

# ΕΥΡΩΠΑΙΚΑ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ ΣΥΝΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ ΣΧΟΛΕΙΩΝ

**e-Twinning**



# **«ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΑΝΤΙΣΤΑΣΗΣ ΣΤΗΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΗ»**

# “History of the Resistance in Europe”

Στο project αυτό(2024-2026) είμαστε συνιδρυτές με τους Γάλλους εταίρους μας και συμμετέχουν συνολικά 13 σχολεία από διάφορες ευρωπαϊκές χώρες.

Στόχος μας ήταν να φωτίσουμε την ιστορία της αντίστασης των χωρών μας, κατά την διάρκεια του 2<sup>ου</sup> Παγκοσμίου Πολέμου.

Αφού μελετήσαμε τα γεγονότα της έναρξης, τα πιο εμβληματικά κατά την διάρκεια του πολέμου και τους πολλούς και ποικίλους τρόπους με τους οποίους οι Έλληνες αντιστάθηκαν, ασχοληθήκαμε με τις συγκεκριμένες θεματικές:

- Ιστορικά γεγονότα
- Γυναίκες στην Αντίσταση
- Παιδιά στην Αντίσταση
- Αντίσταση μέσω της τέχνης
- Αποτύπωση της Αντίστασης στην τέχνη
- Στρατόπεδα συγκέντρωσης κ.α

Τα αποτελέσματα αποτυπώθηκαν σε ψηφιακές αφίσες.

Συμμετείχαν και συνεργάστηκαν (2024-2025) μαθητές της  
Α΄ και Β΄ τάξης:

Α΄ Τάξη:

Γεωργίου Αμαλία  
Γούργαρη Ελπινίκη-Αγάπη  
Κασπίρης Αλέξανδρος  
Μπαλαδάκη Άννα  
Σκούτα Ευαγγελία

Β΄ Τάξη:

Ιωάννου Ελένη  
Κασπίρη Αλεξάνδρα  
Μάνθιο Αθηνά  
Νταλαχάνη Αικατερίνη  
Παπαπαύλου Παναγιώτα  
Σύφαντου Αλεξάνδρα  
Τσιμέκα Μάιρα  
Τσουρνάβας Χρήστος

Και συντόνισαν οι υπεύθυνες καθηγήτριες:

Ταραμπέρη Αφροδίτη ΠΕ07  
Παπαδοπούλου Καλλιόπη ΠΕ02







## History of the Resistance in Europe

The aim of the project is to enable learners to explore the different faces of Resistance in Europe during the 20th century. While the term "resistance" refers primarily to events during the Second World War and Nazi Europe, it can also be understood as any movement resisting a totalitarian regime or the invasion of a foreign country. In addition to these historical insights, the project enables linguistic and cultural exchanges between learners, and also encourages mobility between the various participants.









## *Women in resistance*

Greek women contributed significantly to the resistance during World War II in a number of ways. First, many women actively participated in resistance organizations, providing information and support to the fighters. Second, they took on roles as nurses and caregivers, tending to the wounded and runaways.

In addition, women participated in demonstrations and campaigns to promote resistance, and many of them took responsibility for the procurement of food and other necessary goods, despite the deprivations they faced. Their contribution was decisive in strengthening the morale and resistance of the Greek people.



some of the most important women who actively participated in the resistance are as follows

### KAITI NISYROU

- she was born in 1905
- she was a teacher
- she died in 1980
- she wrote experiential projects

### MARIA KARAGIORGI - GYFTODIMOU

- she was born in 1919
- she was a printer
- she died in 1992
- she helped supply food and other supplies to the rebels and civilians suffering from the occupation

### MARIA KARRA

- she was born in 1940
- she was a journalist and writer
- she died in 2006
- she used her writing to inform the about the prevailing conditions and to propagate the resistance

### VIRGO VASSILIOU

- she was born in 1936
- she was an actress
- she died in 2001
- she used theater to promote her messages of resistance

### CHRYSA HATZIVASILEIOU

- she was born in 1920
- she was a printer
- she died in 2012
- she created and circulated proclamations promoting resistance against the occupiers.

## WORLD WAR II IN GREECE.

During World War II, Greece played a significant role in the conflict, both as a battlefield and a site of resistance. Here's an overview of the major events and armed conflicts involving Greece.

### 1. The Greco-Italian War (October 1940- April 1941) .

☒ **Cause:** Italy, under Benito Mussolini, invaded Greece from Albania on October 28, 1940. Mussolini sought to expand Italian influence in the Balkans.

☒ **Greek Victory:** Despite being outnumbered and less equipped, Greek forces launched a successful counteroffensive, pushing Italian troops back into Albania. This was one of the first major defeats of the Axis powers in World War II.

☒ **Impact:** Greece's resistance inspired Allied nations and delayed Axis plans, including Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union.

### 2. The German Invasion (April – May 1941) .

☒ **Operation Marita:** After Italy's failure, Germany launched a campaign to invade Greece.

☒ **Battle of Greece:** German forces, supported by Bulgarian troops, overwhelmed Greek and British Commonwealth forces. The Germans captured Athens on April 27, 1941, and Greece fell under Axis occupation.

☒ **Consequences:** Greece was divided into three zones of occupation (German, Italian, and Bulgarian), leading to severe economic hardships and atrocities against civilians.

### 3. Axis Occupation (1941-1944)

☒ Greece was divided into occupation zones controlled by Germany, Italy, and Bulgaria.

☒ The occupation caused severe economic hardship, famine and atrocities against civilians, such as the Massacre of Kalavryta and the Distomo Massacre.

☒ The Jewish community in Greece, particularly in Thessaloniki, suffered devastating losses during the Holocaust.

### 4. Resistance Movements

☒ Several Resistance groups emerged to fight in Axis occupiers:

☒ National Liberation Front (EAM) and its military arm, ELAS (leftist/communist)

☒ National Republican Greek League (EDES) (center-right)

☒ These groups launched guerrilla attacks, sabotaged supply lines and organized uprisings.

### 5. Liberation and Civil War (1944-1949)

☒ Germany withdrew from Greece in October 1944 due to the advancing Soviet forces in the Balkans and allied offensive elsewhere.

☒ After liberation, Greece descended into political instability, culminating in the Greek Civil War between communist and anti-communist forces, lasting until 1949. This conflict shaped Greece's post-war political landscape.

**Impact.**

Greece suffered immense losses, around 300,000 civilians died from famine, resistance activities and reprisals. Greek contributions delayed German advances, indirectly impacting the timing of the Axis invasion of the Soviet Union. The war left a deep scar, influencing Greece's modern history and geopolitical stance.



# CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN GREECE

## during the German Occupation (World War II)

During the German occupation of Greece (1941-1944), the Axis powers established concentration camps to imprison, torture, or exterminate resistance fighters, Jews, communists, and anyone they considered a threat to their regime. Here is an overview of some of the key camps in Greece:



### 1. Haidari Camp (Attica)

Haidari was the largest concentration camp in Greece,

established in 1943 by the Germans.

The camp primarily held political prisoners, resistance

fighters, and Jews before being sent to extermination

camps in Germany and Poland, such as Auschwitz.

Thousands of prisoners were tortured and many

executed there, with the most well-known being the

execution of 200 communists on May 1, 1944, at the

Kaisariani shooting range.

### 2. Paulos Meta Camp (Thessaloniki)

This camp was used by the Germans as a center for

imprisoning resistance fighters and as a sorting

point for Jews from Thessaloniki, before they were

sent to extermination camps.

The conditions were appalling, with frequent

torture and executions.

### 3. Jewish Ghetto and Jewish Concentration of Thessaloniki

Thessaloniki had one of the largest Jewish

communities in Europe. The Germans created a ghetto

in Vardar, where they rounded up the Jewish

population of the city.

Over 45,000 Jews were deported from there to death

camps like Auschwitz and Birkenau. Very few survived.

### 4. Other Camps and Detention Centers

Crete: Camps in Heraklion and Chania were used to

imprison resistance fighters and prisoners of war. Larissa: Camps were used to detain Jews before their

deportation to extermination camps.

Drama and Kavala: In Eastern Macedonia, under Bulgarian occupation, there were prisons and concentration camps for those who opposed the occupation.

### 5. Deportations and Extermination of Jews

A total of about 60,000 Greek Jews, mostly from

Thessaloniki but also from other regions, were

deported to death camps like Auschwitz and Birkenau.

Few of them returned to Greece after the war.



These concentration camps and the atrocities committed by the Germans in Greece represent one of the darkest chapters of the Occupation era. Today, these sites remain as memorials for remembrance and reflection.



Greece - 7ο Γυμνάσιο Πατρών

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### Resistance without violence

During the war, many people participated in resistance activities. Some of them were active in the resistance, while others were passive. The most important activities were:

- **Passive resistance:** People who did not take any active part in the resistance, but who refused to cooperate with the enemy.
- **Active resistance:** People who took part in the resistance, either by providing information, or by taking part in the struggle.
- **Resistance without violence:** People who took part in the resistance, but who did not use violence.

### Women in Resistance

Women played a very important role in the resistance. They were active in the resistance, and they were also active in the struggle. They were active in the resistance, and they were also active in the struggle. They were active in the resistance, and they were also active in the struggle.

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### Children in Resistance

Children played a very important role in the resistance. They were active in the resistance, and they were also active in the struggle. They were active in the resistance, and they were also active in the struggle. They were active in the resistance, and they were also active in the struggle.

### Armed conflicts in WWII

During the war, there were many armed conflicts. Some of the most important ones were:

- **The Battle of Greece:** A battle between the German army and the Greek army, which took place in 1941.
- **The Battle of Crete:** A battle between the German army and the British army, which took place in 1941.
- **The Battle of the Marston:** A battle between the German army and the British army, which took place in 1941.

### The Resistance of Greece in the second World War

The resistance of Greece during the second world war was a very important part of the war. It was a struggle against the German occupation, and it was a struggle for the freedom of Greece. The resistance of Greece during the second world war was a very important part of the war. It was a struggle against the German occupation, and it was a struggle for the freedom of Greece.

### Concentration camps in Greece during WW2

During the war, there were many concentration camps in Greece. Some of the most important ones were:

- **The Camp of Maroneia:** A camp for Greek Jews, which was established in 1943.
- **The Camp of Thessaloniki:** A camp for Greek Jews, which was established in 1943.
- **The Camp of Athens:** A camp for Greek Jews, which was established in 1943.



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### Resistance without violence.

During the German occupation of Greece, many people participated in the resistance without using violence. They used various methods to help the Greek people and the Allies.

**MESSAGE TRANSFER**  
During the German occupation, the role of message transfer was crucial. Messages were often passed from person to person, or hidden in books, letters, and other everyday objects. This helped the resistance to stay organized and informed.

**SUPPORTING THE FAMILIES OF THE RESISTANCE**  
During the German occupation, the families of the resistance fighters were often in danger. They were sometimes arrested or killed. The resistance tried to help these families by providing them with food, shelter, and other necessities.

**Cultural and educational activity**  
During the German occupation, the resistance tried to keep the Greek people's culture and education alive. They organized secret schools, libraries, and cultural events. This helped the Greek people to maintain their identity and hope for the future.

### Women in Resistance

During the German occupation, many women participated in the resistance. They used various methods to help the Greek people and the Allies. Some of the most important women who actively participated in the resistance are listed below:

Name	Role
ELIOT	She was born in 1905. She was a teacher. She died in 1945. She was a member of the resistance.
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### Armed conflicts in WWII

During the German occupation, many people participated in the resistance using violence. They fought against the German forces and the collaborationist forces. Some of the most important armed conflicts in WWII are listed below:

Name	Location	Date
THE TORPEDOING OF ELLI (1942)	Elliniko	1942
THE RESISTANCE OF GREECE IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR	Greece	1941-1945
THE KALAMOTIS HOLocaust (1942)	Kalamotis	1942
THE OCCUPATION OF GREECE (1941)	Greece	1941
THE OCCUPATION OF GREECE (1941)	Greece	1941

### The Resistance of Greece in the second World War

During the German occupation, the Greek people fought against the German forces and the collaborationist forces. They used various methods to help the Greek people and the Allies. Some of the most important events in the resistance are listed below:

Name	Location	Date
THE TORPEDOING OF ELLI (1942)	Elliniko	1942
THE RESISTANCE OF GREECE IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR	Greece	1941-1945
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### Children in Resistance

During the German occupation, many children participated in the resistance. They used various methods to help the Greek people and the Allies. Some of the most important children who actively participated in the resistance are listed below:

Name	Role
ELIOT	She was born in 1905. She was a teacher. She died in 1945. She was a member of the resistance.
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