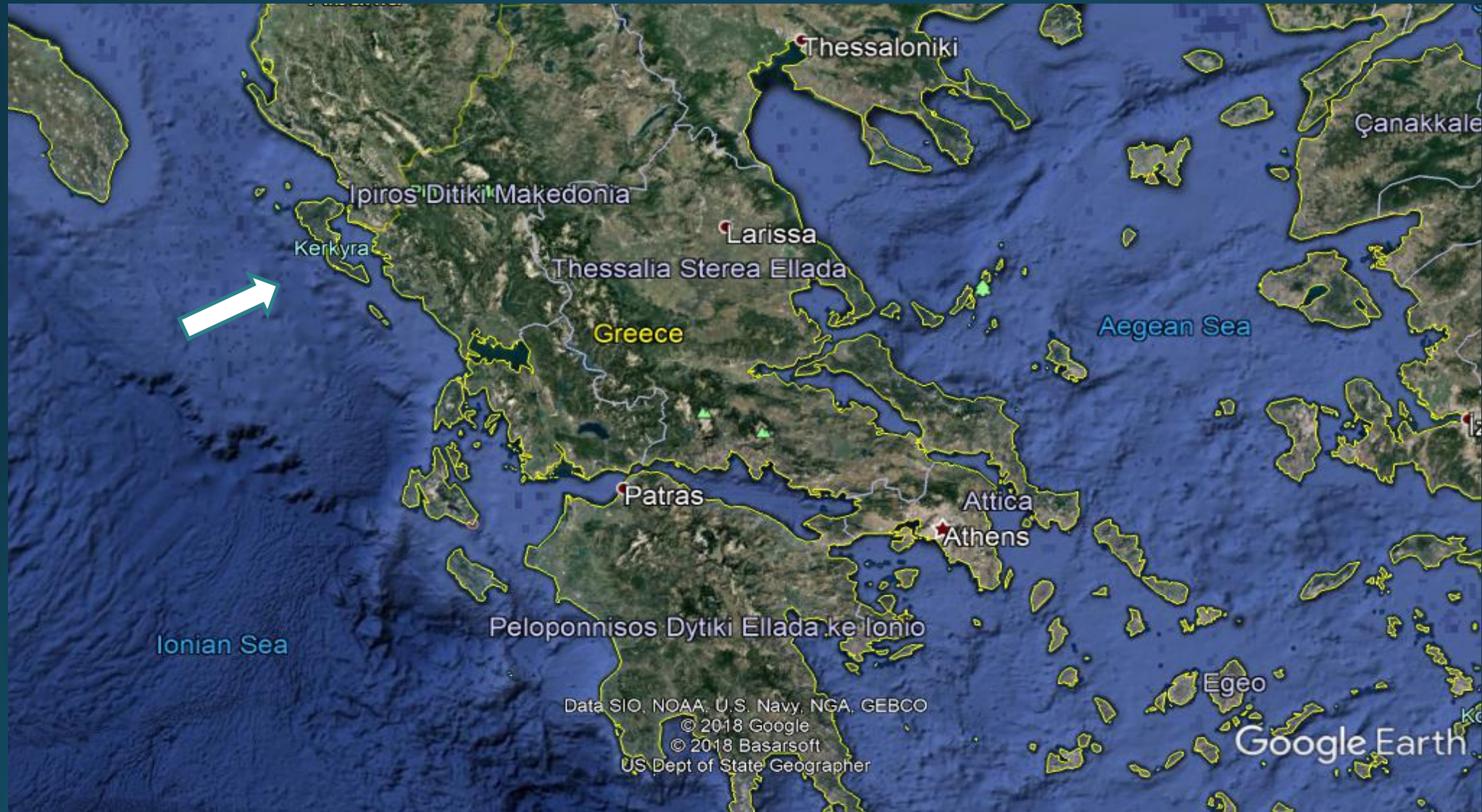




3rd GENERAL LYCEUM OF CORFU CORFU - GREECE

Corfu, capital of the Ionian islands



Today's city of **Corfu** is a vibrant city of 40,000 inhabitants, with a significant geographical location in the Mediterranean, combining the medieval element with modern reality. The influences of different conquerors are reflected in its buildings such as the Venetian buildings, the Old and the New fortress. It is a land of rich spiritual and artistic offerings for centuries to this day



Corfu is identified by most archaeologists with the mythical island of Faiakes. Here Homer placed the station that the wrecked Odysseus arrived at. According to the Odyssey, **King Alkinoos and his daughter Nafsika** helped Odysseus to return to Ithaca. The Faiakes were people with a great culture and technology specialized in navigation. From mythology also, comes the ship without wheel, which is still **the emblem of Corfu** and symbolizes maritime craftsmanship.



The Greek name, **Kerkyra** or Korkyra, is related to two powerful water deities: Poseidon, god of the sea, and Asopos, an important Greek mainland river. According to myth, Poseidon fell in love with the beautiful nymph Korkyra, daughter of Asopos and river nymph Metope, and abducted her.

The name **Corfù**, an Italian version of the Byzantine Κορυφώ (Koryphō), meaning "city of the peaks", comes from the Byzantine Greek Κορυφαί (Koryphai) (crests or peaks), denoting the two peaks of *Palaio Frourio* (old fortress)

Corfu is an island with a rich history: The first Greek colonization took place around 775 B.C. by the Eretrians and followed around 750 BC by the Corinthians who built a colony with a powerful fleet. Thucydides also reports that Korkyra was one of the three great naval powers of fifth century B.C. along with Athens and Corinth.



During the **Middle Ages**, Corfu was exposed to frequent barbarian and pirate invasions. The period from 562 to 1267 when Corfu was captured by the Andegavians is known as the Byzantine period. At that time the most important fortresses of Corfu were built, such as the **old fortress** and **Angelokastro**.



Venetian rule in Corfu 1386 -1797 The Venetians, considering Corfu's position as a key to their maritime interests in the region, occupy it. During this period the classes of the noble, the bourgeois and the poor were created. Agriculture was also developed, the Corfu olive grove was created, the **new fortress** was built and **Spianada Square** was formed. Corfu was an integral part of the state of Venice until its collapse.



French occupation 1797-1814 Corfu surrendered to the French for only two years. In 1800 the state of Ionian Islands was created, which included all the Ionian Islands and lasted until 1807 when the French of Napoleon returned. At that time the printing industry flourished and the famous **Liston** was built, according to the construction of Rue de Rivoli in Paris.



British rule 1814-1864 With the Treaty of Paris, Corfu became part of the United Kingdom and the United States of the Ionian Islands was created, the city was expanded and the fortification of the city strengthened. The palaces of Michael and George were also built in 1819 as the residence of the commissioner and the Greek language was recognized as official. In 1824 the Ionian Academy was founded which is the first university in Greece



Union of Ionian Islands with Greece 1864. After the union with Greece, Corfu follows the historical course of Greece until today. In 1984, the Ionian University was founded as a continuation of the Ionian Academy, developing letters and arts. The 1994 European Union summit was held in Corfu. In 2007 the city's old town was added to the UNESCO World Heritage List. Nowadays the island of Corfu is a very popular world tourist destination.





Our school consists of one building with 14 classrooms in two floors, a computer lab, a science lab, a library, a teachers' office and the headmaster's office



It is located in the centre of the town of Corfu and it has a big yard with a basketball court.

- It is a secondary school (3 year Lykeion school), ages of students 15-18
- There are 330 students, 185 boys and 145 girls with 20 of them coming from other countries
- The General Lyceum graduation certificate (Apolytirion) is required for Higher Education institutes entrance

The students after the graduation must take the Panhellenic national Examinations in order to proceed to the Higher Tertiary education.

Basic lessons

- Ancient Greek
- Modern Greek
- Mathematics
- Physics
- Biology
- Philosophy
- History
- Political Education
- Religious Studies

- Foreign languages
(English or German
or French)
- Physical Education

The students can choose 1 of the 4 orientation groups

- Humanities
- Economic and computer studies
- Science studies
- Health studies



Corridor in the first floor



Classroom



Computer lab



Teacher's office

Classroom





Teachers members of the Erasmus group



Erasmus activities in the past