

C  
O  
M  
E  
N  
Z  
I  
U  
S



School projects

May 2001

GREECE  
LITHUANIA  
POLAND  
PORTUGAL  
THE NETHERLANDS



*The four  
seasons and the  
circle of life in  
Europe*

*Gymnasium of Archagelos  
Archagelos  
Rhodes island  
GREECE*

**MAY 2001**

## THIS MATERIAL WAS MADE BY

Lamprianou Stella, *English Teacher*

## SPECIAL THANKS FOR THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO

Gialelis Nikos, *Greek Language Teacher*

Aidonidou Evi, *Art Teacher*

Theodoridou Chrisana, *German teacher*

## PARTICIPANT PUPILS

### B CLASS

1. Argirou Dimitra
2. Ahiola Anna
3. Geronta Vasiliki
4. Giasiranis Tsampikos
5. Gogoulis Giannis
6. Thoma Anthi
7. Kamma Anna
8. Koliadi Natasa
9. Koliou Stergoula
10. Kontou Evi
11. Louka Maria
12. Loukas Vasilis
13. Matsigou Irene
14. Mavriou Tsampika
15. Xetrihi Zoe
16. Papanikolas Giorgos
17. Patsai Haroula
18. Tsakiris Savas

### A CLASS

1. Afantenos Tsampikos
2. Gantaris Tsampikos
3. Giasirani Katerina
4. Ikouta Hrisanthi
5. Koliou Efi
6. Koliou Nikolas
7. Koliou Tsampikos
8. Kontogiannou Tsampika
9. Kouros Nikitas

10. Lamprianou Maria
11. Makiari Dimitra
12. Makiaris Nikolaos
13. Mavriou Irene
14. Dakas Tsampikos
15. Ikouta Stella
16. Paga Anthi
17. Panagiotas Michalis
18. Panagiotas Tsampikos
19. Pardalos Stefanos
20. Pardalou Tsampika
21. PatsaiAnthi
22. Patsai Filitsa
23. Peta Stamatia
24. Pinnika Flora
25. Portikala Natasa
26. Sarika Stella
27. Serbis Grigoris
28. Skarpeti Katholiki
29. Spathas Antonis
30. Tsakiris Iakovos
31. Fragou Maria
32. Handakari Maria
33. Hatzi Vagelitsa
34. Hatzi Hrisoula
35. Hatzigeorgiou Eva
36. Hatzinikolas Panagiotis
37. Psara Tsampika

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE	CONTENTS
3	Participant teachers and pupils
4-5	Table of contents
6-10	Pupils' paintings
11	Geophysical map of Greece
12	Political map of Greece
13	Rodos island
14-16	<b>GREECE AT A GLANCE.</b> Posters by Greek National Tourist Organization
<b>GREECE</b>	
17	Brief on Greece. Map
18	Population, Topography
19	Terrain, Climate
20	Flora and fauna
21	Natural resources
22	Religion, Language, Flag, Greece in the world
23	Education, The constitution
24	Local government, Armed forces, Strengths
25-26	<b>National Anthem.</b>
27-28	<b>Flag</b>
29	Greek flag. Pupils' paintings
30	Greek flag
<b>A PORTRAIT OF GREECE</b>	
31	General
32	Culture
33-34	Home life

<b>HISTORY OF GREECE</b>	
35-36	Short History
<b>Greece through the centuries</b>	
37	Prehistoric period, Dark Ages and Archaic pe-
38	Classical Greece, Hellenistic Greece
39	Roman Greece, Byzantine and Crusader Greece
40	Venetian and Ottoman Greece
41	The making of Modern Greece, Twentieth cen-
42-44	Short history of Rodos island
<b>PHOTO ALBUM</b>	
45	Sites
46-48	Regions
<b>STATISTICS</b>	
49-51	Statistics about Greece
52-60	Comparative statistics. Greece, Poland, The
61-62	Greek money
63	Stamps from Greece
<b>GREEK LANGUAGE</b>	
64-67	Ancient Greek
68-69	Modern Greek
70	Greek alphabet
71-74	<b>Simple Greek</b>
<b>TEXTS BY PUPILS</b>	
75-76	Greece
77	Archagelos town
78	Sources of information

The four seasons and the circle of life



ANTHI  
PATSAI  
A class



*The four  
seasons and  
the circle of  
life*



**EMMANOUELA  
LEVENTI  
C class**



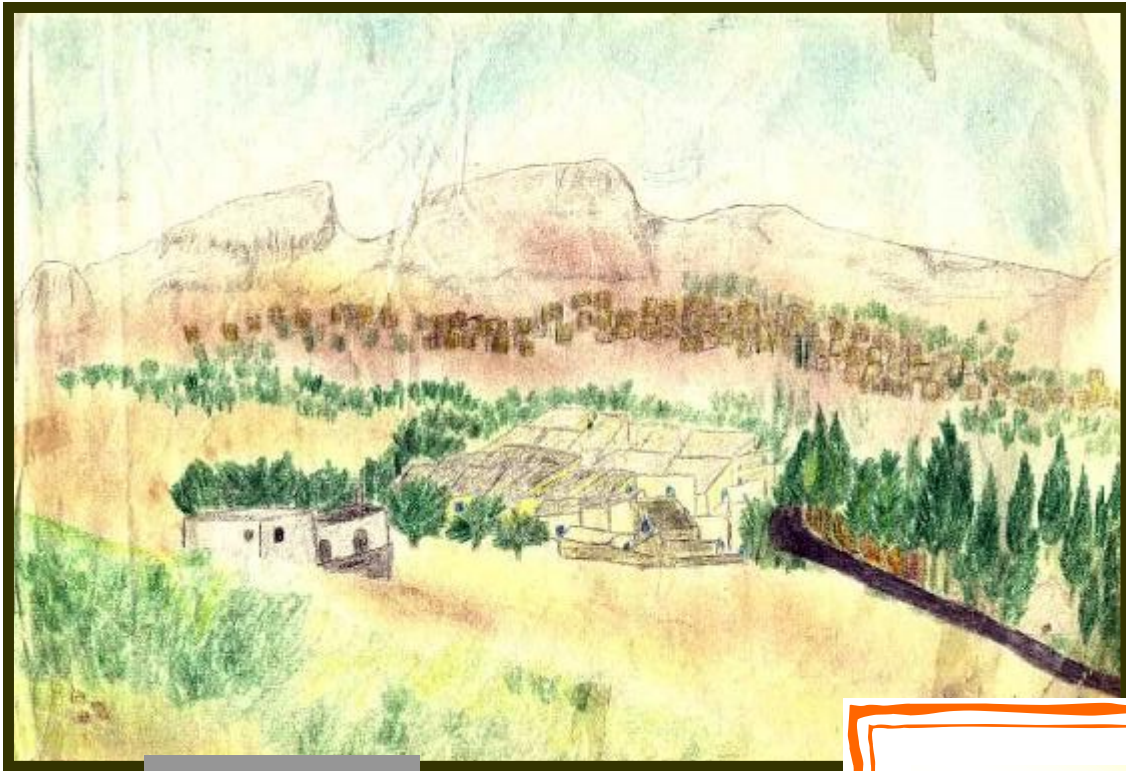
Nature

**TSAMPIKOS  
PANAGIOTAS**  
A class



**MARIA  
FRAGOU**  
A class





**Archangelos town**

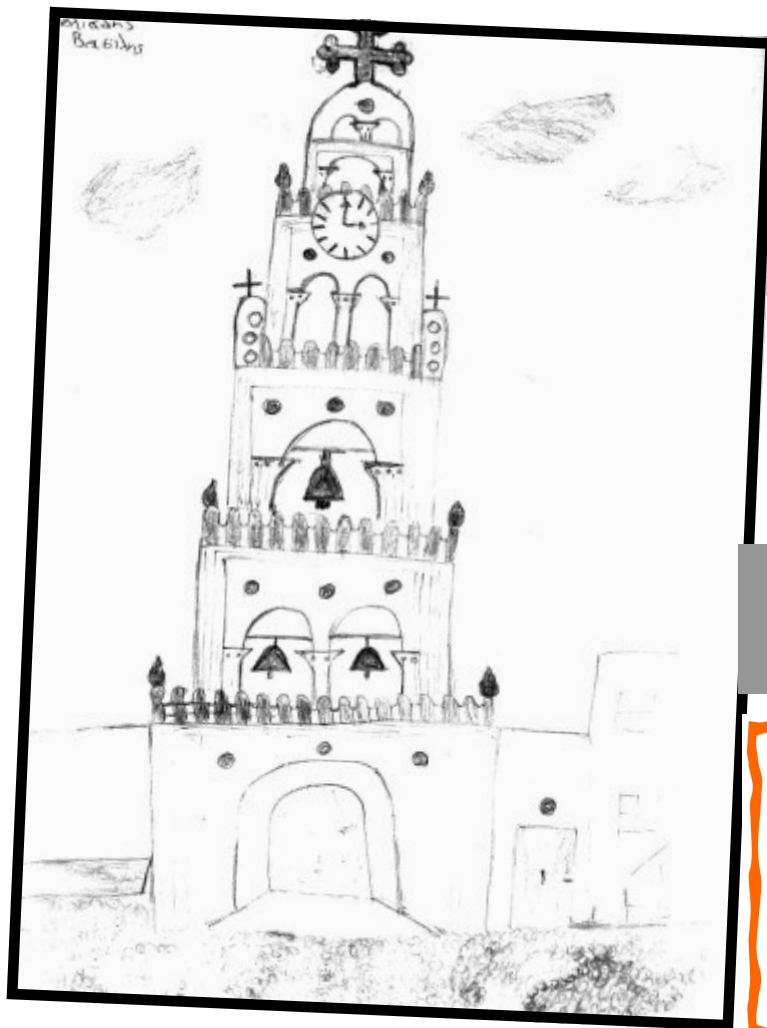
**GRIGORIS & EMILI SERMPI**  
A & C class



**Rodos harbor**

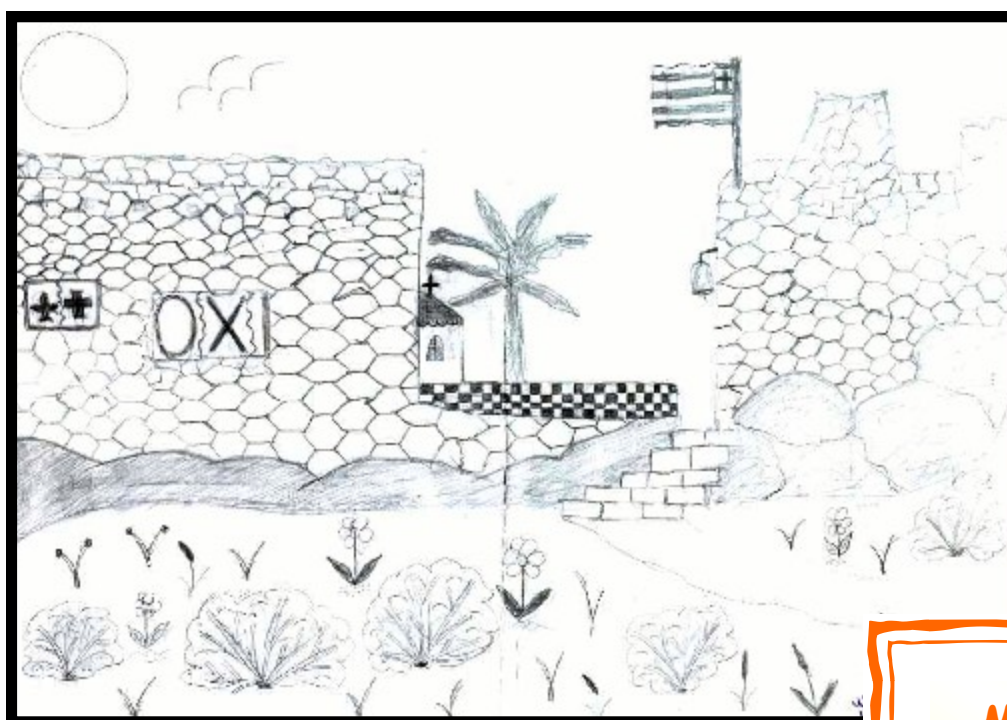


**FILITSA PATSAI**  
A class



**Bell tower in  
Archangelos town**

**VASILIS  
KOLIADIS  
C class**



**Castle in  
Archage-  
los town**

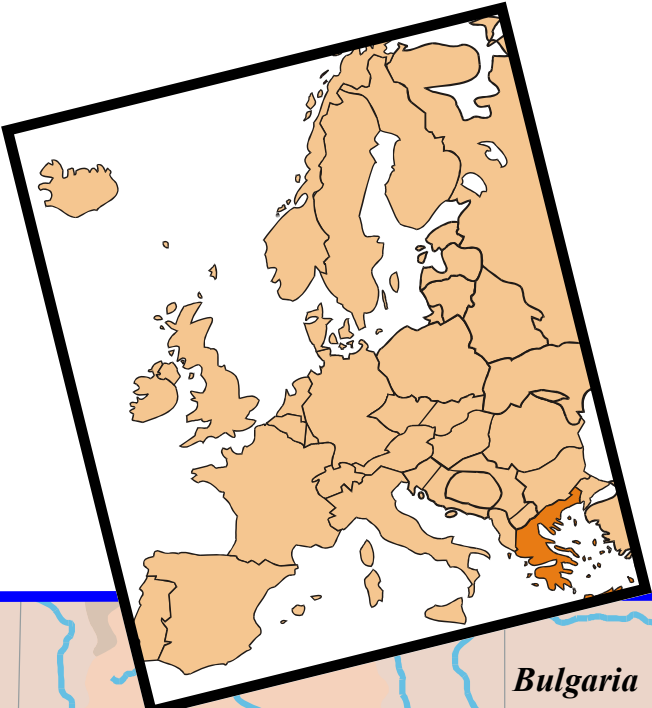
**MICHALIS  
KANAKIS  
C class**

# GREECE. Geophysical map



# GREECE

## Political map



© 1992 MAGELLAN Geographix/SMSanta Barbara, CA (800) 929-4627

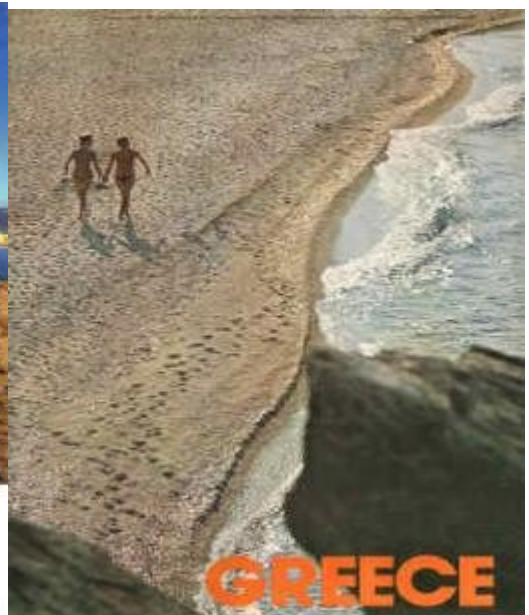
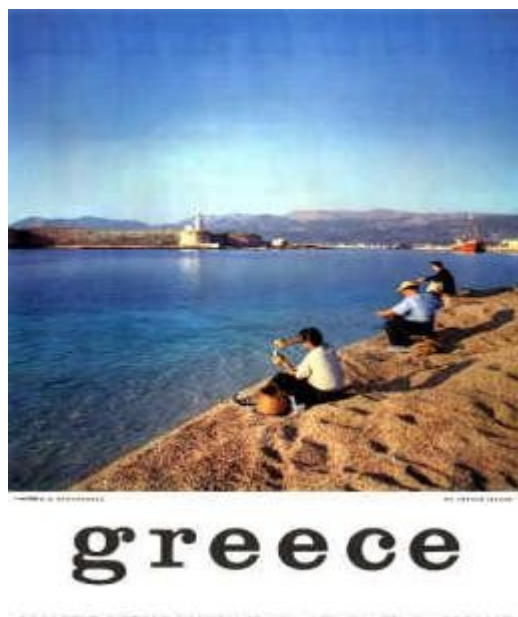
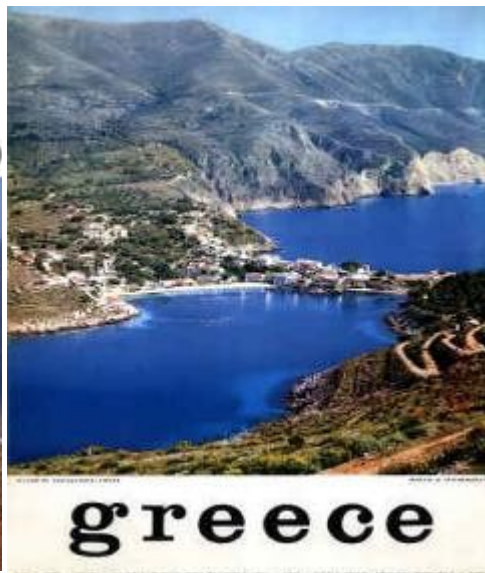
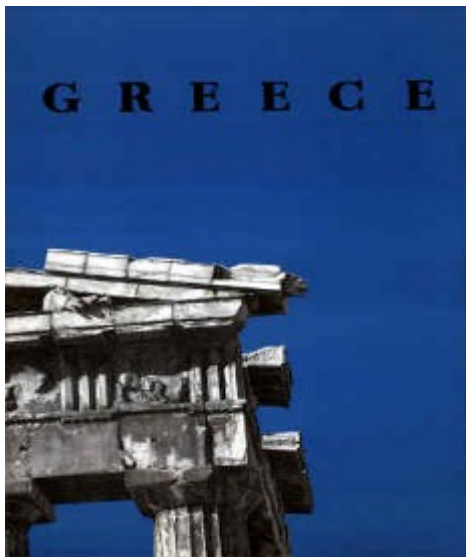
**TSAMPIKOS  
DAKAS  
A class**

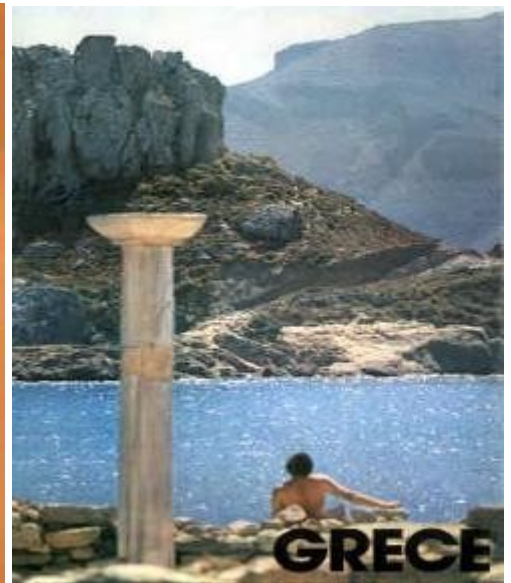
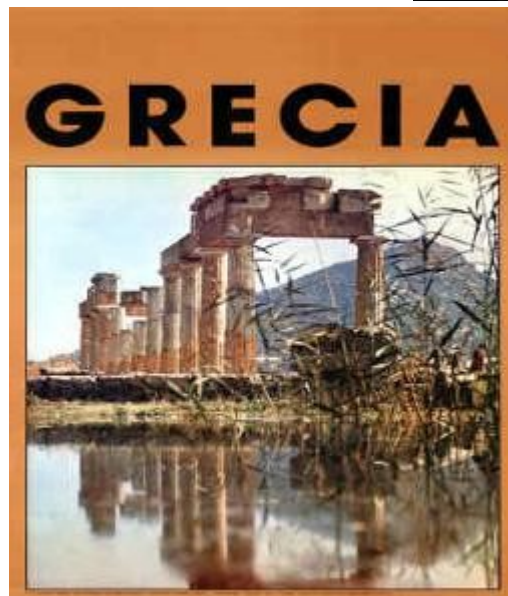
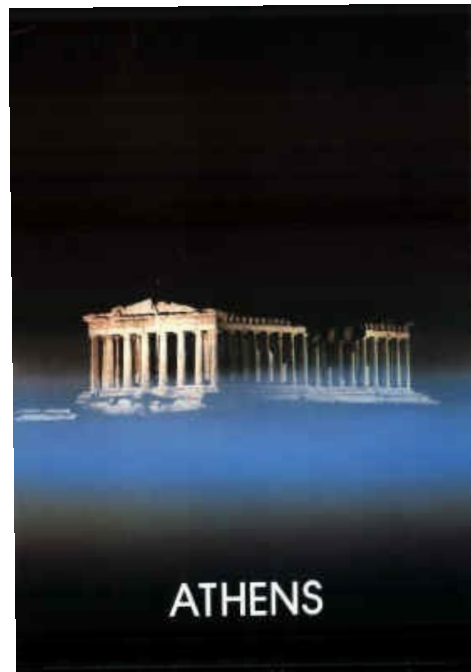


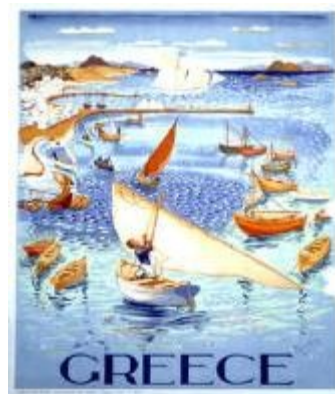
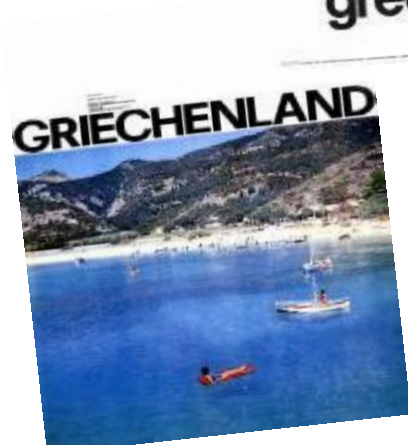
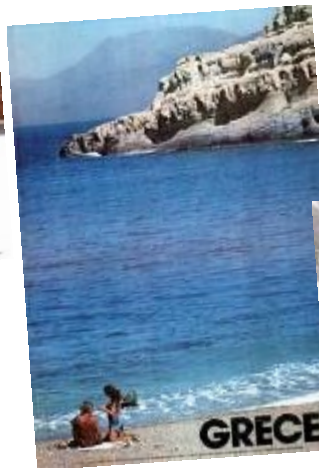
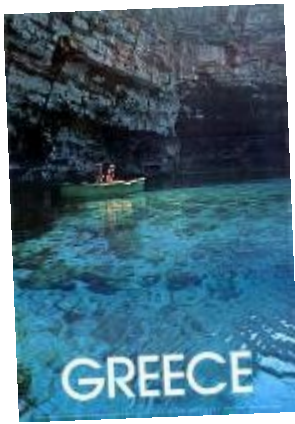
**RODOS island**

# GREECE AT A GLANCE....

POSTERS BY GREEK NATIONAL TOURIST ORGANISATION









# Brief on GREECE



Rodos

**OFFICIAL NAME :**  
Hellenic Republic  
**CAPITAL :** Athens  
**POPULATION :** 10.6  
million  
**CURRENCY :** Drachma  
**OFFICIAL  
LANGUAGES :** Greek

The southernmost country of the Balkans, Greece is surrounded by the **Aegean, Ionian and Cretan** seas. Its mainly mountainous territory includes **more than 2,000 islands**. Only one-third of the land is cultivated. Greece has a strong seafaring tradition and some of the world's biggest ship-owners.

**Islands.** An essential element of the Greek tourism product peculiarity is the **island phenomenon**. A total of 227 inhabited islands (of which 164 are washed by the Aegean Sea) are part of the Greek territory. Still, only 78 islands have more than 100 inhabitants. 59.9% of the whole country's hotel units, 62.2% of the available rooms and 62.2% of the hotel beds is concentrated on the Greek islands.



**GREECE** Greece lies at the Southeastern tip of Europe occupying a total area of 131,990 sq. km. The country shares borders to the north with Albania, ex-Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and to the east with Turkey, a total length of 1,228 km.

**Population:** 10,264,156 (1991 census-estimate). More than 4 m. Greeks are estimated to live abroad, including over 2 m. in America.



**Topography:** Greece, the southernmost extremity of the Balkan peninsula, is a mountainous, stony country with a highly indented and crenellated coast. **According to a Greek myth, when god created the world he distributed all the available soil through a sieve and when he had provided every country with enough of it he tossed the remaining stones from the sieve over his shoulder - and there was Greece.** More than two thirds of the country is classified as hilly and mountainous. The **Pindos** range traverses the Greek mainland from N.W. to S.E. dividing it in two. **The mainland coastline is 4,000 km long while 9,841 islands, 114 of which are inhabited, add another 11,000 km of coastline.**

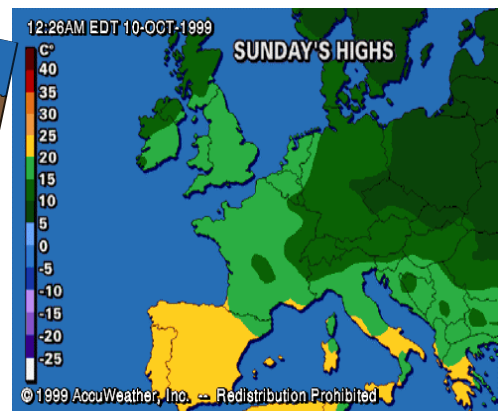
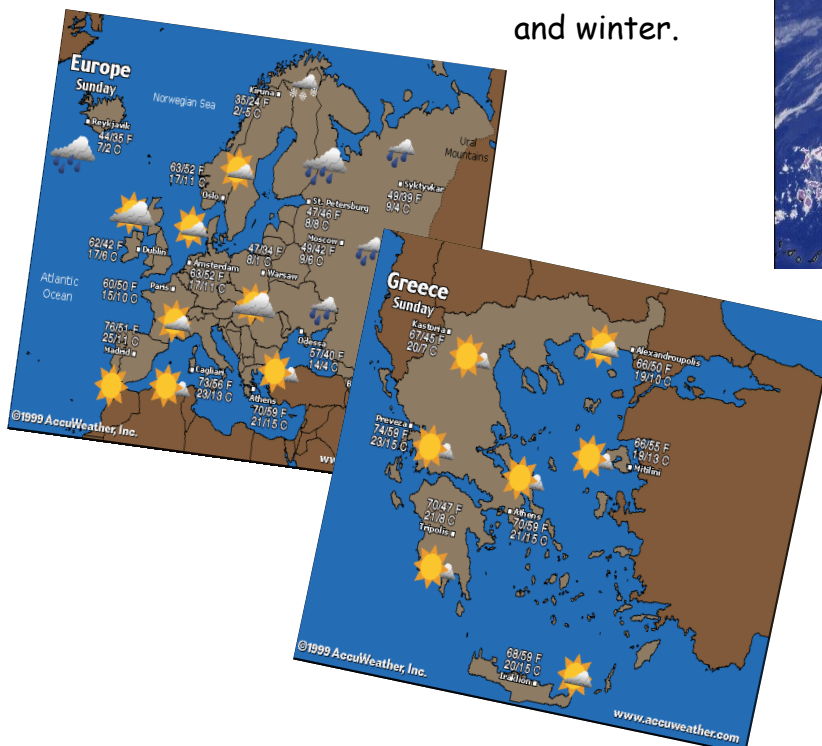
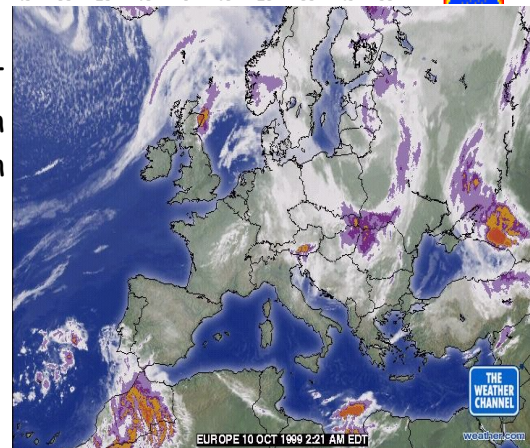
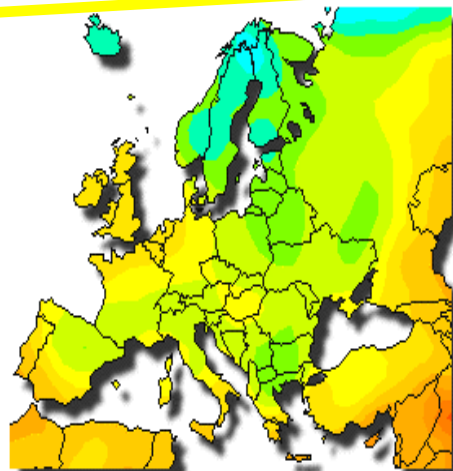
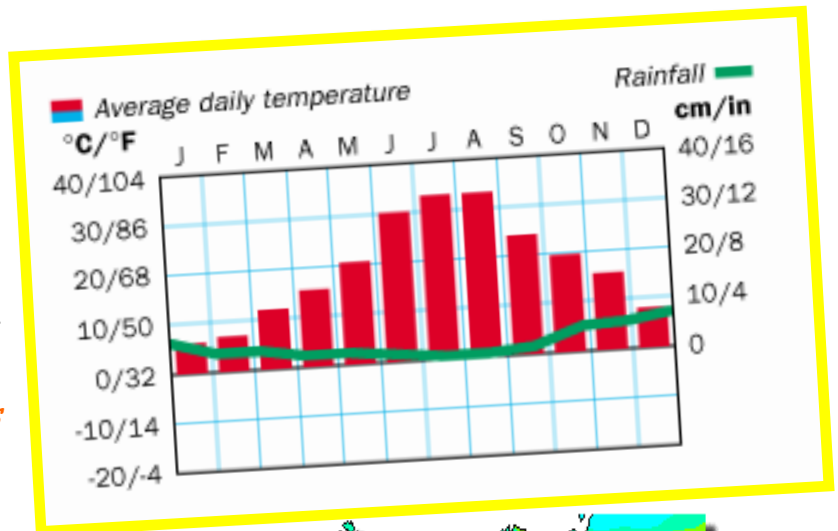


Greece is divided into ten regions of which Macedonia is the largest with an area of 34,177 sq. km and a population of 2,263,099. The highest Greek mountain is **Mount Olympus** (2,917 m.), believed to be the seat of the *12 Gods of ancient Greek mythology*. The largest river is **Alicmon** (297 km.).

The largest city and capital is **Athens**, with a population of over 3m. Piraeus is the main port. The second largest city, **Thessaloniki**, capital of Macedonia, with a population of nearly 1m, is an important seaport functioning as the gateway to the Balkans and a major economic and cultural centre for the whole of northern Greece.

**Terrain:** Mostly mountainous with ranges extending into the sea as peninsulas or chains of islands.

**Climate:** Mediterranean. Summers are hot and dry, winters usually mild. Most of the rain falls in autumn and winter.





**Flora:** Trees include white poplars, spear-headed cypresses, chestnut, pine, fir and olive trees. Of special beauty are the cultivated and wild flowers of Greece, many of which are mentioned in classical poetry and mythology, such as evosmon, anemone, violets, tulips, peonies, narcissus, parthenium, primrose and chamomile.



**Fauna:** Wild animals include boar, bear, wild cat, brown squirrel, jackal, fox, deer, wolf. A rare white goat is found in Crete. A number of 358 species of birds are found throughout Greece, two-thirds of which are migratory. Among the birds of prey are the golden and imperial eagle, and several species of falcons. Other indigenous varieties of birds are the owl, pelican, pheasant, partridge, woodcock and nightingale.



**Marine Fauna:**

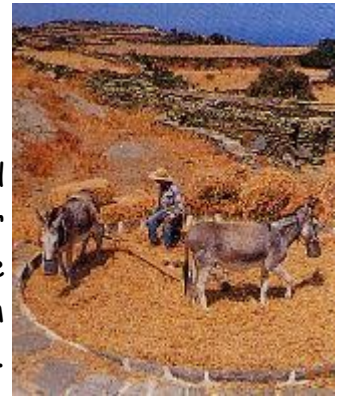
Some 246 species of marine life have been identified in Greek seas. Among the best known one species such as red mullet, lobster, squid, octopus, shrimp, crab, oyster, mussel and cockle. River fish are rare. Dolphins, so familiar in the legends and sculpture of antiquity, are still present in the Greek seas.



# NATURAL RESOURCES

## ENERGY AND MINERALS

Greece relies mainly on lignite-fueled power stations and hydro-electricity. Usage of solar, wind, and geothermal power are increasing, and Greece has plentiful supplies of these renewable resources. Greece is rich in bauxite (aluminium ore): local reserves amount to over 650 million metric tonnes. Greece has some deposits of fossil fuels, but their exploitation is complicated by a dispute with Turkey over the continental shelf.



## Agriculture

About 30% of Greece's territory consists of arable land. The rest is rocky scrub, mountain, or forest. Olives and olive oil, grapes, melons, peaches, tomatoes and oranges are among Greece's most important crops. Tobacco and cotton are major exports. Several fine Greek regional wines are now on the international market.



## Farming

While shepherding is still a prominent feature of Greek farming, technological advances and an expanding luxury food market have affected rural life. Greek agricultural exports include cheese, yoghurt, and more unexpected specialties such as snails and frogs' legs



## Fishing

The Greek fishing industry is strictly regulated, in order to protect the Mediterranean from over-fishing and pollution. Fish-farming and aqua-culture have grown considerably in recent years.



**Forestry** Forests cover approximately one-fifth of Greece's land area. 1999 was a turning point in the fight against forest fires. Thanks to a new fleet of fire-fighter planes manned by specially trained pilots, Greece's future looks greener.





**Religious affiliations:** Of all citizens of the Hellenic Republic 97.6% are Greek Orthodox, 1.3% Muslim, 0.4% Roman Catholic, 0.1% Protestant, 0.6% other, including Jews. The Greek Orthodox Church is autocephalous, with its own Charter but indissolubly united in doctrine

with the Great Church of Constantinople, i.e. the Ecumenical Patriarchate. On the peninsula of Chalkidiki, located in southeastern Macedonia, is the famous Mount Athos, where a number of monasteries of the Greek Orthodox Church form, as they have for centuries, an autonomous monastic community.

**Language:** The Greek language with a documented record spanning three and a half millennia is a strong element of national continuity. Modern Greek derives from the same idiom used by Homer. Greek is also the language of the Gospels.

**The Flag:** The National Flag of Greece consists of four white and five blue alternating horizontal stripes, with a white cross on the upper inner corner. Blue and white are the national colours of Greece.



**Greece in the world:** Greece is a member of UN, IMF, CSCE, and other major Western and European institutions such as the OECD, NATO, WEU, Council of Europe and the European Community which she joined in 1981. The country's commitment to the European Union enjoys overwhelming political support.



**Education:** Greece spends 4.5% of its GDP on education, which is compulsory for nine years and free of charge at all levels in any state institution.

The oldest university-level institutions are the National Capodistrian University of Athens, the National Technical University of Athens, and the Aristotelian University of Thessaloniki. In the last three decades, a number of new universities have been founded in Ioannina, Patra, Thrace, Crete, Corfu, and the Aegean. There is a constitutional ban on private universities, but several professional training schools and branches of foreign universities exist. As demand for university-level education is high, many Greeks study abroad. Many institutions of higher learning have been endowed by diaspora Greeks.



## THE CONSTITUTION

After a nationwide referendum in 1974, the monarchy was abolished and the constitution took its present form.

The Hellenic Republic is a parliamentary democracy with a 300 member house, the **Vouli** or Parliament, headed by the Prime Minister.

Parliamentary sessions normally last for four years, followed by elections held on the basis of direct, secret, and universal ballot. The head of the Greek State is the President, who is elected by Parliament. The President,



**Prime Minister  
Kostas Simitis**

who has limited political powers, may hold office for a maximum of two five-year terms.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

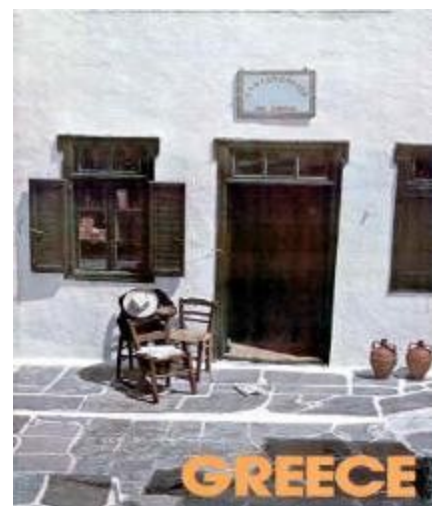
The country is divided into 13 administrative regions (9 mainland and 4 insular). These are further subdivided into 51 nomoi (prefectures), each with an elected nomarkhis (prefect). The current government's decentralisation policy has led to greater political influence for the regions.

## ARMED FORCES

Greece has been a North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) member since 1951. At 4.5% of GDP, the country's expenditure on defence is the highest in NATO. Conscription for men is mandatory; military service lasts 16 to 23 months. Greece spends a higher percentage of GDP on defense than any other NATO country. Its main concern is the perceived threat from Turkey. In the late 1990s tensions concerned sovereignty over islands in the Dodecanese

## STRENGTHS

One of the major tourist destinations in Europe. Efficient agricultural exporter. Shipping: the world's largest beneficially owned fleet.





## THE HELLENIC NATIONAL ANTHEM

I know you by the sharp blade  
Of your terrifying sword  
I know you by the form you made  
Taking the earth as victor lord.

Sprung from Grecian bones scattered  
Hallowed on every vale  
With your old valor unshattered,  
Liberty, hail to you, hail!

Translated by Professor Marios-Byron Raizis



The hellenic national anthem has the title "Hymn to Liberty". It consists of 158 stanzas. It was composed by national poet Dionyssios Solomos in 1823. Composer Nikolaos Mantzaros set it to music in 1845 and in 1865 it became Greece's national anthem.

These two first stanzas are sung in public holidays or other official occasions.



# A translation of selected stanzas in English by Rudyard Kipling in 1918.

We knew thee of old,  
Oh, divinely restored,  
By the lights of thine eyes  
And the light of thy Sword

From the graves of our slain  
Shall thy valour prevail  
As we greet thee again-  
Hail, Liberty! Hail!

Long time didst thou dwell  
Mid the peoples that mourn,  
Awaiting some voice  
That should bid thee return.

Ah, slow broke that day  
And no man dared call,  
For the shadow of tyranny  
Lay over all:

And we saw thee sad-eyed,  
The tears on thy cheeks  
While thy raiment was dyed  
In the blood of the Greeks.

Yet, behold now thy sons  
With impetuous breath  
Go forth to the fight  
Seeking Freedom or Death.

From the graves of our slain  
Shall thy valour prevail  
As we greet thee again-  
Hail, Liberty! Hail!



# THE GREEK FLAG

## The Designs and Patterns of the Flag



The number of the lines is based on the number of the syllables (9) in the Greek phrase: **Eleftheria H Thanatos (Freedom or Death)**.

**Ελευθερία ή Θάνατος (Freedom or Death)** was the motto during the years of the Hellenic Revolution against the Ottoman Empire in the 19th century. There are also claims that the number of lines reflects the number of letters in the Greek word for **Freedom** which equals 9. This word stirred the heart of the oppressed Greeks, it created intense emotions and inspired them to fight and gain their freedom after 400 years of



slavery.

The line pattern was chosen because of their similarity with the **wavy sea** that surrounds the shores of Greece. The interchange of blue and white colors makes the Hellenic Flag on a windy day to look like the Aegean Pelagos (Aegean Sea). Only the quaint islands are missing!

The Greek Square Cross that rests on the upper left-side of the flag and occupies **one fourth** of the total area demonstrates the respect and the devotion the Greek people have for the **Greek Orthodox Church** and signifies the important role of Christianity in the formation of the modern Hellenic Nation.



During the dark years of the Ottoman rule, the Greek Orthodox Church helped the enslaved Greeks to retain their cultural characteristics: the Greek language, the Byzantine religion and generally the Greek ethnic identity, by the institution of the **Crypha Scholia** (hidden schools). The Crypha Scholia were a web of schools that operated secretly throughout Greece and were committed in transmitting to the Greeks the wonders of their ancestors and the rest of their cultural heritage. Today, Christianity is still the dominant religion among Greeks. Therefore the existence of the Cross is justified.



## THE COLORS OF THE FLAG

**Blue and White!** These two colors symbolize the **blue of the Greek Sea** and the **Whiteness of the restless Greeks waves!**

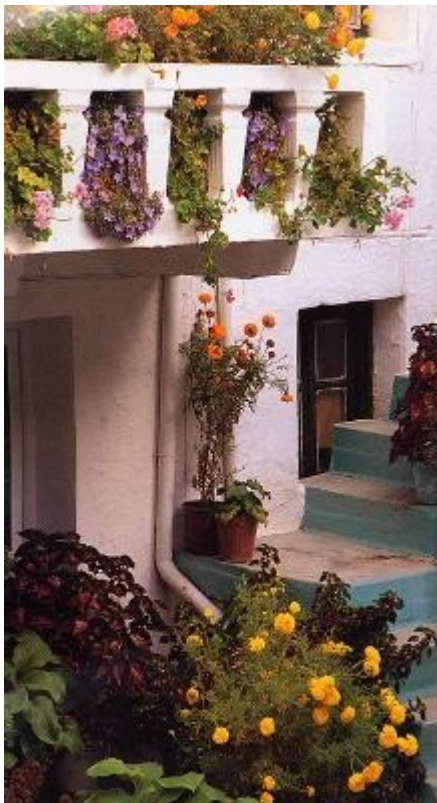
According to the mythic legends, the Goddess of Beauty, Aphrodite emerged from these waves. In addition, it reflects the **blue of the Greek Sky** and the **White of the few clouds** that travel in it.







# A PORTRAIT OF GREECE



GREECE IS ONE OF THE MOST VISITED European countries, yet one of the least known. The modern Greek state dates only from 1830 and bears little relation to the popular image of ancient Greece. At a geographical crossroads, Greece combines elements of the Balkans, Middle East and Mediterranean.

For a relatively small country, less than 132,000 sq km (51,000 sq miles) in area, Greece possesses marked regional differences in topography. Nearly three quarters of the land is mountainous, uninhabited or uncultivated. Fertile agricultural land supports tobacco farming in the north, with vines and vegetables grown in Attica and the Peloponnese. A third of the population lives in the capital. Athens, the cultural, financial and political center, in which ancient and modern stand side by



side. **Rural and urban life** in contemporary Greece

has been transformed this century despite years of occupation and conflict . Until 1960's rural areas lacked paved roads and even basic utilities, prompting extensive, unplanned urban growth and emigration. It has been said, with some justice, that there are no architects in Greece, only civil engineers.

## RELIGION, LANGUAGE AND CULTURE.



During the centuries of domination by Venetians and Ottomans **the Greek Orthodox church** preserved the Greek language , and with it Greek identity, through its liturgy and schools. Today, the Orthodox Church is still a powerful force, query *Eisai orthodoxos* (Are you orthodox?) is virtually synonymous with *Ellinas eisai* (Are you Greek?). While no self-respecting couple would dispense with a **church wedding and baptisms** for their children, civil marriages are now equally valid in



law as the traditional religious service. Sunday mass is very popular. Parish priests, often recognizable by their tall stovepipe hats and long beards, are not expected to embody the divine, but to transmit it at liturgy. Many marry and have a second trade.



The subtle and beautiful Greek language, another great hallmark of national identity, was for a long time a field of conflict between *katharevousa*, an artificial written form hastily devised around the time of Independence, and the slowly evolved *dimotiki*, or



everyday speech, with its streamlined grammar and words borrowed from several other languages. Today's prevalence of the more supple *dimotiki* was perhaps a foregone conclusion in an oral culture. The art of storytelling is still as prized in Greece as in Homer's time, with conversation pursued for its own sake in *kafeneia* and at dinner parties. The bardic tradition has remained alive with poet-lyricists such as Manos Eleftheriou and composers such as Stavros Xarcakos.



## HOME LIFE

The family is still the basic Greek social unit. Traditionally, one family could sow, plough and

reap its own fields, without need of cooperative work parties. Today family-run businesses are still the norm in urban settings. **Family life and social life** are usually one and the same, and tend to revolve around eating out, which is done more often than in most of Europe. Arranged marriages and granting of dowries, thought officially banned, persist; most single young people live with their parents or another relative until married, and outside the largest cities, few couples dare to cohabit.

Owing in part to the recent reforms in family and inheritance law, **urban Greek women** have been raised in status. They are now better represented in medicine and the law and many women run their own businesses. In the country, however, macho attitudes persist and women often forgo the chance of a career for the sake of looking after the house and children. New imported notions and attitudes have begun to creep in, especially in

