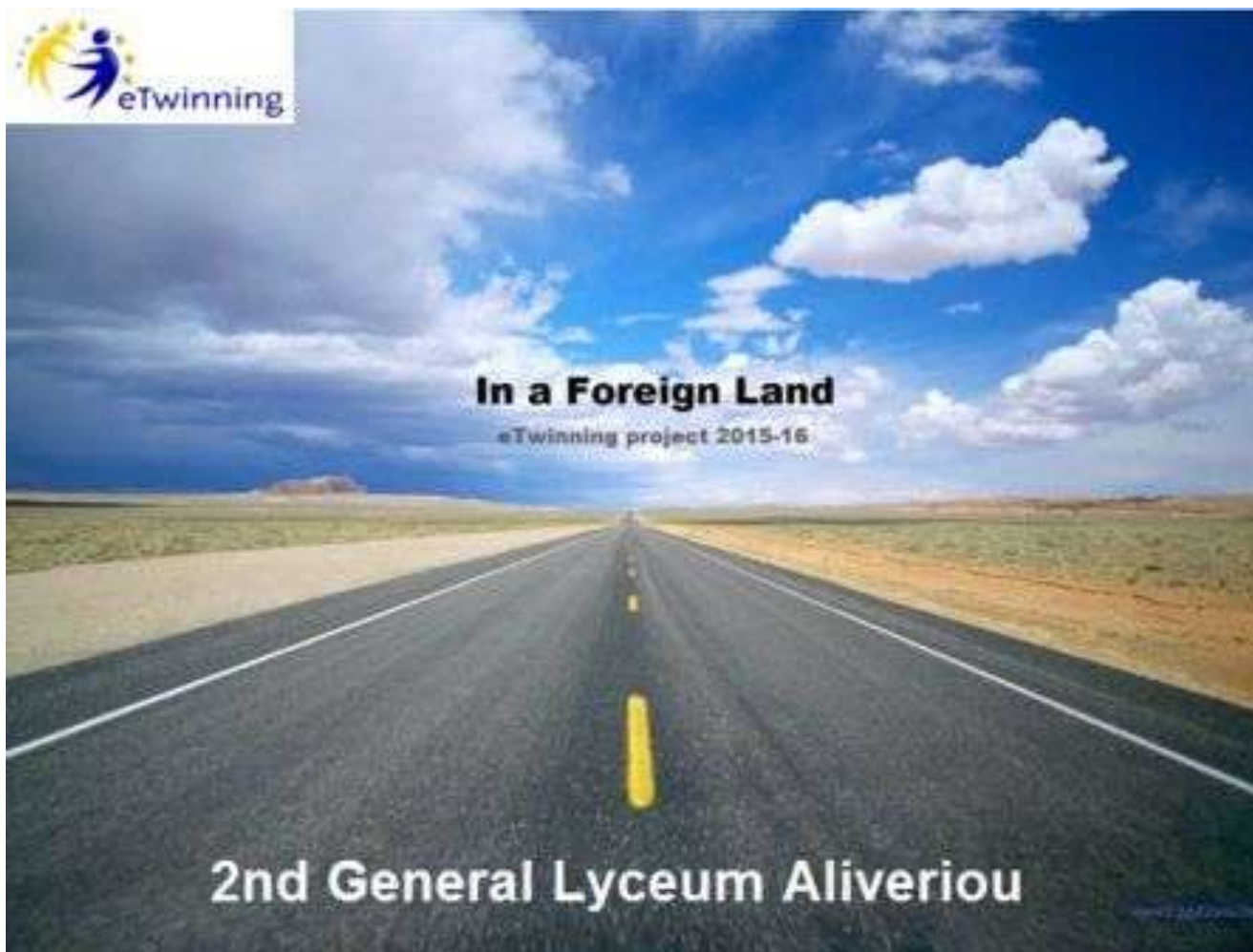


eTwinning project 2015-16





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Gergana Petrova, PMG "Acad. Boyan Petkanchin" - Haskovo, Bulgaria
Natalia Zemliak, Romain-Rolland-Gymnasium, Germany

were awarded the Label for their project:

In a Foreign Land

26.09.2015

Dr. Michael Paraskevas
National Support Service
Greece

Marc Durando
Central Support Service

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National Support Service
Italy



2nd GEL Aliveriou

eTwinning Project 2015-16

In a Foreign Land



Coordinator teacher: Kondylo Glarou

Group A – team work



Refugee flows in the modern Greek history



The Greek population displaced by the New Turks in the hinterland of Asia Minor ...

Refugee

<https://answergarden.ch/224509>

- **Refugee** is any person who has been forced to flee his/her country of which he/she is a citizen because of justified fear or necessity that there he/she will suffer of persecution because of their race, religion or nationality, or even because of being membership of a particular social group or his/her political opinion (political refugee), and moreover it is impossible to ensure protection from his country, or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to put under this protection.

1. Refugees from the Balkan wars (1912-13)

- Greece received refugees after the persecution of the Greeks in Eastern Thrace and Asia Minor during the Balkan wars. The Ottoman state searching for the culprits, burst into persecutions against the Greeks.
- Estimated at more than 100,000 the refugees coming from Eastern Thrace and corresponding number from Asia Minor, refugees who were forced to leave after the violence.

Persecution of Greeks in Eastern Thrace and Asia Minor after the Balkan Wars (1912-13)



Refugees from the Balkan wars



Children refugees from the Balkan wars

Refugee wearing trousers made of food bags in front of ruins, in 1918



Refugees from the Balkan wars on a ship, in Thessaloniki in 1912



2. Refugees from Asia Minor Catastrophe (1922)

The largest uprooting of Greek population in history



13/

Smyrna --- Fire on morning of 14-9-22

Asia Minor refugees

<http://www.tiki-toki.com/timeline/entry/559367/Minor-Asia-Catastrophe/>

- The Asia Minor catastrophe is considered as the largest, if not the greatest, calamity of Hellenism over time. With the Treaty of Lausanne and the compulsory population exchange, Greeks of the East disappeared after 2000 years.
- The Turks wanted to eliminate any Greek element from Asia Minor, proceeding to unspeakable crimes.
- In September 1922 approximately 1.5 million Greeks were forced to leave their homes of their ancestors and come under appalling conditions as refugees in Greece, leaving behind more than 600,000 dead.

The catastrophe of Smyrna

Smyrna before the catastrophe



The burning of Smyrna



55,000 houses were destroyed
and 5,000 shops



Asia Minor refugees

- The large number of refugees in Greece caused an upheaval series in demographic and economic terms. The nearly bankrupt Greek state had to find fast a way to house and be treated this huge refugee population.
- The host obligation, the refugee care and integration forces the Greek government to seek help from the League of Nations with a loan of 10 million pounds and to resort to constant external borrowing with depressed about the economy conditions and egregious clauses, responsible for the internal crisis of 1929 - result of the international crisis, and the bankruptcy of 1932
- The catastrophe will also bring deep changes in the Greek society at all levels: economic (creation of a crowded working class in large urban centers), political (radicalization of political forces) and cultural (new musical sounds, kitchen, new spiritual quests and literary movements, such as the generation of '30, etc.).

Smyrna

Life before 1922



Refugees after 1922



Integration of refugees in Greece

<http://stickymoose.com/L0RrmCoBqU3P0uU>

- The Asia Minor Catastrophe and the massive arrival of refugees in Greece in September 1922, tested the Greek state's structures with respect to the potential rehabilitation of uprooted, amid an already political tense and economic situation.
- As for the society that welcomed them, was confronted with the "other", the "unwanted". Perhaps for the first time to such a degree, the Greek society was found to be the exponent of prejudice and racism.
- For the natives, refugees were strangers. They were not "authentic" Greek.

Refugees from Smyrna

in Ioannina



in Kavala



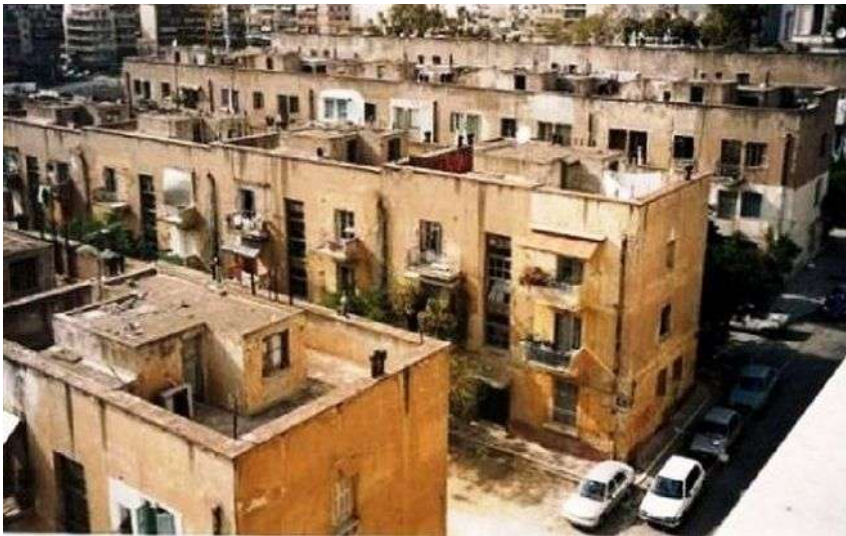
Refugees in the municipal Theater in 1922



1922 Children refugees receiving food from the Commission of the American Red Cross in Chios



The refugee houses of Alexandras Avenue in Athens



3. Refugees of the civil war of Greece (1946-1949)

- As a result of the cruel civil war of 1946-1949, number of Greek nationals belonging to the defeated faction fled as refugees to other states. According to the data of the Organizations of Civil Refugees, of the socialist countries, 130,000 people fled. 25,000 were partisans of Greek Democratic Army and 15,000 political officials. The rest were civilians who came mainly from the border regions.
- Among the refugees were included more than 25,000 children who were sent to the eastern countries after the spring of 1948. The first political refugees were accepted by Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria.
- The main part was moved to Hungary, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and the Soviet Union. Their main part moved to Hungary, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and the Soviet Union. A limited number of refugees fled to Western Europe, Canada, USA and Australia.

In the civil war(1946-49)

- About 25,000 partisans and politicians refugees fled to Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria, the Soviet Union and elsewhere.



Refugee camp on the outskirts of Veroia, January 1948



4. Refugees from the Turkish invasion in Cyprus (1963/64, 1976)

- Expulsions of Greek Cypriots from their homes



Refugees from the Turkish invasion in Cyprus

- The Greek Cypriots citizens of the Cyprus Republic were expelled from their homes mainly in the period from 1963 to 1964 and we had the “Turk-affected”.
- The mass expulsion in 1974 created the "normal" refugees, as immediate and ongoing consequence of the Turkish invasion.

Greek Cypriots refugees



*Πρόσφυγες στην ίδια την πατρίδα μας.
Refugees in their own country.*



*1974
Χριστούγεννα στην προσφυγιά.
Christmas in a refugee camp.*

Greek Cypriots refugees



*Πρώτα βήματα στη ζωή, πρόσφυγες.
First steps in life, as refugees.*



Consequences of these events for the reception countries

<http://www.tricider.com/brainstorming/2bf9leeQDi7>

- **Increasing of unemployment** of locals (in some areas) low wages to immigrants/refugees – No access to health care.
- **Increasing of Illegality** (immigrants/refugees were hard to survive otherwise).
- **Threat to alter the population identity** (the number of immigrants was enormous).

Consequences of these events for refugees and migrants

- They were subject of economic exploitation (during transport)
- Arrests and promotions back to their country - difficult conditions in reception and concentration camps (refugees/immigrants)
- Some were unable to ever reach the "promise" land (drowning, hardships, starvation, shipwreck, adverse weather conditions, diseases roundtrips)
- No access to health care
- Psychological problems (away from their families)
- Racism - Violence
- Difficult adjustment

Consequences of these events for the country of origin of migrants/refugees

- It lost a lot of labor force, especially the young people
- Depopulation



Group B – team work



Repatriation

Repatriation comes from the verb **παλιννοστέω-ώ** and the synthetic is **πάλιν + νόστος**. It means to return to the place where the ancestors lived once. It is the homecoming. Synonym is the word **repatriation** which means the return of some expatriate home.



Repatriates from Pontos

Reception of repatriated Greeks

- Since the 1970s Greece began to change from net immigration country to host both repatriated Greeks, mainly from Eastern Germany, and foreign immigrants.
- Specifically in the decade 1970-1980 repatriated approximately 330,000 expatriate Greeks.



Nikos Kazantzakis and Pontus Caucasian

Repatriation of political refugees

- Political refugees (refugees of the Civil War in Eastern bloc countries) are a special group of repatriates.
- Their mass repatriation started in the late 1970s.
- From 53,500 people returned to Greece by the end of 1990, 34,000 people.
- The repatriation started when the time for the adjustment of the political refugees in the host societies seemed quite limited because of their advanced age.

Repatriation of political refugees

- On the other hand there were also pressing individual and family problems (health, education, nostalgia, etc.), which imposed the return, even under not very favorable terms.
- The generalization, however, of the repatriates was favored by the special intergovernmental agreements between Greece and most of the host countries (Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Democratic Republic of German).
- With these agreements were settled most of the quirky pension problems of the political refugees and those which were associated with the transfer of their economies and their movable property.
- With special addition legislation (1985) the repatriates joined the Greek insurance institutions.

Repatriation of Pontian

- In the decade 1980-1990 intensified the effect of the installation in Greece of a large number of economic migrants, mainly from third countries and from the former socialist countries of Eastern Europe.
- At the same time, towards the end of that decade, manifested suddenly the wave of repatriated Greeks, mainly Pontic Greeks from the former Soviet Union and Northern Epirus in Albania following the collapse of the regimes there.
- It is estimated that from 1988 to 2000 were settled in Greece in total 150,000 expatriates from these countries.

Repatriates from Pontos

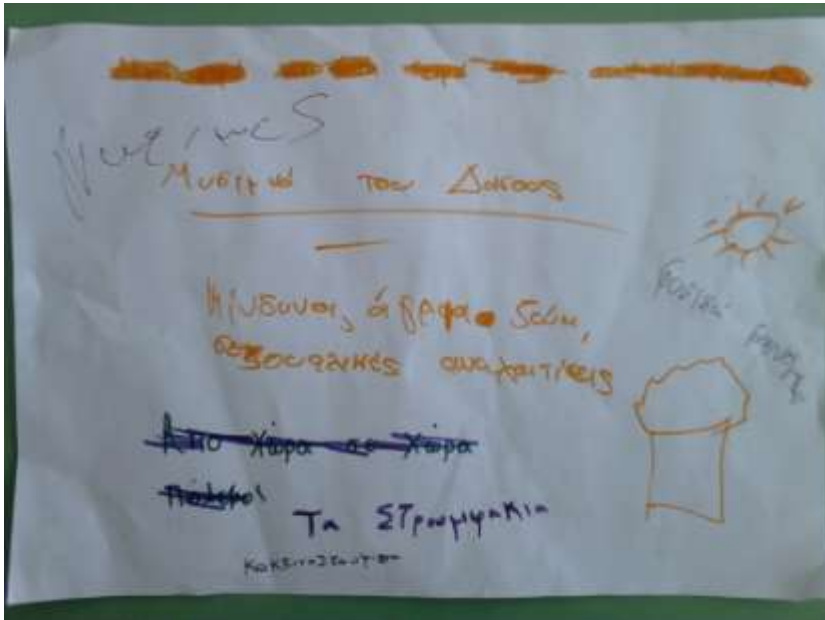


Repatriates from Pontos

- In the initial phase of the reception of Pontic Greeks was without planning in the large urban centers, but then the National Reception and Rehabilitation Foundation of Repatriated Greeks gradually created the infrastructure for their installation in Eastern Macedonia and Thrace.
- However, failure to resolve the issue of their employment they promoted in many major urban centers of Athens and Thessaloniki.
- This group of Pontic Greeks from the former Soviet Union faced and to some extent still faces strongly social integration problems due to the lack of a national plan for reeducating and retraining of its members to their absorption into the labor market.
- So unemployment rates among the Pontic Greeks are still much higher than the general population.

Group C

Greek immigrants - When Greece was a country of emigration



Group C – presentation



Emigration

<https://answergarden.ch/224509>

Emigration is the movement of people in a country of which they are not nationals to settle there, especially as residents or future citizens of the country.



Reasons that someone is forced to leave his homeland

<http://www.tricider.com/brainstorming/2bf9leeQDi7>

- **Environment** (location, products)
- **The Population pressure** (lack of goods, population growth)
- **Natural disasters** (floods, drought, frost)
- **Religious persecution** (persecution "other believers")
- **Politically motivated**
- **Economic causes**
- **social reasons**
- **Labor causes** (unemployment)
- **War conflicts**

Leaving for Europe for a better life



Greek immigrants

<http://www.tricider.com/brainstorming/2dg9UgCPH7p>

- Greeks began to migrate in early 20th century America and later in 1950-1960 for Germany and Australia with the dream of a better life because of poverty and unemployment plaguing Greece. Only in the period 1820-1920 about 350,000 Greeks emigrated to America.
- The 1960s was the period that the Greek immigration wave was peaked. Thousands of Greeks emigrated to Germany and other major industrial cities of Europe and America, where they worked under hard and inhuman conditions in search of the new and the best for them and their families.

Arriving to the foreign country



To the U.S.A.



Greek immigrants

<https://el.padlet.com/wall/5kpf5j03a0yw>

- In Germany, especially in the beginning, the housing of migrant workers was in shelters, which partly originated from the time of World War II. Each worker had at his disposal a bunk bed, a cabinet lock, a seat at the dining table and a chair per person. The shelters were separated by sex and couples had to separate.
- They were working hard for many hours. The Greek immigrants were "men for all jobs" and many were working in parallel on two jobs to supplement their income.
- Many migrants experienced racist behavior by Americans.
- Today in every corner of the world beats a Greek heart.

Arriving in the promise land

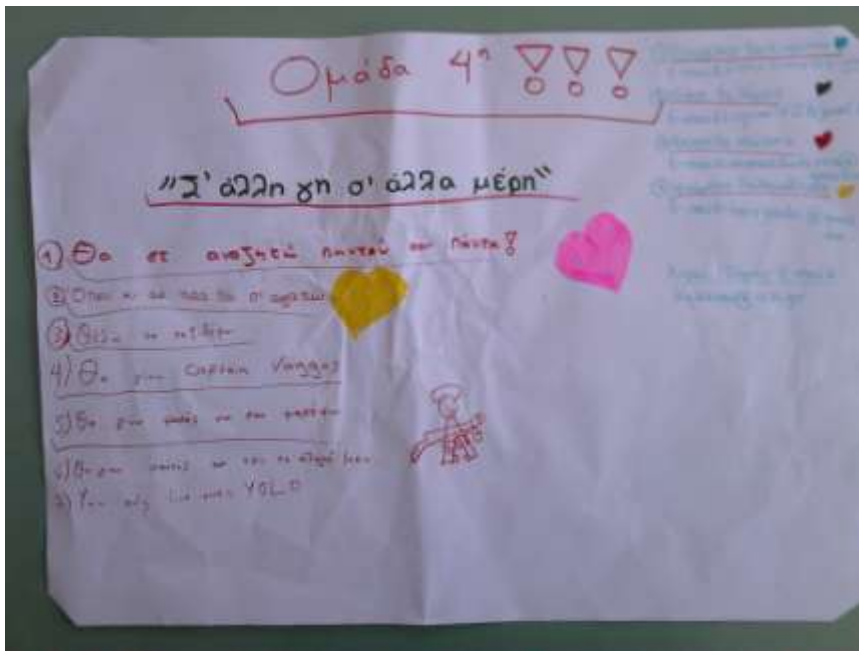


1898 Greek immigrants in Bayard street,
rent a mattress for 5,00 cents



Group D

Integration of Greek emigrants in the host country



Group D – team work



Integration of Greek immigrants in the Reception country

- Greeks in the late 19th and early 20th century were emigrated to various European countries such as Germany and Belgium, in America and Australia.
- After having arrived in the USA they were obligated to undergo medical examinations and interrogations
- They were forced to work in unhealthy jobs which the Americans didn't do.
- They integrated in foreign countries with great difficulty at the beginning.

- After having arrived in the USA they were obligated to undergo medical examinations and interrogations



- They were forced to work in unhealthy jobs which the Americans didn't do



<http://www.timetoast.com/timelines/greek-immigration-in-the-20th-century?beta=1>

Greek immigration in the 20th century



Timeline crea



Aug 28th, 1918, Violent August: The 1918 Anti-Greek Riots in Toronto

Violent August: The 1918 Anti-Greek Riots in Toronto - Documentary Film The Greek Immigration to Canada was peaked in the late 1960s. In August 1918 the socioeconomic conditions during the First WW led to an explosion of racist violence, focused on Greek immigrants of Toronto. 10,000 veterans of the First WW, for four days were demonstrating with 40,000 residents of Toronto, against Greek immigrants destroying shops and exerting violence in any Greek.



Nov 28th, 1951, Immigration to Western Europe

After 1955, labor migration to Western Europe - first to Belgium and then (since 1959) to West Germany - was constantly growing. The Greek government during the decade 1955 - 1965 saw the migration of farmers and workers as a means of addressing the economic problems plaguing the country.



Mar 16th, 1964, 20 kilos and 20 dollars

In March 16, 1964 thousands of Istanbul Greeks, who, most of them, had never been to Greece, were being deported and they were only allowed to take 20 kilos of baggage and 20 dollars with them. Fifty thousand exiles, who were accused of being too Greek in Turkey and too Turkish in Greece, would soon abandon their home and citizenship, never to return. The real property of the deported Greeks was pledged by the Turkish government as property that was abandoned by the statutory owners.



Nov 28th, 1898, The crisis of raisins

The raisins' crisis
After the war of independence (1830), the vines in Greece were cultivated with raisins. During the second half of the 19th century the Corinthian currant was the number one exported product and it was for the Greek economy what coffee is to Brazil. However, the collapse of the trade of raisins dealt an irreparable blow to the local economy and society. More than 350,000 people emigrated between 1890 and 1915 mostly to the USA.



Nov 28th, 1898, The crisis of raisins



Aug 28th, 1918, Violent August: The 1918 Anti-Greek Riots in Toronto



Mar 16th, 1964, 20 kilos and 20 dollars

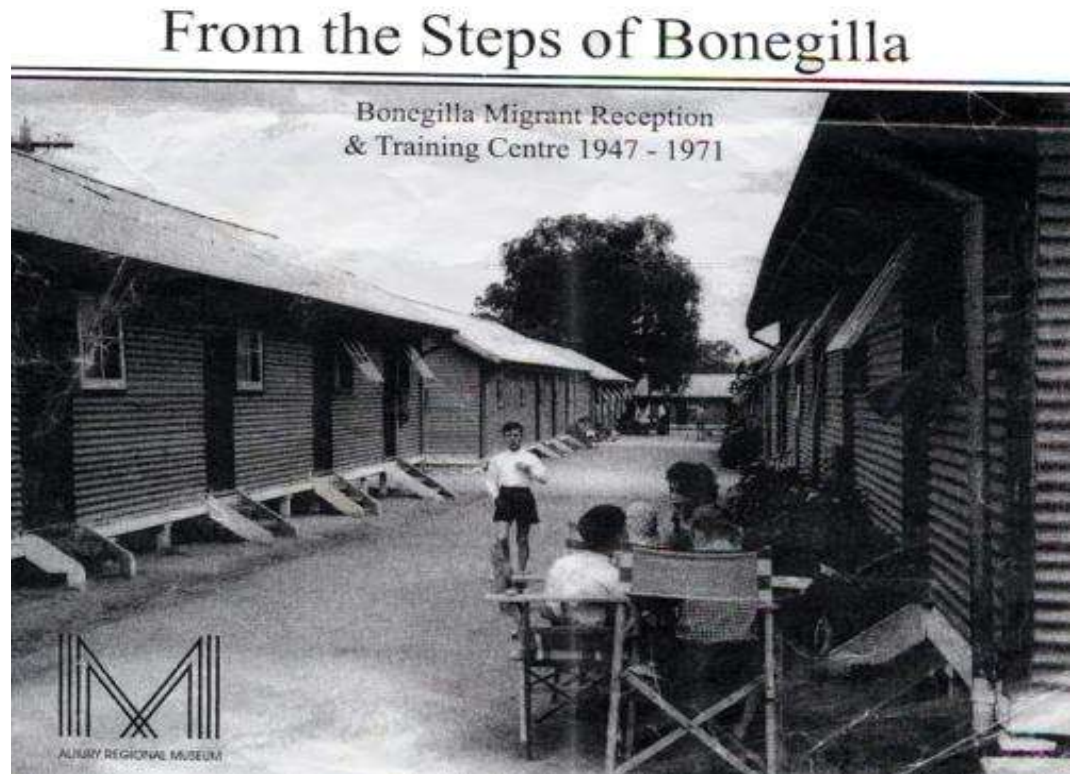


Nov 28th, 1951, Immigration to Western Europe



Bonegilla Migrant Reception & Training Center in Australia

- About 35,000 Greeks lived nightmarish moments in Australian Bonegilla's Migrant Reception & Training Center in the 50s and 60s.



Demonstration against Greek immigrants in Toronto



Τον Αύγουστο του 1918 ένα πλήθος 50.000 канаδών «πατριωτών» επιδόθηκε για μέρες σε ένα ανελέητο πογκρόμ σε βάρος των ελληνόφωνων μεταναστών της πόλης. Το αποτέλεσμα αυτού του ρατσιστικού πογκρόμ ήταν ο θάνατος αρκετών μεταναστών, μεταξύ των οποίων 29 γυναίκες και 6 ανήλικα παιδιά καθώς και υλικές ζημιές 1.000.000 δολαρίων.

Οι αφορμές ήταν πολλές. Για χρόνια οι ελληνόφωνοι μετανάστες, μικροιδιοκτήτες και εργαζόμενοι κυρίως στον επισιτισμό (Greek restaurants) αποκαλούνταν από τους ντόπιους «slackers», δηλαδή «τεμπελχανάδες» επειδή κατά τους ρατσιστές απέφυγαν τις βαριές δουλειές του φορτοεκφορτωτή, του ξυλοκόπου ή του βιομηχανικού εργάτη και δούλευαν σαν μάγειροι, ψήστες, σερβιτόροι ή υπάλληλοι εμπορικών καταστημάτων.

Μια σειρά από γεγονότα, όπως οι καλές σχέσεις του τότε Βασιλιά Κωνσταντίνου με το γερμανό Κάιζερ, η ουδετερότητα της χώρας προέλευσή τους κατά τις αρχές του Α' παγκοσμίου πολέμου και η άρνηση των ελληνόφωνων μεταναστών να καταταγούν στον ελληνικό στρατό, θεωρήθηκαν, επίσης, αφορμές.

Επιστρέφοντας οι χιλιάδες των βετεράνων канаδών από τη σφαγή χαρακωμάτων του Α' παγκοσμίου πολέμου, πολλοί απ' αυτούς ανάπηροι και σε άθλια οικονομική κατάσταση, βρήκαν τους ελληνόφωνους μετανάστες που αποτελούσαν το 0,5% του πληθυσμού της πόλης να ευημερούν έχοντας στην κατοχή τους το 35% των μικρομεσαίων καταστημάτων.

Τον Αύγουστο του 1918, 10.000 βετεράνοι διαδήλωσαν στους δρόμους συνεπικουρούμενοι από 40.000 канаδούς πολίτες. Οι πολυήμερες διαδηλώσεις συχνά εξετράπησαν σε πογκρόμ σε βάρος μαγαζιών και σπιτιών μεταναστών με την αστυνομία στην καλύτερη περίπτωση θεατή ενώ δεν ήταν λίγες οι περιπτώσεις όπου канаδοί αστυνομικοί έπαιρναν ενεργά μέρος στο πογκρόμ σε βάρος των ελληνόφωνων.

Οι μνήμες του ρατσιστικού πογκρόμ της πόλης έχουν μετατραπεί σήμερα σε φιάστα όπου «αντι»ρατσιστές συγκεντρώνονται στις συνοικίες των ελληνόφωνων και τρώνε μαζί Greek souvlaki, tzatziki, mousaka κλπ μεσογειακά εδέσματα. Οι συγκρίσεις με τα σημερινά πογκρόμ μεταναστών σε Αθήνα και Πάτρα με την ανάλογη στάση της αστυνομίας και κάποιων «πολιτών» είναι αναλόφευκτες.

Για το γεγονός έχει γυριστεί ντοκυμαντέρ το 2009 από τον John Burry με βίντεο από σκληρές εικόνες της εποχής που κυκλοφορεί σε DVD με υπότιτλους στα ελληνικά με τον τίτλο "Violent August".

Art and Literature look Refugees in the eyes

<https://padlet.com/wall/4941ptb8u2mt>



**The Mediterranean experience:
The Mediterranean as a
spatial paradigm for the circulation
of ideas and meaning.
An introduction**

Duration: 18 September – 31 December 2013

Exhibition presented by the Macedonian Museum of Contemporary Art in the context of the main program of the 4th Thessaloniki Biennale of Contemporary Art.



Pino Pascali, *Βάρκα που Βυθίζεται*, 1960, ΜΜΣΤ
Pino Pascali, *Boat Sinking*, 1960, MMCA

Then there are moments of *reversal*, as in the case of a boat that splits in two and sinks, and what you can and cannot see from afar you call a shipwreck (Pino Pascali, *Boat Sinking*, 1960), or series of *sequences*, when, instead, you go after the event to collect all and anything you can find, series of images of the people of a lost city, of traces of life. In this case, you collect the strictly necessary - which is the defining characteristic of a series, which allows you to roughly designate something, without having to resort to sophisticated and complex categories and hierarchies, but simply to identify with alternative ways these sequences of points across (George Hadjimichalis, *Stamp archive I. People*, 1997).



Γιώργος Χατζημιχάλης, *Περιγραφή και ερμηνεία των απέναντι σημείων*.
Αρχείο σφραγίδων I. Ανθρωποι, 1997, Συλλογή Μπέλτσιου
George Hadjimichalis, *Description and explanation of the signs across*.
Stamp archive I. People, 1997, Beltsios Collection

Watching the movie of Pantelis Voulgaris “Brides”

<https://padlet.com/wall/4941ptb8u2mt>

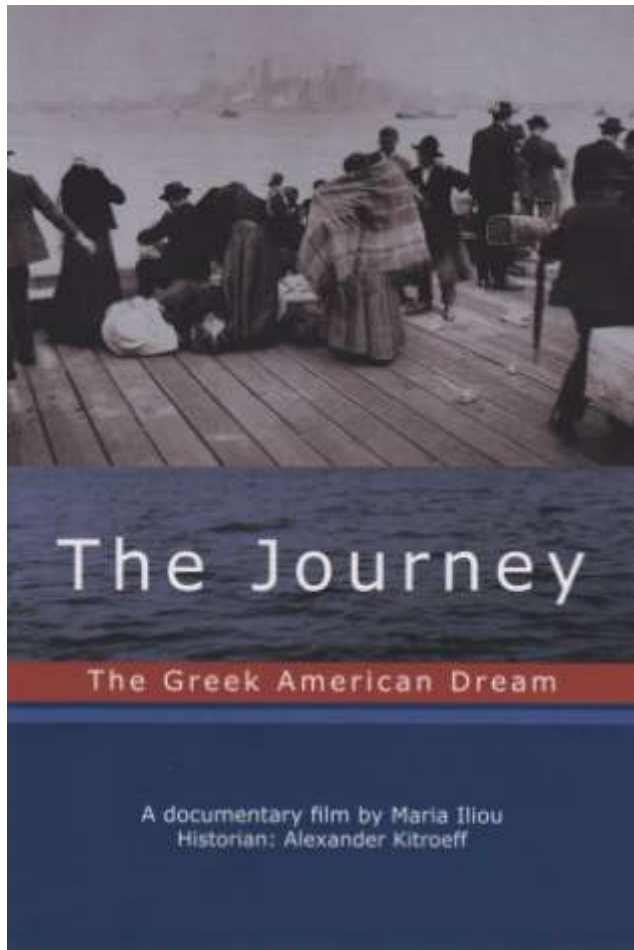


video: “The immigrant”

<https://vimeo.com/162388885>



Documentary of Maria Iliou



Το Ταξίδι / Το ελληνικό όνειρο στην Αμερική

Φεβ 6, 2007 - Φεβ 27, 2007

Ντοκιμαντέρ που αφηγείται την ιστορία της μετανάστευσης των Ελλήνων στην Αμερική από το 1890-1980...



Το ντοκιμαντέρ που βασίζεται σε οπτικό υλικό, φωτογραφίες και φιλμάρια, προέκυψε έπειτα από επίπονη έρευνα της σκηνοθέτιδος Μαρίας Ηλιού σε πλήθος αρχειακών συλλογών της Αμερικής με τη συμβολή του ιστορικού Αλέξανδρου Κιτροέφ. Η εκδήλωση πραγματοποιείται σε συνεργασία με το Μουσείο Μπενάκη και τη μη κερδοσκοπική εταιρία Πρωτέας.

Domna Samiou – Tzivaeri

<https://youtu.be/OckC4Om7V84>

Ah! The foreign lands are taking happiness
from him

- My Tzivaeri*
- My flower with the beautiful smell
- Slowly and humbly
- Ah! It was me who sent him there
- My Tzivaeri
- With my own will
- Slowly i step on the ground
- Ah! To be damned foerign lands
- My Tzivaeri
- You and your good
- Slowly and humbly
- Ah! That you take my little child
- My Tzivaeri
- And you made him yours
- Slowly i step on the ground



Αχ! Η ξενιτιά το χαίρεται
Τζιβαέρι μου
Το μοσχολούλουδο μου
σιγανά και ταπεινά

Αχ! Εγώ ήμouνα που το 'στειλα
Τζιβαέρι μου
Με θέλημα δικό μου
σιγανά πατώ στη γη

Αχ! Πανάθεμά σε ξενιτιά
Τζιβαέρι μου
Εσέ και το καλό σου
σιγανά και ταπεινά

Αχ! Που πήρες το παιδάκι μου
Τζιβαέρι μου
και το 'κανες δικό σου
σιγανά πατώ στη γη

Influence in music

ΜΟΥΣΙΚΑ ΟΡΓΑΝΑ ΠΟΥ ΕΝΣΩΜΑΤΩΘΗΚΑΝ ΣΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΜΟΥΣΙΚΗ



μπαγλαμάς



ταμπουράδες



λύρα



βιολί



κανονάκι



ούτι

Influence in food

Movie ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗ ΚΟΥΖΙΝΑ <https://youtu.be/kHcBBauMw3Q>

Φαγητά που «ήρθαν» από τη Μικρά Ασία και την Πόλη

- Η έννοια του «μεζέ»
- Τα τουρσί
- Κεφτέδες, σουτζουκάκια με σάλτσα (σμουρνέικα), γιουβαρλάκια
- Αλίπασα ψάρια
- Μπουρέκι (από σφολιάτα με γέμιση τυρί)
- Κουλούρι Θεσσαλονίκης (από την Πόλη)
- Ντοματόρυζο
- Ιμάμ μπαϊλντί
- Λαχανοσαρμάδες (πρωτοχρονιάτικο φαγητό)
- Λουκούμια (τα κωνσταντινιώτικα «τσακούδια»)
- Παστουρμάς
- Καβουρμάς
- Πολίτικο λάχανο σαλάτα
- Πιλάφι
- Τραχανάς
- Πατσάς
- Χοιρινό με κυδώνι

Γλυκά που «ήρθαν» από τη Μικρά Ασία και την Πόλη

- Ρετσέλι (γλυκό κουταλιού από κολοκύθα)
- Μπουγάτσα
- Ρυζόγαλο (και γλυκές κρέμες που τρώγονται για πρωινό στη Β. Ελλάδα)
- Γαλατόπιτα
- Τρίγωνα Πανοράματος (τα πρωτοέφτιαξαν Μικρασιάτες που εγκαταστάθηκαν στη Θεσσαλονίκη)
- Σουσαμένιος χαλβάς
- Ταχινόπιτα
- Κουραμπιές Νέας Καρβάλης (τους έφεραν στην περιοχή πρόσφυγες Μικρασιάτες από την Καππαδοκία)
- Κουλουράκια σμουρνέικα
- Τουλουμπάκια
- Ροξάκια
- Φοινίκια (μικρασιάτικα μελομακάρονα)
- Σάμαλι (μικρασιάτικο ρεβανί)
- Άλλα σιροπιαστά: ισλί (χριστουγεννιάτικο γλυκό με ρίζες από την Καππαδοκία), καζάν ντιπί, κιουνεφέ (μικρασιάτικο κανταΐφι), εκμέκ κανταΐφι, μπακλαβάς, σαραγλί, κουργουμπίνια

Σε κοινωνικό επίπεδο:

Οι πρόσφυγες έφεραν στην ελληνική κοινωνία ένα διαφορετικό τρόπο ζωής:

- Γιορτές (Αποκριά: τα 'τσερκένια' (χαρταετοί), οι 'κουδουνάτοι' μασκαράδες κ.ά.), θρησκευτικές και λαϊκές δοξασίες, διατροφή (φαγητά-γλυκά)
- Διαφορετικά ήθη και έθιμα - Εξωστρέφεια στις συναναστροφές – αλληλεπίδραση με γηγενές στοιχείο
- Ψυχαγωγία-Αθλητισμός: θέατρο (Καραγκιόζης), συναναστροφές, μουσική (ρεμπέτικα τραγούδια), ομάδες (ποδόσφαιρο)
- Αλλαγή στις στερεότυπες αντιλήψεις για το ρόλο των γυναικών στην εργασία και την οικογένεια (πολλές από τις γυναίκες πρόσφυγες αναγκάστηκαν να εργαστούν)



1st Action

collecting food for the Association of Solidarity



2nd Action

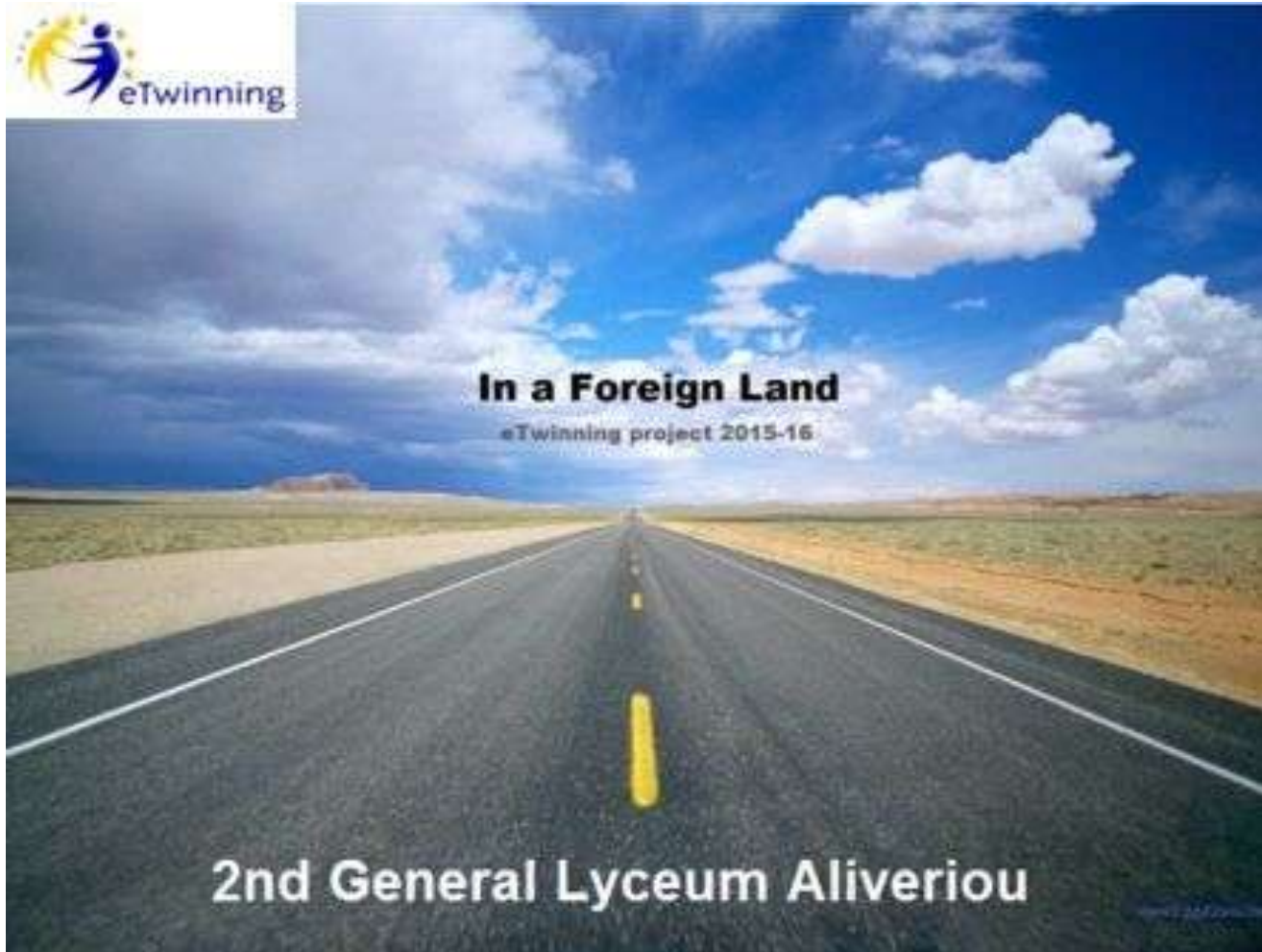
Collecting food for the refugees



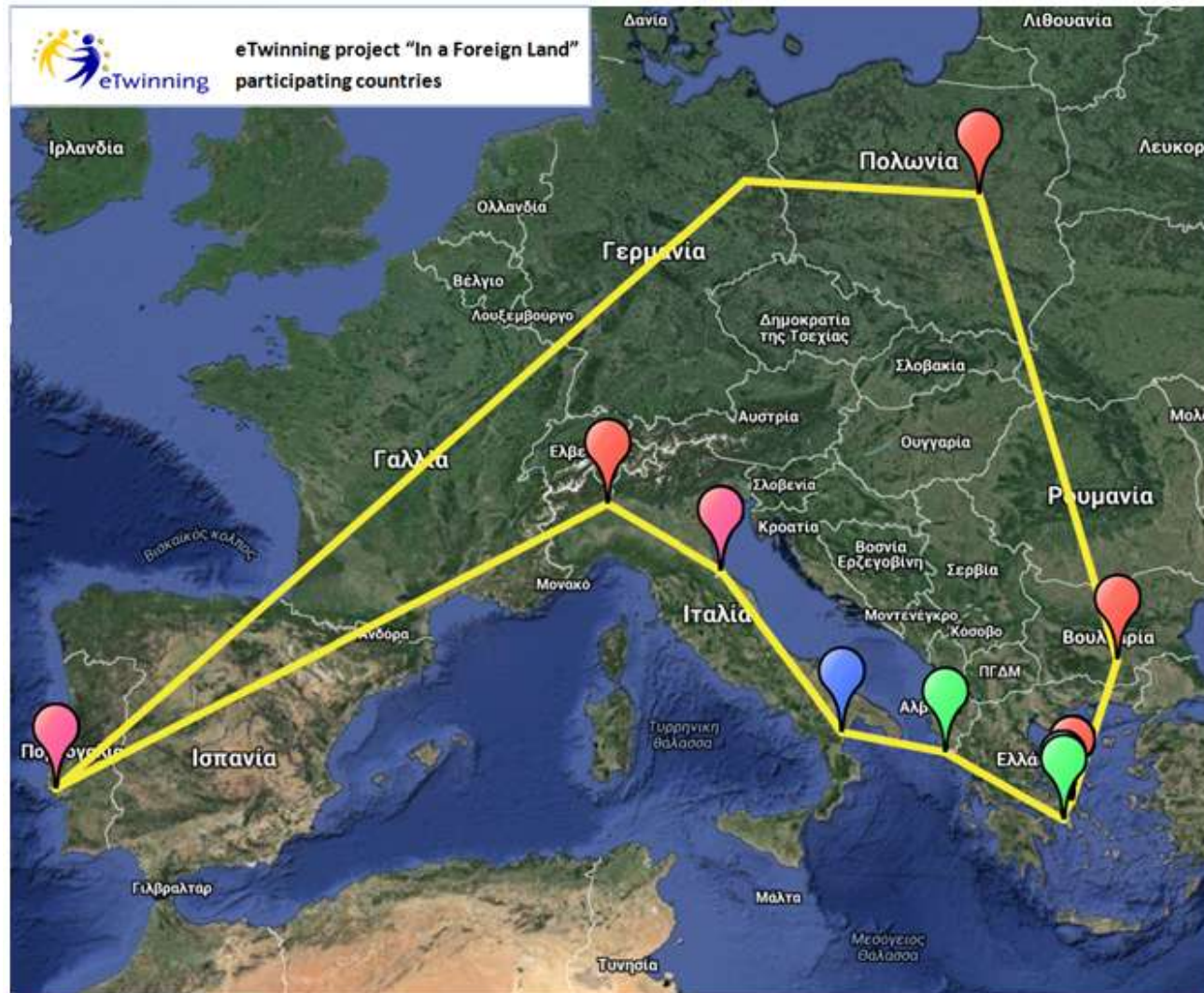
children with solidarity feelings



eTwinning logo



<https://tourbuilder.withgoogle.com/builder#play/ahJzfmd3ZWltdG91cmJ1aWxkZXJyEQsSBFRvdXIYgICAnoeQ-wsM/ahJzfmd3ZWltdG91cmJ1aWxkZXJyJwsSBFRvdXIYgICAnoeQ-wsMCxIJUGxhY2VtYXJrGICAgIDgrJQJDA>



The twinspace/home

<https://twinspace.etwinning.net/10942/home>

The screenshot shows the Twinspace website interface. At the top, there is a yellow navigation bar with the Twinspace logo, 'Portal', 'eTwinning Live', and the project title 'In a Foreign Land'. On the right side of this bar are 'English' and 'Logout' options. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with tabs for 'HOME', 'PAGES', 'MATERIALS', 'FORUMS', 'LIVE', and 'MEMBERS'. The main content area has a breadcrumb trail: 'Home > Pages > Introduction: A few lines about our project'. On the right, there is a 'SETTINGS' gear icon, a 'Welcome Litsa Glarou' message with a profile picture and a mail icon, and a 'Logout' button. The main content is divided into two columns. The left column is titled 'Pages' and contains a list of project pages: 'Introduction: A few lines about our project', 'Module 1 - Introducing ourselves', 'Module 2 - Immigrants and Refugees', 'Module 3 - Immigration Facts', 'Share your Christmas wishes', 'Videoconferences', 'Module 4 - Art and Literature: Look Refugees in the eyes', 'Module 5 - Historical references and testimonials - Organizing ourselves to take Action', and 'Module 6 - Project Evaluation Time to say Good-bye!'. There is a 'Change order' link and a 'CREATE A PAGE' button at the bottom of this column. The right column is titled 'Introduction: A few lines about our project' and contains the text: '"In a Foreign Land" project is about the causes of uprooting and migration of each participant country during the 20th and 21st century. In this project pupils will investigate the reasons why people migrate. They will search for classmates who have left their birth place and have travelled to other parts of their own country or abroad. They will understand the reasons for emigration/immigration and the new circumstances that are formed in a multicultural society where they live.' Below the text is an image of several wooden puppets of various shapes and sizes, some with faces and limbs, arranged in a line. At the bottom right of the page, it says 'Author: Litsa Glarou' and 'Last editor: Litsa Glarou'.

Twinspace/pages

<https://twinspace.etwinning.net/10942/home>

The screenshot shows the Twinspace website interface for the 'In a Foreign Land' project. The top navigation bar includes 'Portal', 'eTwinning Live', and 'In a Foreign Land'. The main navigation menu has 'HOME', 'PAGES', 'MATERIALS', 'FORUMS', 'LIVE', and 'MEMBERS'. The user is logged in as 'Litsa Glarou'.

In a Foreign Land

Migration is a very important issue and current news in the media. Pupils listen about it at home and at school. In a Foreign Land project is about the causes of uprooting and migration of each participant country during the 20th and 21st century. In this project pupils will investigate the reasons why people migrate. They will search for classmates...

[Read more](#)

Pages

- [Introduction: A few lines about our project](#)
- [Module 1 - Introducing ourselves](#)
- [Module 2 - Immigrants and Refugees](#)
- [Module 3 - Immigration Facts](#)

Images

Videos

Teacher Bulletin

Type here

Dear partners please ask your students to fill the evaluation form: <http://goo.gl/forms/xhtuqKF1vc>
- Posted by Litsa Glarou, 03.05.2016, 00:21 | [Delete](#)

Hello dear partners! Time to share new ideas for Modufe 4.
- Posted by Litsa Glarou, 18.01.2016, 16:19 | [Delete](#)

Project Journal

Type here

This project was reason to meet with colleagues, participate in exciting videoconferences and express opinion related to immigrants and refugee crisis in Europe. I used new ICT tools for better performance of the materials on topics.
- Posted by Gergena Petrossa, 04.05.2016 [Add a comment](#) | [Delete](#)

Nice meeting you Gery! Hope to talk in another videoconference next week!
- Posted by Litsa Glarou, 04.05.2016

1 member online

Our facebook page

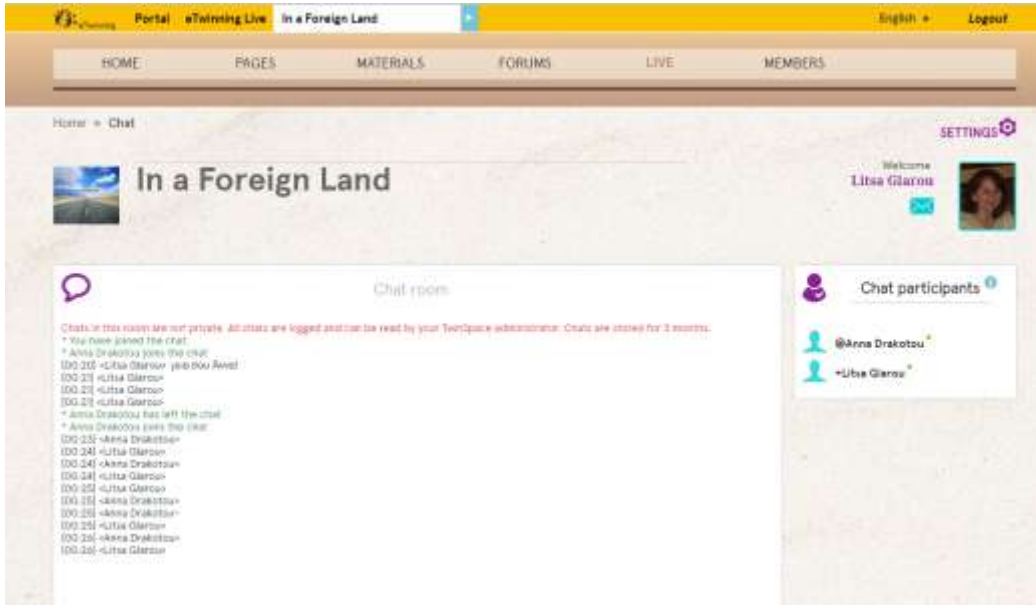
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/469035809967281/>

The image shows a screenshot of a Facebook group page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a search icon, the name 'Liza', and links for 'Αρχική σελίδα' (Home) and 'Βρείτε φίλους' (Find friends). Below this is a large banner image of a long, straight road stretching into a vast, open landscape under a blue sky with scattered clouds. The text 'In a Foreign Land' is centered on the banner, with 'eTwinning project 2015-16' underneath it. In the bottom left corner of the banner, it says 'In a Foreign Land' and 'Κλειστή ομάδα' (Closed group). To the right of the banner are three buttons: 'Είστε μέλος' (You are a member), 'Κοινοποιήστε' (Share), and 'Ειδοποιήσεις' (Notifications). Below the banner is a navigation menu with tabs for 'Συζήτηση' (Discussion), 'Μέλη' (Members), 'Εκδηλώσεις' (Events), 'Φωτογραφίες' (Photos), and 'Αρχεία' (Files). To the right of these tabs is a search box labeled 'Αναζήτηση στην ομάδα' (Search in group). Below the navigation menu is a post creation area with icons for 'Δημοσίευση' (Post), 'Φωτογραφία/Βίντεο' (Photo/Video), 'Ερώτηση' (Question), and 'Αρχείο' (File). Below this is a text input field with the placeholder 'Γράψτε κάτι...' (Write something...). To the right of the post creation area is a 'ΜΕΛΗ' (Members) section showing '6 μέλη (3 νέα)' (6 members (3 new)). Below this is a button to '+ Προσθέστε άτομα στην ομάδα' (Add people to the group). At the bottom of the members section are five profile pictures of group members. Below the members section is a message that says 'Μήνυμα - Πρόσκληση μέσω email' (Message - Invitation via email).

Partner teachers' on line meetings



Partner teachers' collaboration



The screenshot shows a Moodle chat room interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Portal', 'eTraining Live', and 'In a Foreign Land'. Below this is a menu with 'HOME', 'PAGES', 'MATERIALS', 'FORUMS', 'LIVE', and 'MEMBERS'. The main content area is titled 'In a Foreign Land' and features a chat room. On the right side, there is a 'SETTINGS' button and a 'Welcome Lisa Glarou' message with a profile picture. Below the chat room, there is a 'Chat participants' list showing '@Anna Drakotou' and 'Lisa Glarou'. The chat room itself contains a list of messages, including a welcome message and several 'Hi' messages from both participants.

Portal eTraining Live In a Foreign Land Sign in Logout

HOME PAGES MATERIALS FORUMS LIVE MEMBERS

Home » Chat

SETTINGS

Welcome Lisa Glarou

Chat room

Chats in this room are not private. All chats are logged and can be read by your Moodle administrator. Chats are stored for 3 months.

- * You have joined the chat.
- * Anna Drakotou joins the chat.
- 100:205 -Lisa Glarou- hi! how are you?
- 100:211 -Lisa Glarou-
- 100:212 -Lisa Glarou-
- 100:217 -Lisa Glarou-
- * Anna Drakotou has left the chat!
- * Anna Drakotou joins the chat!
- 100:232 -Anna Drakotou-
- 100:241 -Lisa Glarou-
- 100:241 -Anna Drakotou-
- 100:241 -Lisa Glarou-
- 100:252 -Lisa Glarou-
- 100:252 -Anna Drakotou-
- 100:253 -Anna Drakotou-
- 100:254 -Lisa Glarou-
- 100:261 -Anna Drakotou-
- 100:261 -Lisa Glarou-

Chat participants

- @Anna Drakotou
- Lisa Glarou



1st videoconference with the 64^o GEL of Athens

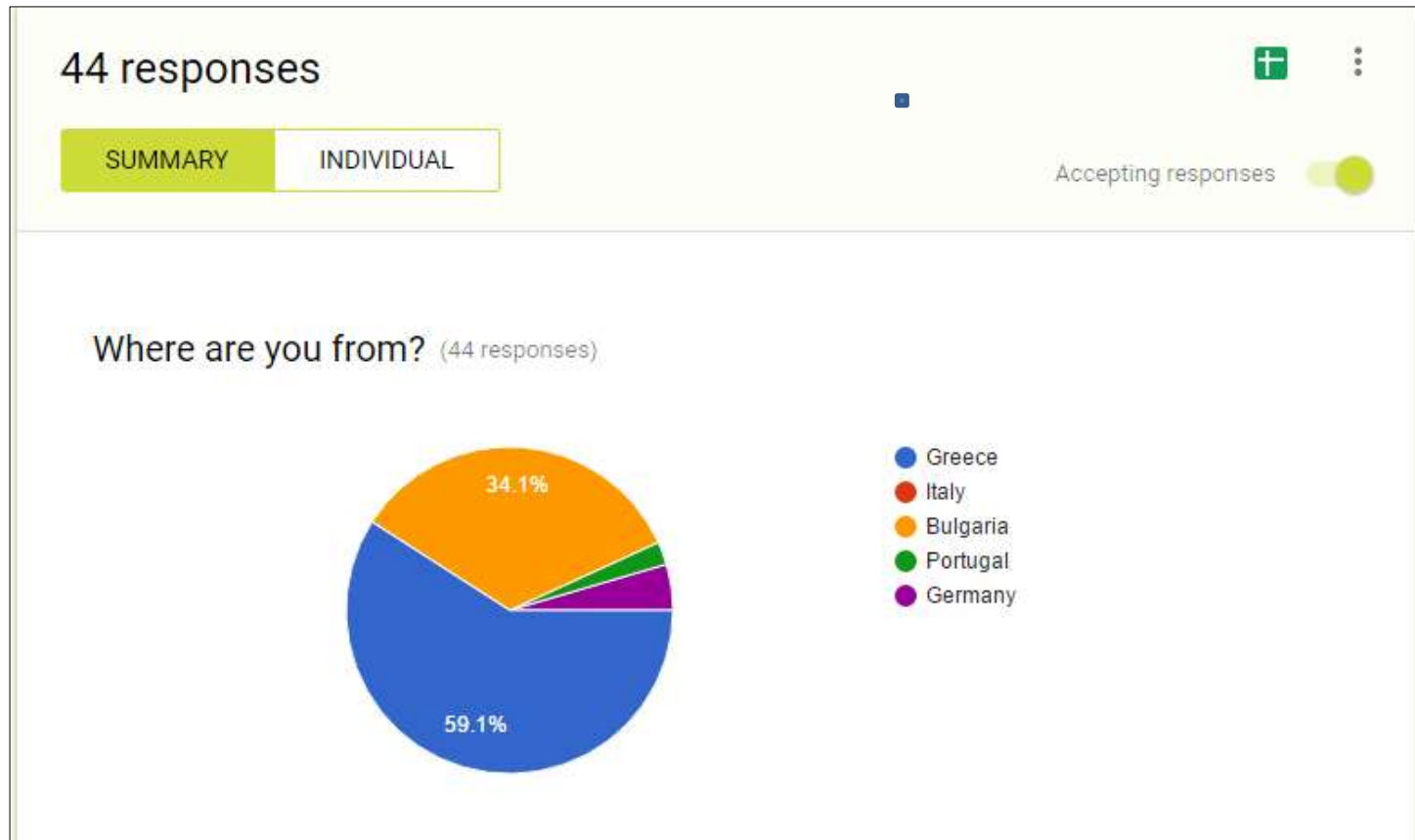


2st videoconference with Italy and Bulgaria



Project Evaluation

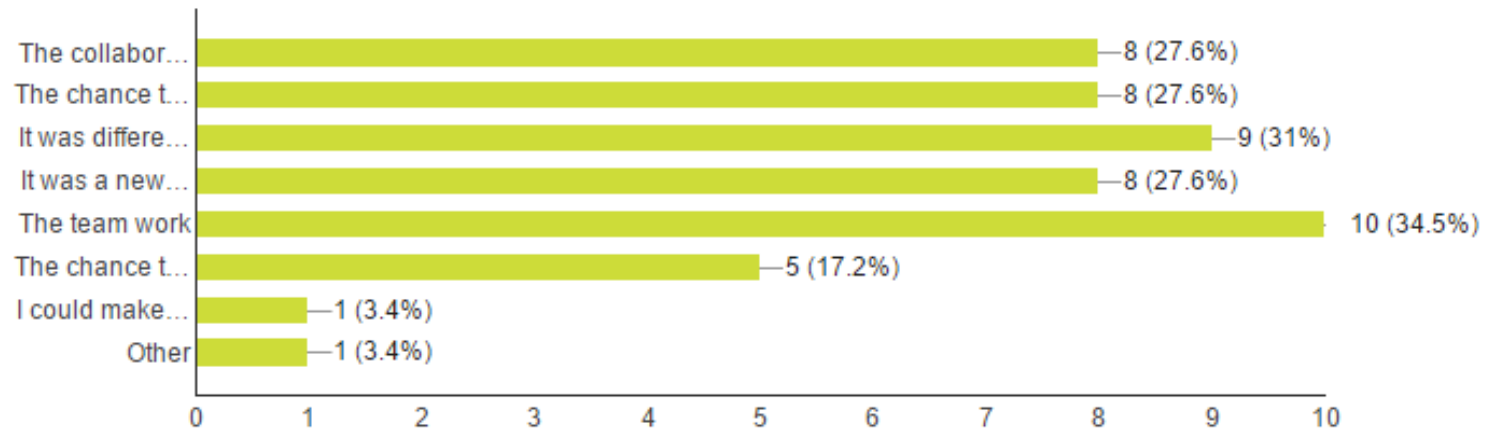
<http://goo.gl/forms/xhtuqKFlvc>



Project Evaluation

https://padlet.com/anna_drakotu/evaluate_foreign_land

What did you appreciate about this project? (29 responses)



Article in online media

Επιλογή: Είδη, Ημερήσιος, Εβδομαδιαίο, Δευτέρα 03 Μαΐου 2016 - 23:17, Αναζήτηση

ΓΝΩΜΗ online **ΣΕΛΕΚΟΣ** Πατήστε να δείτε τις προσφορές

Αρχική σελίδα » Παιδεία

Αρχική Σελίδα, Πολιτική, Κοινωνία, Εργασία, Αστυνομία, Οικονομία, Παιδεία, Πολιτισμός, Περιβάλλον, Υγεία, Κουκ κινεζ & αρχαία

SPORTS Zone

ΕΝΩΣΗ ΣΤΙΛΙΑΣΤΩΝ: Περιμένει τη ...δεύτερη ανύσταση. Γράφεται την πρώτη καύση της για την κατάκτηση του πρωταθλήματος. Εύβοιας ...περισσότερο ...περισσότερο ενδιαφέρον

AGENDA
Πού αόζει να πας, τι αόζει να δεις.
Μάιος 2016
01 02 03 04 05 06 07

Παιδεία
Προφυγικές αναζητήσεις σε Αργολίδα και Μαγνησία
1 Μαΐου 2016, 20:19
Για τους μαθητές του Σου Γενικού Λυκείου Αλιβερίου.

Μου αρέσει! Tweet

Οι Ομάδες Περιβαλλοντικής Εκπαίδευσης της Α΄ και Β΄ τάξης του Σου Γενικού Λυκείου Αλιβερίου, επηρεασμένες από την επικαιρότητα και το προσφυγικό πρόβλημα ερευνήσαν τις αιτίες του ξεριζωμού και της μετανάστευσης των Ελλήνων κατά τη διάρκεια του 20ου και του 21ου αιώνα, στο πλαίσιο εκπαιδευτικών προγραμμάτων.

Στο τέλος της έρευνας υλοποίησαν δύο πολυήμερες εκπαιδευτικές εκδρομές. Επισκέφθηκαν ξεχωριστά δύο παραθαλάσσιους τόπους που ιδρύθηκαν από πρόσφυγες που ξεριζώθηκαν από τη Σμύρνη και την υπόλοιπη Μικρά Ασία το 1922 με τη Μικρασιατική Καταστροφή.

Η Α΄ τάξη έμεινε στη Νέα Κίο Αργολίδας και συμμετάχκε στο εκπαιδευτικό πρόγραμμα του Κέντρου Περιβαλλοντικής Εκπαίδευσης Νέας Κίου «Ταξίδι στο παρελθόν (Νέα Κίος-Ναύπλιο)» που περιλάμβανε περιήγηση και ξενάγηση στο Ναύπλιο, εργασίες εμπέδωσης θεωρητικού μέρους και διάφορες δραστηριότητες.

Η Β΄ τάξη κατά την διάρκεια της τετραήμερης παραμονής της στο Ναυό Μαγνησίας (14-17 Απριλίου) μεταξύ άλλων, ξενάγηση στο εντυπωσιακό Μουσείο της Πόλης του Βόλου που βρίσκεται στη Νέα Τωνία .

Η συμπεριφορά των μαθητών και στις δυο εκδρομές ήταν υποδειγματική. Συντονίστρια καθηγήτρια όλων των προγραμμάτων ήταν η **Κονδύλω Γλάρου**.

Εκπαιδευτική επίσκεψη Β΄ τάξης Σου ΓΕΛ Αλιβερίου στη Μαγνησία 14-17.04.16

ΕΡΓΑ, Μουσείο Τριλαπίτια, τριτοιστορικός οικισμός Διμηγνίου, Μουσείο της πόλης του Βόλου



In a Foreign Land

eTwinning project 2015-16

Thank you!

2nd General Lyceum Aliveriou

ADDTEXT.COM