4th Kindergarten Scool of Megara

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The monuments of my country





Acropolis



The Acropolis of Athens is a rocky hill 157 m above sea level and approximately 70 m above the level of the city of Athens. Its summit is trapezoidal in shape, 300 m long and 150 m wide at its widest point. The hill is inaccessible from all sides except the west, where the fortified entrance, decorated with the splendid Propylaea, is located.

Source

https://el.wikipedia.org/wiki/%CE%91%CE%BA%CF%81%CF%8C%CF%80%CE%BF%CE%BB%CE%B7_%CE%91%CE%B8%CE%B7%CE%BD%CF%8E%CE%BD

The Parthenon



The Parthenon is the largest and most official building on the Acropolis and has attracted the admiration of the whole world for centuries. The construction of this all-marble temple of Athena began in 447 BC under the direction of the architects Iktinos and Kallikrates. The temple was completed in 438 BC and during the Panathenaia of the following year it was dedicated to the patron goddess. Despite all this, the work continued until 432 BC. It is a Doric temple with a peripteral style with eight columns on the narrow sides and seventeen on the long sides. The columns are 10.5 m high and on them rest the entablature (epistyles), the metopes, the triglyphs, the cornices and the pediments. The cella was built entirely of marble stones in horizontal rows and on each narrow side had six Doric columns, which divided it into two parts: the main temple and the opisthodomos. The frieze on the walls of the cella had representations of the Panathenaic procession.

We learned about the history of the Acropolis and the Parthenon and the children create their own Parthenon!





The children tried to assemble parts of the Parthenon through an online puzzle!

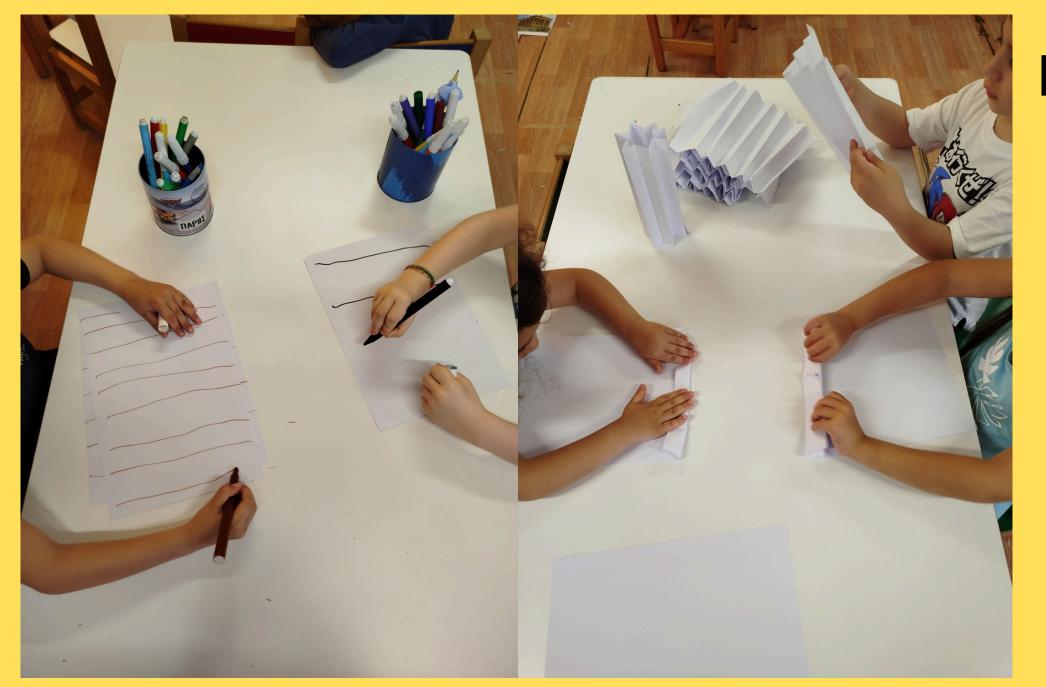
You can also play by following the link below. https://parthenonfrieze.gr/paixnidia/





We started building the model of the Parthenon. The children created the columns and decorated the pediments with weapons of their imagination.





Making two kinds of columns

Painting the Parthenon pediment and the golden statue of goddess protector Athena





Parthenon model no#1









Parthenon model no#2









The Parthenon through the eyes of children!









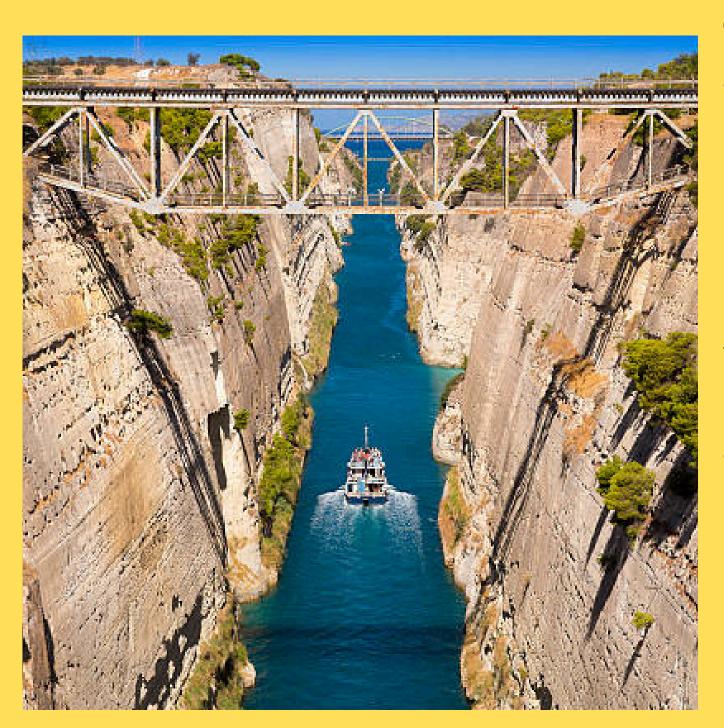
And we are all proud of our Parthenon!!!



The two models the kids made out of paper and a third one at the back made of our classroom benches, inspiration of one of our students!

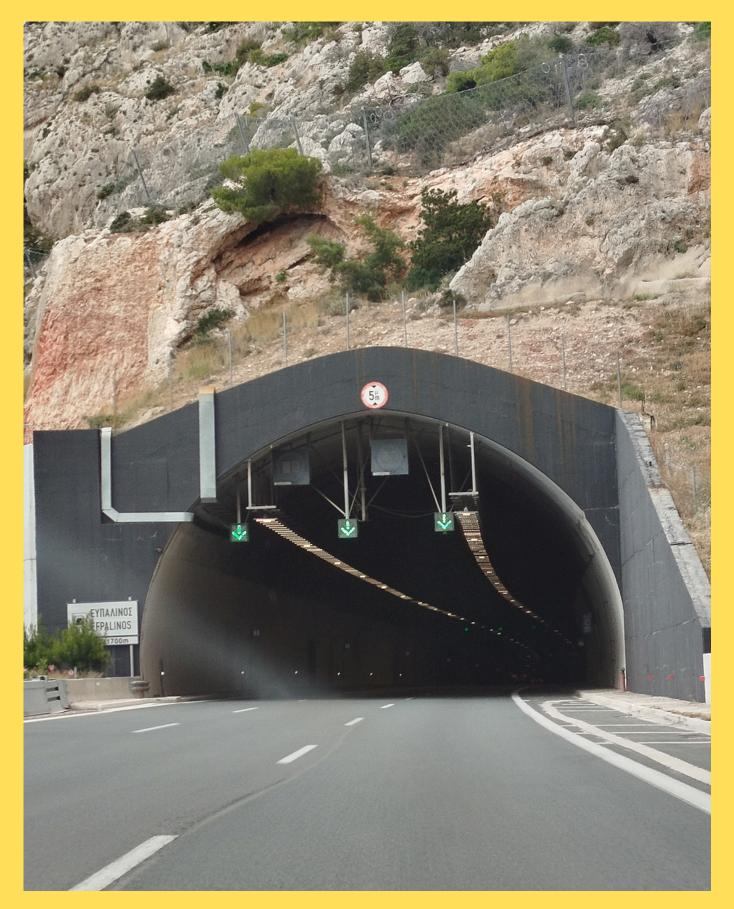


The history of the Corinth Canal



The Corinth Canal was a construction dream - a challenge that lasted 2,300 years. Due to its geographical location, "Aphneian Corinth" emerged from antiquity as a major naval, commercial and cultural center. The difficulty in transporting goods by land prompted the Tyrant of Corinth, Periander, to construct the famous diolkos, a paved corridor, "lined" with wood, on which the ships of the time, smeared with grease, slid to cross the Isthmus from one coast to the other. Today, the Corinth Canal is an international maritime transport hub and serves around 12,000 ships annually, of all nationalities.

Source: https://www.sansimera.gr/articles/115



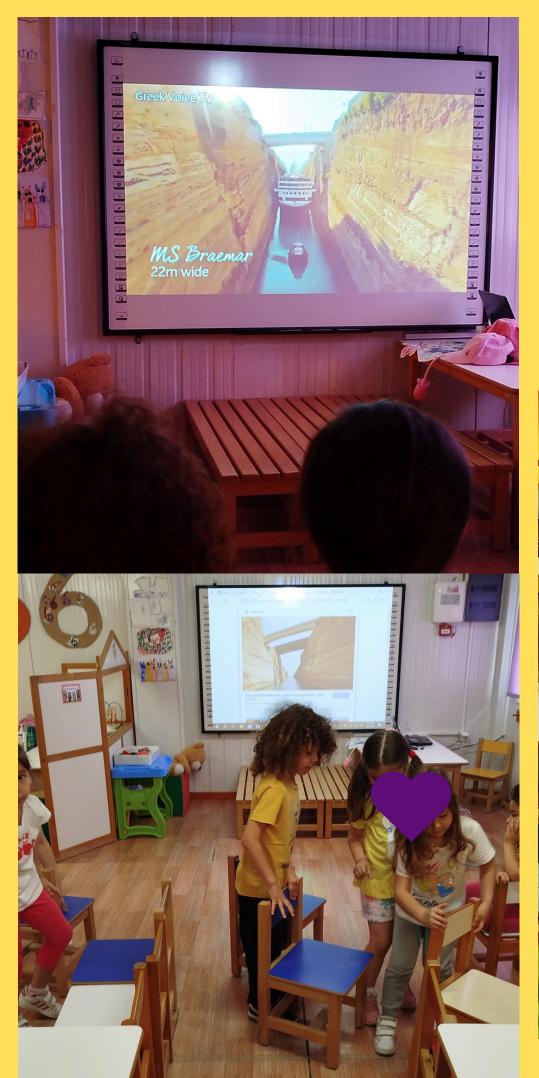
Efpalinos was a great architec from the city of Megara. He is known for a large conduit that he built around 550-530 BC on the island of Samos which, at the time, was a remarkable architectural and mechanical work. Inspired by this, we saw pictures of the tunnel that bears his name and talked about bridges that connect. With this in mind, we couldn't miss the opportunity to discover yet another marvel of engineering: the Corinth Canal — a 'bridge' between two seas, the **Corinthian and the Saronic Gulfs — along with the** bridges surrounding it that facilitate transportation by car and train



Bridges we made from different materials







Building the canal and playing crossing it like big boats with the help of the little guide boats.





