STRUER

by **Icare Darsin**

## Introduction:

In the small city of Struer, there's a place called the "Sound Hub" known for its interesting sounds experiments. Struer is a city located in the north of Denmark known with its another name "The City of Sound". The Sound Hub located there is a sound technology and innovation growth hub founded by major societies such as Bang & Olufsen, Harman Lifestyle, Aalborg University and Danish Sound Cluster. It opened its doors in 2018.

## History:

The Sound Hub was co-founded by Bang & Olufsen, a society that sells high-ends sound devices, that has been here for exactly a century (because it opened in 1925). Bang & Olufsen has a long story going on, explaining its Sound Museum in Struer, and they decided to use their old development and research building as the actual Sound Hub.

## Purpose:

The Sound Hub has the goal to innovate sound, with its program named: "soundtech accelerator program" that gives access to a lot of facilities that makes it the best in its field: studios, craft and test facilities such as the Quiet Room [photos si qlq en a], Audiometric Room... there's even some rooms for stress tests! It easily allows start-ups to cooperate and create their product related to sound, it evens attracts young talents!

## > En français:

### Introduction:

Dans la ville de Struer se trouve le "Sound Hub", connu pour ses innovations dans le domaine du son. Cette ville est situé au nord du Danemark, connu comme la "Ville du Son". Le Sound Hub qui s'y trouve a été fondé par de grandes entreprises du son comme Bang & Olufsen, Harman Lifestyle, le Danish Sound Cluster et l'université d'Aalborg, et a ouvert en 2018.

### Histoire:

Le Sound Hub a été cofondé par Bang & Olufsen vendant des produits liés au son haut de gamme qui existe depuis exactement un siècle! Cette entreprise a une longue histoire expliquée dans le Sound Museum, et ont utilisé leur ancien centre de recherche et de développement du son pour faire le Sound Hub.

### But:

Le Sound Hub a pour but d'innover le domaine du son grâce à des collaborations et son programme "Soundtech Accelerator", donnant accès aux autres entreprises à de nombreuses installations de créations et de tests pour leur produit. Cela rend la création de produits pour les start-ups intéressantes et tout cela attire de jeunes talents.

### Focus on The boarding school by Nael Halwani

The boarding school in Struer was very cosy and peaceful. Everybody is free and can go anywhere at anytime. There is a cinema, a music room, a gym, a playstation room and more, it is open to everybody living in the boarding school. There is food displayed most of the time and you can eat as much as you want. We can also borrow bikes to go out in town.



Conférence sur les arts du son au Sound Hub



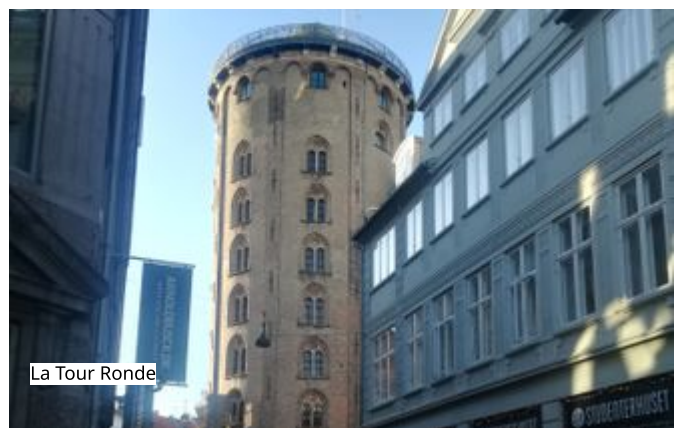
The famous Litte Mermaid - La célèbre Petite Sirène

## Notre journée à Copenhague, sous le soleil, of course!

Visite à la Petite Sirène, la relève de la garde, le Musée National et un peu de shopping dans les rues piétonnes avant notre retour à Amiens !



La relève de la garde sous le soleil !



La Tour Ronde



# THE EUROPEAN UNION

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**Un groupe d'élèves a fait des recherches sur l'Union Européenne et ses principales institutions ainsi que sur ds villes d'Allemagne, d'Espagne et d'Italie.**

# THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT



The European Parliament has 705 Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) from all EU countries. The number of MEPs per country varies according to population. Members work together in political groups based on shared views, not nationality.

The Parliament adopts laws with the Council of the European Union and can approve or reject the European Commission. It also approves the EU budget. MEPs are directly elected every five years by EU citizens, with voting rights from the age of 18, except in Austria and Malta (16) and Greece (17). The last European elections were held in 2024. Plenary sessions take place 12 times a year in Strasbourg and up to 6 times a year in Brussels.

The Parliament is made up of several political groups: the European People's Party, the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats, the Nine Europe Group, the Identity and Democracy Group, the Greens Group, the European Conservatives and Reformists Group, the European United Left Group, and non-registered MEP. The Brussels Parliament, created in 1952, is the legislative body of the European Union. It adopts European laws with the Council of the EU and holds six sessions per year, presided over by Maltese deputy Roberta Metsola.

Although the official headquarters are in Strasbourg, plenary sessions take place in Brussels, where MEPs debate, vote on proposals, elect the European Commission president, and establish the EU budget.

The Parliament consists of 720 MEPs, other EU institutions in Brussels include the European Commission (which proposes laws), the EU Council (which passes laws with the Parliament), and the European Council (which sets political priorities). These institutions work together to shape EU policies.

Sarah Belhamdi

## The European Parliament by Sarah Belhamdi

Hi everyone ! Today we are going to present you the European Parliament.

-There are 2 Parliaments : one located in Brussels, in Belgium and the other one in Strasbourg, in France. The European Parliament has 705 members, also called MEPs, from all EU countries. The number of members per country varies: more populous countries have more members than smaller, less populous ones. Members from across the EU with similar political views work together in political groups just as in national parliaments, instead of forming groups according to their nationality.

The European Parliament takes decisions on EU laws together with the Council of the European Union. If the Parliament and the Council cannot agree on a piece of legislation, there will be no new law. The Parliament elects the President of the European Commission and has the right to approve or to dismiss the whole European Commission. It also approves the budget of the European Union.

The European parliament is an institution of the europe directly elected. It is the collective voice of the citizen . Members are directly elected by the Europeans every five years. Anyone with EU citizenship can vote in these elections. EU countries where foreigners have the right to vote in local

elections, people who meet other residency requirements (such as non-nationals living legally in the country) can also vote in elections to the European Parliament. The last European elections took place in spring 2019. The next will take place in 2024. You are entitled to vote from the age of 18 in all EU countries, with the exception of Austria and Malta, where voting age is 16, and Greece, where it is 17. The main meetings of the European Parliament, also known as 'plenary sessions', take place 12 times a year in Strasbourg, France, and up to 6 times a year in Brussels, Belgium.

It is composed of several parties : the Group of the European People's Party , the Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats , the Group of Nine Europe, the Group of "Ideenity and Democrats", the Group of the Greens , the Group of the European Conservatives and Reformists, the Confederal Group of the European United Left and, finally, the non-registered MEPs.



# COUNCIL OF EUROPE

## ORIGINE

Between 1959 and 1961, French President Charles de Gaulle wanted to reform the European Economic Community (EEC), making it more intergovernmental at the expense of supranationalism. This idea was met with resistance from other member states, who feared a loss of independence and a return to bilateral negotiations.

During the 1961 Summits, France proposed the creation of a strengthened political cooperation, discussed in Paris and Bonn. However, French proposals, particularly the "Fouchet Plans," were rejected by several member states because they undermined the supranational character of the EEC and excluded the United Kingdom.

In the following years, particularly in 1969, there was a renewed push for deeper European integration, notably in the form of an economic and monetary union, although little progress was made. However, at the Paris Summit in 1974, the creation of a formal European Council was decided, bringing together heads of state and government to make important political decisions in response to growing global needs.

In the following years, the European Council became a central institution of the European Union, particularly after the Maastricht Treaty in 1992, which officially recognized its political role. The Lisbon Treaty (2007) further strengthened this institution by introducing a stable presidency from 2010 onwards, in order to provide more visibility and continuity within the EU. This change allowed for better management of political decisions in an expanded Union.

Thus, the evolution of the European Council has been marked by a series of summits and reforms aimed at strengthening the political integration of the European Union while adapting to global challenges and internal changes.

## ROLE

The European Council gives the main political guidelines, setting the priorities and direct lines of the European Union. However, it does not vote on laws but guides political decisions.

It coordinates policies by intervening in the economy, foreign affairs, security and climate. It regulates the blockages between member states on complex subjects. But the European Council can also appoint senior EU officials.

## COMPOSITION

The European Council is not a legislative institution, but rather a strategic political body.

- each EU country is represented by its head of state or government (for example, the president, the prime minister, etc.). This means that the 27 EU Member States are represented by 27 leaders.
- The European Council is chaired by a President elected for a term of two and a half years, renewable once. The President is chosen by the members of the European Council from among themselves and is responsible for directing the work of the Council, ensuring continuity in its activities and representing the EU at international level.
- The President of the European Commission also participates in the meetings of the European Council, although he does not have the right to vote. The President of the Commission, who is elected by the European Parliament, represents the EU executive and plays an important role in implementing the policies decided by the Council.



Elisa Leroy

# MILAN

Milan is a city in northern Italy, regional capital of Lombardy, the largest city in Italy by urban area and the second-most-populous city proper in Italy after Rome. Milan is located in the north-western section of the Po Valley, approximately halfway between the river Po to the south and the foothills of the Alps with the great lakes (Lake Como).

by Alanis Meja-Paz

Lake Maggiore and Lake Lugano) to the north, the Ticino river to the west and the Adda to the east. Milan is recognized as a leading alpha global city, with strengths in the fields of art, chemicals, commerce, design, education, ntertainment, finance, healthcare, media (communication), services, research, and tourism and has been described as the fashion capital of the world.



## A la découverte de Milan



Le lac Majeur et le lac de Lugano au nord, le Tessin à l'ouest et l'Adda à l'est. Milan est reconnue comme une métropole mondiale de premier plan, forte de ses atouts dans les domaines de l'art, de la chimie, du commerce, du design, de l'éducation, des loisirs, de la finance, de la santé, des médias (communication), des services, de la recherche et du tourisme. Elle a été qualifiée de capitale mondiale de la mode.

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**BREMEN** - Sacha Castellonese et Camille Uhlich

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Brême, située au nord-ouest de l'Allemagne, est l'une des villes les plus historiques et charmantes du pays. Réputée pour sa richesse culturelle, sa magnifique architecture et son histoire maritime, Brême offre à ses visiteurs une expérience unique.

**Maritime Influence**

Bremen's connection to the sea is evident in its maritime history. The Bremen Roland Statue and the Bremen Town Hall are not the only reminders of the city's past. The Bremen Overseas Museum showcases the city's historical ties to global exploration, while the Schuppen Eins museum highlights Bremen's role in shipbuilding and its maritime industry.

**Modern Bremen**

While steeped in history, Bremen is also a modern city with a vibrant cultural scene. The Kunsthalle Bremen is a prominent art museum, featuring works from the 14th century to contemporary art. The Universum Bremen is a science centre, perfect for those interested in exploring the world of science and innovation.



Bremen

Bremen, located in the north western part of Germany, is one of the country's most historic and charming cities. Known for its rich culture, beautiful architecture, and maritime history, Bremen offers visitors a unique experience.



Armoiries de Breme



Bremen musicians statue

## History and Heritage

Bremen's history dates back over a thousand years, with the city being founded in the 8th century. It was an important centre of trade during the Middle Ages, which helped shape its growth and prosperity. The historic town centre is home to UNESCO World Heritage Sites, such as the Bremen Town Hall and the Roland Statue, which stand as symbols of the city's medieval legacy.

## Attractions

One of the main attractions in Bremen is the, a statue inspired by the famous Brothers Grimm fairy tale. This bronze sculpture of a donkey, dog, cat, and rooster is a popular spot for tourists and a symbol of the city's creativity. People believe that touching the donkey's nose and feet brings lucky charm. Another must-see is the, a medieval neighbourhood with narrow streets and charming houses. Visitors can enjoy walking through this picturesque area, discovering unique shops, cafes, and galleries.

# BREMEN



Kunsthalle Museum of Bremen



View of Bremen from the sky with the Weser

### ROZAS, an attractive city, in Spain, by Noémie Bidart



The economy of Rozas is mainly based on tourism (beaches, nautical activities, cultural events), followed by sectors such as fishing and agriculture (fruits and vegetables of the Empordà). Local businesses and tourism services also contribute to the city's economy.

### History

The city is rich in history, with Roman remains and the Citadel of Rozas, a fortress dating from the 16th century. Archeology enthusiasts will appreciate the local museum that tells the evolution of this region. We also find the Greco-Roman ruins, remains of the old colony Rhode and the monastery of Sant Pere de Rodes, located on the hills nearby.

Rozas, located on the Costa Brava, is a city that combines natural beauty, historical heritage and Mediterranean atmosphere. Surrounded by golden beaches and green hills, it offers an idyllic setting for lovers of nature and relaxation.



### Gastronomy and activities



Visitors can explore the sea museum or relax on beaches like Playa de anelles Petites. In the summer, the city is animated by festivals and cultural events.

Rozas, is known for its Mediterranean cuisine rich in seafood products. Here are two typical dishes of the region: suquet de peix: Fish stew with potatoes, garlic, tomato and saffron. Arròs caldós amb llamàntol: Juicy rice with lobster, cooked in a seafood broth.



Students enjoying the Rainbow panorama at Aros