

4ο ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΟ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ

Υπεύθυνοι προγράμματος

- **Μακράκη Άννα**
- **Μπανιά Κατερίνα**
- **Πρεβελιανάκη Γεωργία**

Οι μαθητές του Γ4 τμήματος

Στόχοι:

1. Να γνωρίσουν οι μαθητές την ιστορία, τις παραδόσεις και τον τρόπο ζωής της πόλης τους καθώς επίσης και των πόλεων των συνεργατών τους.
2. Να χρησιμοποιήσουν την αγγλική γλώσσα στα γραπτά και προφορικά.
3. Να δημιουργηθεί ένας διαπολιτισμικός διάλογος και να μοιραστούν κοινές εμπειρίες.
4. Να προωθηθούν συναισθήματα συνεργασίας και σεβασμού προς τις πολιτιστικές, ιστορικές και κοινωνικές διαφορές μεταξύ των χωρών που παίρνουν μέρος στο πρόγραμμα.
5. Να συνειδητοποιήσουν ότι οι πολιτισμικές διαφορές εμπλουτίζουν τον κόσμο μας.
6. Να βελτιώσουν τις ψηφιακές δεξιότητες τους με τη συλλογή, την ανάλυση, την αξιολόγηση, την παρουσίαση, την ανταλλαγή και την επεξεργασία πληροφοριών.

Μεθοδολογία υλοποίησης:

1. Συζήτηση θέματος.
2. Χωρισμός σε ομάδες και κατανομή εργασιών.
3. Αναζήτηση πληροφοριών στο Internet, βιβλία ή άλλες πηγές
4. Ξενάγηση από την κ. Σταρίδα στα μνημεία της πόλης μας.
5. Παρουσίαση από κάθε ομάδα του μνημείου που είχαν αναλάβει.
6. Διαδικτυακή επικοινωνία με τους συμμαθητές τους από την Τουρκία και Πολωνία και ανταλλαγή απόψεων.
7. Ολοκλήρωση εργασιών και ανάρτησή τους στο Twinspace του προγράμματος.
8. Παρουσίαση εργασίας και αξιολόγησή της.

Χρονοδιάγραμμα:

1ος μήνας: διερεύνηση θέματος, διαμόρφωση σχεδίου δράσης

2ος μήνας: συγκέντρωση υλικού, επεξεργασία πληροφοριών

3ος μήνας: συγκέντρωση υλικού, επεξεργασία πληροφοριών

4ος μήνας: Σύνταξη και οργάνωση υλικού

5ος μήνας: Ολοκλήρωση εργασιών και ανάρτηση τους στο Twin του προγράμματος

6ος μήνας: παρουσίαση, αξιολόγηση

Δραστηριότητες- Συνεργασία με φορείς:

Πραγματοποιήθηκε ξενάγηση από την Κ. Λιάνα Σταρίδα στα μνημεία του Ηρακλείου.

Αναμενόμενα αποτελέσματα:

1. Η προώθηση της πραγματικής φιλίας μεταξύ των μελών του έργου
2. Η καλλιέργεια της γνώσης για τον πολιτισμό μιας ξένης χώρας
3. Η επέκταση του αγγλικού λεξιλογίου, της γραφής και των δεξιοτήτων των ΤΠΕ
4. Η χαρά της μάθησης

Η διεύθυνση που θα βρείτε την δουλειά μας είναι η παρακάτω:

<http://new-twinspace.etwinning.net/web/p87152>

Ακολουθεί ένα μικρό δείγμα της δουλειάς των μαθητών

HERAKLION

INTRODUCTION OF OUR CITY



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TBCqx-GICjE>

Heraklion, or Heraclion also Iraklion (Greek: Ηράκλειο Greek pronunciation: [iˈraklio]) is the largest city and the administrative capital of the island of Crete, Greece. It is the 4th largest city in Greece.

Heraklion is the capital of Heraklion regional unit. The ruins of Knossos, which were excavated and restored by Arthur Evans, are nearby. The Heraklion International Airport is named after Nikos Kazantzakis.

HISTORY

FOUNDING

The present city of Heraklion was founded in 824 by the Saracens who had been expelled from Al-Andalus by Emir Al-Hakam I and had taken over the island from the Eastern Roman Empire. They built a moat around the city for protection, and named the city رابض الخندق, rabḍ al-ḥandaq ("Castle of the Moat"). The Saracens allowed the port to be used as a safe haven for pirates who operated against Imperial shipping and raided Imperial territory around the Aegean

RESTORED GREEK ERA

In 961, Imperial forces under the command of Nikephoros Phokas, later to become Emperor, landed in Crete and attacked the city. After a prolonged siege, the city fell. The Saracen inhabitants were slaughtered, the city looted and burned to the ground. Soon rebuilt, the town of Chandax remained under Greek control for the next 243 years.

VENETIAN CONTROL

In 1204, the city was bought by the Republic of Venice as part of a complicated political deal which involved among other things, the Crusaders of the Fourth Crusade restoring the deposed Eastern Roman Emperor Isaac II Angelus to his throne. The Venetians improved on the ditch of the city by building enormous fortifications, most of which are still in place, including a giant wall, in places up to 40 m thick, with 7 bastions, and a fortress in the harbor.

Chandax was renamed Candia and became the seat of the Duke of Candia, and the Venetian administrative district of Crete became known as "regno di Candia" (kingdom of Candia). The city retained the name of Candia for centuries and the same name was often used to refer to the whole island of Crete as well. To secure their rule, Venetians began in 1212 to settle families from Venice on Crete. The coexistence of two different cultures and the stimulus of Italian Renaissance led to a flourishing of letters and the arts in Candia and Crete in general, that is today known as the Cretan Renaissance.

OTTOMAN ERA

After the Venetian came the Ottoman Empire. During the Cretan War (1645–1669), the Ottomans besieged the city for 21 years, from 1648 to 1669, perhaps the longest siege in history. In its final phase, which lasted for 22 months, 70,000 Turks, 38,000 Cretans and slaves and 29,088 of the city's Christian defenders perished.[3] The Ottoman army under an Albanian grand vizier, Köprülü Fazıl Ahmed Pasha conquered the city in 1669. Under the Ottomans, the city was known officially as Kandiye (again also applied to the whole island of Crete) but informally in Greek as Megalo Castro (Μεγάλο Κάστρο; "Big Castle"). During the Ottoman period, the harbour silted up, so most shipping shifted to Chania in the west of the island.

MODERN ERA

In 1898, the autonomous Cretan State was created, under Ottoman suzerainty, with Prince George of Greece as its High Commissioner and under international supervision. During the period of direct occupation of the island by the Great Powers (1898–1908), Candia was part of the British zone. At this time, the city was renamed "Heraklion", after the Roman port of Heracleum ("Heracles' city"), whose exact location is unknown.

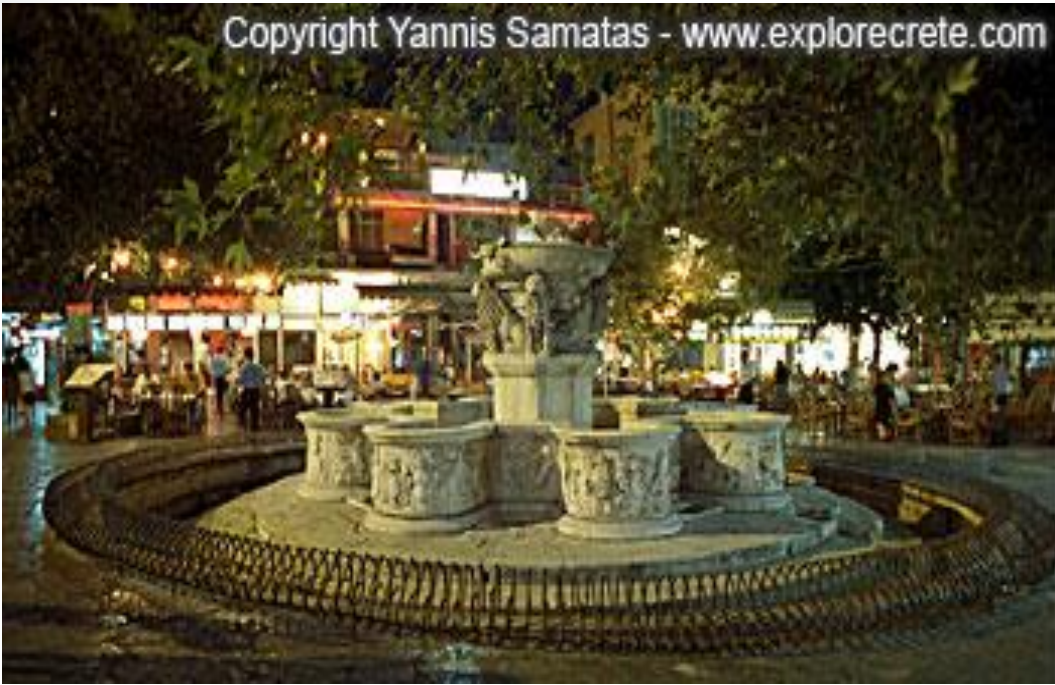
In 1913, with the rest of Crete Heraklion was incorporated into the Kingdom of Greece.

LOGGIA



Loggia (Loggia) is also at the center of Heraklion, on August 25th Street, a few meters from the Basilica of San Marco and the Lions. Loggia is a chic building, one of the most beautiful monuments of the Venetian architecture in Crete. Loggia that survives today in Heraklion was built in 1626-28 by Francesco Morosini, the one who also built the fountain with lions (Morosini Fountain). This is the fourth and last Loggia built in the period of Venetian rule, while for the previous three no information can be saved for someone to obtain a satisfactory image. Loggia today has been restored to its original form and houses the Town Hall

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MOROZINI FOUNTAIN

Morosini Fountain was built in Iraklion by Francesco Morosini and engineers Zorzi Corner, Raffaello Monnani and Francesco Basilicata. Lions in Heraklion is the square with the Morosini Fountain, the ornate Venetian fountain with the 4 lions.

MOROZINI FOUNTAIN

From their mouths spouts water . Morosini Fountain located in Eleftherios Venizelos Square in the center of Heraklion, but for the locals this name is unknown and is commonly referred to as the Lion Square or briefly Lions.

The fountain with the lions is one of the most important monuments bequeathed by the Venetians in Heraklion. When constructed it offered a solution to city water, and reported that the citizens were supplied with 1,000 barrels of water per day.

THE BASILICA OF SAN MARCO



The Basilica of San Marco is one of the most important Venetian buildings - monuments in Heraklion. The Basilica of San Marco is located across the fountain of the Lions, the Eleftherios Venizelos Square in the center of Heraklion. Today it houses the Municipal Art Gallery in the city.

THE CHURCH OF SAINT TITUS



Saint Titus, or more correctly, the church of St. Titus in Heraklion, is one of the most important monuments in the city center, on the road Aug. 25. A beautiful square lies around him with a few cafes and bars, St Titou square .In 961 the first Orthodox church of St. Titus was built .

KNOSSOS



The Minoan Palace of Knossos is 5 km south-east of Heraklion, in the valley of the river Kairatou. The palace of Knossos is the monumental symbol of Minoan civilization in terms of construction, use of luxurious materials, architectural design, advanced building techniques and impressive size achievements. The first major excavation took place in 1878 by the wealthy art lover Herakleion Minos Summer while Crete was still under Turkish occupation.

KNOSSOS



Minos Summer excavated section of western stores and brought to light many great pithous. In March 1900 not only the palace but the surrounding area of Knossos was excavated by sir Arthour Evans . The excavation lasts until 1931, while the band of the palace excavated in 5 years time is minimal with current methods and techniques. Evans proceeded to the restoration of the palace with cement, a technique now being criticized as arbitrary and burdensome for the Minoan architecture. Since then, archaeological research continues constantly and has started a maintenance program of the palace from damage.

THE LIBERTY SQUARE



Liberty Square, honour in Freedom

If we consider that nearly for 20 centuries the Cretans were passing from revolution to revolution to obtain freedom from various conquerors, we can understand how important freedom is for every Cretan and how many lives were lost at her altar. So the name of the largest square of Heraklion sounds perfectly suited to the story.

The space in which today has been shaped Liberty Square on Venetian served to exercise the mercenary army of the Venetians. From this use took its name as Campo Marzio or Piazza d 'Armi. Later when in the 16th AD century the gate of St. George was built , the square was renamed St George Square.

The Prefecture of Heraklion

In the south –western part of Liberty square there was a building used as barrack . Today the building is divided into 3 parts and houses the Prefecture ,the Courts and the Police of Heraklion .

The statue of the Unknown Soldier

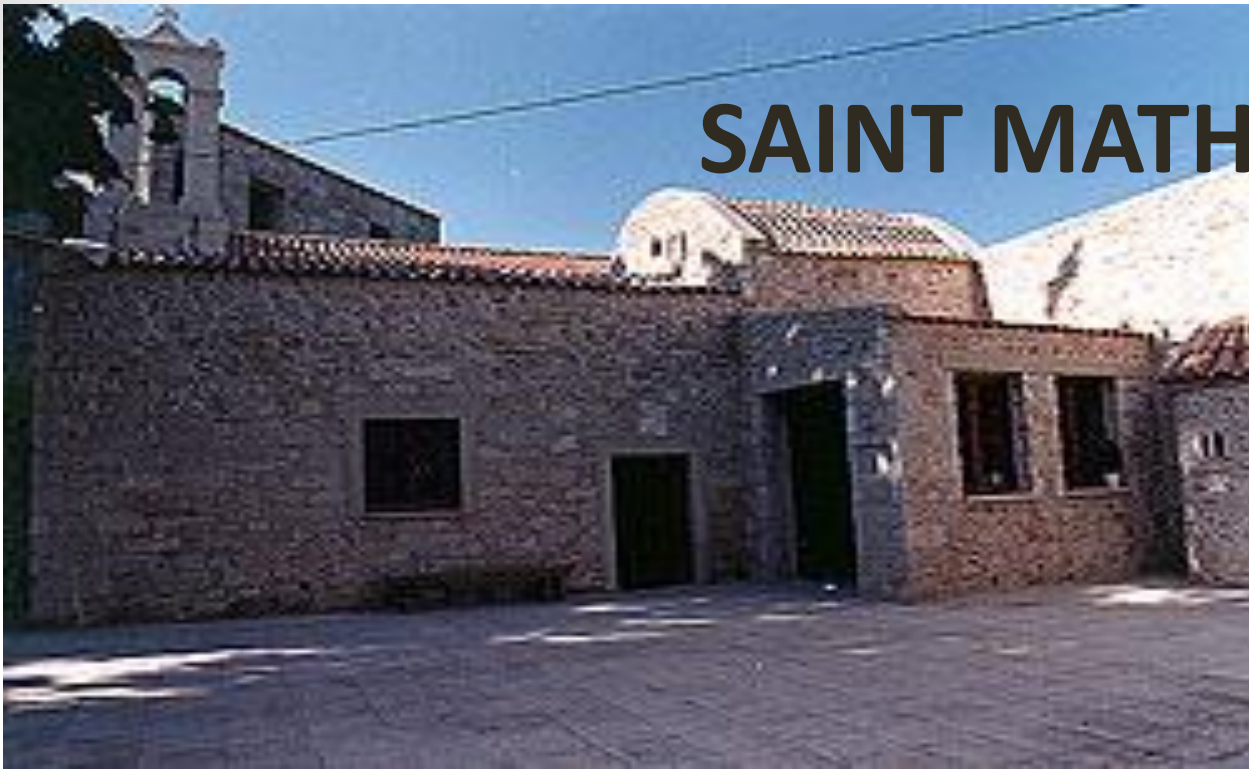
The statue of the Unknown Soldier stands in the center of the liberty square ,a work of the 20th century. On national holidays (March 25 and October 28) and the anniversary of the Battle of Crete, there is wreath paying tribute to those who lost their lives for freedom.

KOULES



The Venetian fortress Koules dominates at the entrance of the Venetian harbour of Heraklion. The Venetians called it "Sea Fortress" (Castello a Mare or Rocca a Mare), but today it has the Turkish name, Koules, from Su Kulesi. It is one of the most familiar and beloved monuments of the city, a symbol of Heraklion. Today the fortress Koules gazes proudly at the Cretan sea reminding the glory of Venetian Candia. It is haunted by legends like in its damp, dark rooms were horribly tortured Cretan rebels. Today Koules occasionally is used for art exhibitions on the ground floor interiors and theatrical or musical Performances upstairs

SAINT MATHEW CHURCH



Orthodox church, perhaps from the second Byzantine period. During the Ottoman Empire it was ceded to the Sinai in return of the Monastery of Saint Catherine, and converted into a mosque. Today, the church hosts a collection of images including important works of the Cretan School, such as "Crucifixion" by George Kastrofilaka (1752), "St. Titus and Scenes of the Life of the 10 Martyrs" John Cornaro (1773) and others. Nowadays rebuilt by the 13th Byzantine Antiquities.

SAINT MINAS CHURCH



Saint Minas is the patron saint of Heraklion and his memory is celebrated on 11 November, a day holiday in Heraklion. In front of the church of Saint Minas there is a large paved square. On the right there is the building of the Archdiocese of Crete, while on the left there is the first (small) church of St. Mina. The first church of Saint Minas, the small Agios Minas as locals call it today, was built in 1735 and housed for the first time after the Turkish conquest, the homeless until then metropolis of Crete. Next to St Minas there is also St Catherine and Saint Aikaterinis square.

THE CHURCH OF ST. CATHERINE



The Church of Sinai Monastery of St. Catherine, north-east of St. Minas was formerly belonged to the homonym monastery of Sinai, who gave at the Cathedral of St. Minas, 1924 St. Catherine from 1967 until today houses a great exhibition of Byzantine icons and sacred ritual objects (manuscripts, vestments, paintings, etc.), representing six centuries of the history of the Orthodox church (14th-19th century).

THE CHURCH OF ST. CATHERINE

Among other things, the area exposed devout six unique works of the famous painter Michael Damaskinos, the great form of the Cretan School.

In the temple it is celebrated annually one run on the day of St. Catherine, on November 25

