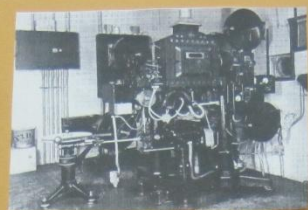


# ΔΗΜΙΟΥΡΓΙΚΕΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΕΣ 2017- 2018

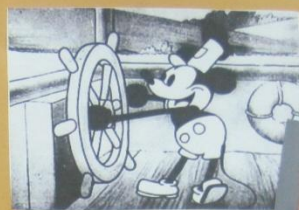
ΓΕ.Λ. ΚΟΝΙΤΣΑΣ

# ΚΙΝΗΜΑΤΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ

ΑΣΠΡΟΜΑΥΡΟΣ



ΒΙΤΑΡΦΟΝΕ



ΚΙΝΟΥΜΕΝΑ ΣΧΕΔΙΑ

Σοφία Μπαλασάνη  
Ουρανία Μισσιού  
Αριστεία Μπούρα  
Παρασκευή Μπαλασάνη  
Project A2 2019-2018

ΚΙΝΗΤΟΣΚΟΠΙΟ



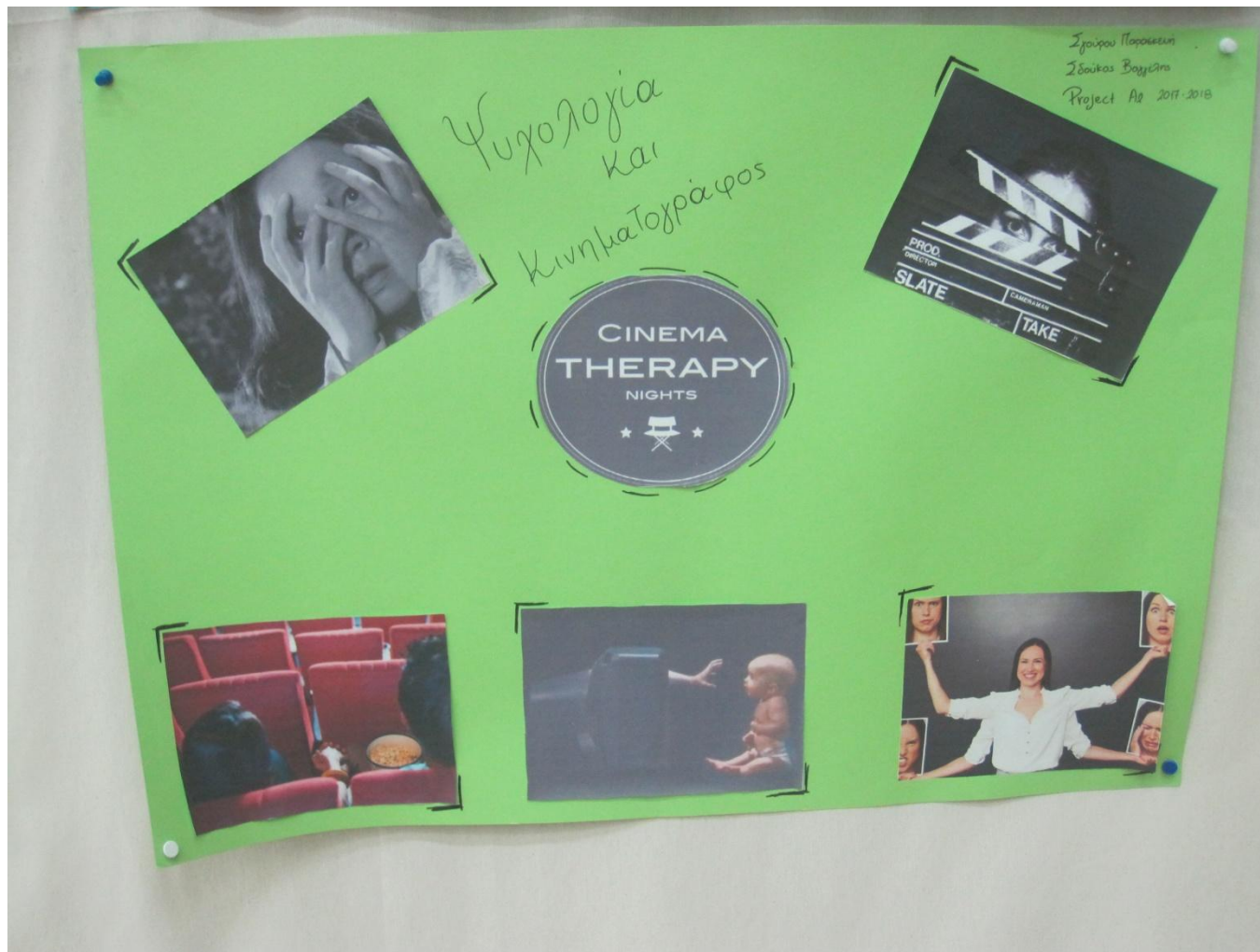
ΒΟΥΒΟΙ



ΕΓΧΡΩΜΟΣ



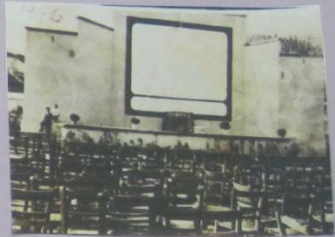
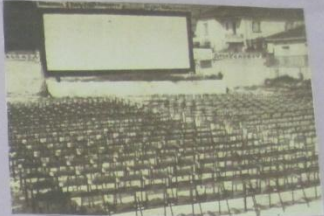
# ΨΥΧΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΚΙΝΗΜΑΤΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ



# ΚΙΝΗΜΑΤΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΣ



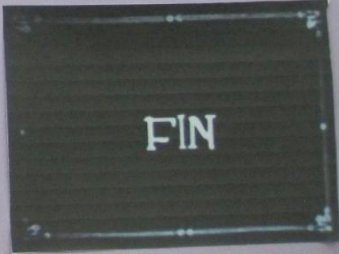
Κινηματογράφος  
και  
Πολιτισμός



• Μουσείο Κινηματογράφου  
Θεσσαλονίκης



Ευαγγελία Νικολάου  
Δεσποίνα Σβαρτζ  
Project Art 2017-2018



# ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΣ ΚΙΝΗΜΑΤΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ



Ελληνικός  
Κινηματογράφος



(Αδερφοί Μανιάκια)



(Ο Ατσίδας)



(Ζητείται Ψεύδης)

**ΠΑΝΘΕΟΝ**  
ΣΗΜΕΡΟΝ  
ιὰ πρώτην φοράν τὸ πρῶτον ἑλλη-  
νον εἰς τὴν κινηματογράφου  
**Η ΓΚΟΛΦΑ**  
εἰρηματικὸν εἰσδύσειον τοῦ Περσῆ  
Γὰ γυμνάσειον τοῦ ἑπικού.  
Ἐὰ πικρύνειται τῶν περιηγητῶν.  
Ἐπίσκεψις τῆς «Λήμνου».



(Κινηματογραφική  
Εταιρεία «Γολφω»)



# FAIRS IN ENGLAND

BOOK Fairs

**London Book Fair**  
The London Book Fair is a large book publishing trade fair held annually usually in April, in London, England. LBF is the global marketplace for rights negotiation and the sale and distribution of content across print, audio, TV film and digital channels, having celebrated its

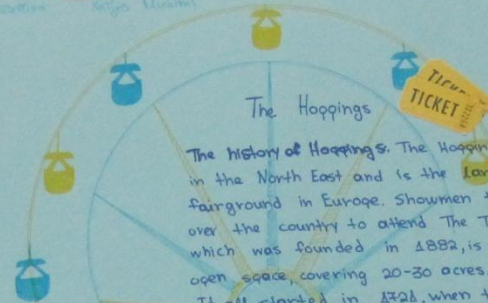
THE LONDON BOOK FAIR

10-12 APRIL 2018  
OLYMPIA, LONDON

TAKING WORDS FURTHER  
CONTENT ACROSS MEDIA

175 year anniversary in April 2016. The specialist Publishers Exhibition for Librarians Fair was started on 5 November 1961 by Clive Bingley and Lionel Zeventhal "as a table-top affair in the basement of the Berners Hotel". Bingley wanted to give small publishers a platform to easily show their titles to librarians, and so the idea of 'SPEL' was born. The location was chosen for its proximity to the Library Association, and the date because it coincided with a monthly council meeting there, which would be attended by a number of out of town librarians. The first exhibition was a success and Bingley and Zeventhal were keen to make the event a regular one. The pair delivered the second exhibition in November 1962. The Bloomsbury and Portico played host to the renowned Small and Specialist Publishers Exhibition. Until 2006 the ZBF had been held at the Olympia exhibition center, but it moved to the Excel Exhibition Centre in London's Docklands that year. Due to generally unfavourable feedback from attendees over the new location, such as the inconvenience of transport links or the infrastructure of the location, as well as the intervention resulting from other exhibitions and their wandering visitors, the book fair returned to west London in 2007 and took place at ExCeL. Since 2007, the ZBF has been held at the ExCeL Exhibition Centre. The ZBF has grown in size and importance over the years and is now considered as second only to the Frankfurt Book Fair as "a mecca for European publishers, booksellers, rights agents and media 'head' spots". Within a history of 49 years leading in the book market and exhibition, more than 25,000 publishers, booksellers, literary agents, librarians, media and industry suppliers from over 100 countries now attend the fair, according to the figures given by Jacks Thomas, Director of the ZBF. Book publishers come to London to publicize their upcoming titles and to sell and purchase subsidiary and translation rights for books from other publishers.

**London Book and Screen Week:** Launched in 2014, London Book and Screen Week was designed to celebrate the importance of the book and the written word at the heart of creative content across all formats. Commencing a week of events, the pinnacle of the week was the London Book Fair for the 47th edition. Celebrating its 47th anniversary, the London Book Fair promises to bring you three days of knowledge, creativity and innovation. It is impossible not to be fascinated and inspired following your visit.



**The Hoppings**  
The history of Hoppings: The Hoppings is a major annual event in the North East and is the largest travelling fairground in Europe. Showmen travel from all over the country to attend The Town Moor Fair, which was founded in 1882, is held on a large open space, covering 20-30 acres.

It all started in 1728, when the annual Northumberland horseracing meeting relocated to Newcastle's Town Moor from Killingworth, some miles away. After years of dispute regarding the races, it was relocated again and the North of England Temperance Festival Association held a two-day event on the Town Moor in 1882, attracting over 200,000 people.

For over the next 50 years, the fair carried on, introducing The Rotor, the first ever spinning wall ride in 1954 and the Hook-a-Duck made its first appearance in 1958. By 1982, having your palm read cost 50 or 60 pence and The Hoppings had celebrated its 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary with thousands of revellers attending.

**Where does the term 'Hoppings' come from?**

Several origins have been suggested for the name. Most relate to dancing, the word 'hopping' meaning a dance in Middle English (old fairs included dancing). Another idea stems from the clothing which the travellers used to wear - old, sack-like tops and gaiters. Clothing often became infested with fleas from the animals that travelled with the fair. People were often seen 'jumping' or 'hopping' about, it being from the bites which they received. Or the name may derive from the Anglo-Saxon word "hoggan" meaning unfair.

Throughout the years, the amusements have changed from steam driven, ornately carved and decorated roundabouts to the white knuckle rides of today but the fair remains a temperance event.



# LOCH NESS MONSTER

## LOCH NESS MONSTER

In Scottish folklore, the Loch Ness Monster or Nessie, is an aquatic being which reportedly inhabits Loch Ness in the Scottish Highlands. It is similar to other supposed lake monsters in Scotland and elsewhere, and is often described as being large in size with a long neck and one or more humps protruding from the water. Popular interest and belief in the creature has varied since it was brought to worldwide attention in 1933. Evidence of its existence is anecdotal, with a few disputed photographs and sonar readings. The most common speculation among believers is that the creature represents a line of long-surviving plesiosaurs. About 10,000 years ago, a glacier pushed through the Loch that scuttles the idea that Nessie is a plesiosaur left over from the Days of the Dinosaurs. Fishy creatures don't usually survive well in solid ice. And the dinosaurs and their relatives died out about 65,000,000 years ago. The Loch Ness Monster commonly appears in Western media where it manifests in a variety of ways. The scientific community regards the Loch Ness monster as a phenomenon without biological basis, explaining sightings as hoaxes, wishful thinking, and the misidentification of mundane objects.



SURGEON'S PHOTO OF THE MONSTER FROM LOCHSIDE: See Enlargement in



### Is the monster picture a FAKE?

Now I, the sceptic, am shattered!

By BRENDAN KENNEDY

W HILE the sceptic's voice is raised, it is not surprising that the Loch Ness Monster is still a topic of debate. The picture of the monster, taken in 1934, is still a topic of debate.



Loch Ness  
Aberdeen  
Dunfermline  
Aberdeen  
Perth  
Glasgow  
Edinburgh  
Glasgow

When were the most famous sightings?

Nobody has yet proved that the Loch Ness Monster is real, but that certainly hasn't stopped people trying. Many pictures claiming to show Nessie have been exposed as pranks, with others explained away as a case of mistaken identity.

The "surgeon's photograph" snapped by Colonel Robert Wilson in 1934, is probably the most famous Nessie sighting ever. It was exposed to be a hoax.

Wilson's snap ignited curiosity around the Loch Ness Monster and led to a spate of "sightings", such as this picture taken from Loch August on the loch's southern tip.







# FRANKENSTEIN

→ Who is the creator of "Frankenstein"? ←

Mary Shelley (1797-1851) was an English writer. She is most known for her novel Frankenstein; or The Modern Prometheus. She also wrote poetry and worked tirelessly to see her husband, Percy Shelley, published. Her mother, Mary W. was an early proponent of women's rights and a writer. In 1816, she and her husband, along with her sister and three other young men, including the poet Byron, who was a political philosopher, he married Percy Shelley with whom she travelled across Europe.

Fact

Mary Shelley was a fighter for women rights during her life. Especially for women writers. (Only men use to publish books)

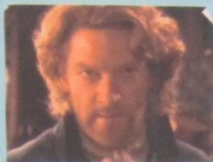
Βαβέλς Νόστος  
Καταλάιν Ηλιάνα  
Κακίς Παναγιώτης

Frankenstein

Prometheus

Similarities

The creators create something - they bring life to a being - beings. In both stories there are consequences (result and punishment internal and external). Both stories deal with ill fated actions with tragic results. Both characters are trying to help but they get the opposite result. Both people are facing the dangers of overstepping the boundaries of human knowledge.



Who is Prometheus?

Prometheus was a character in Greek mythology who is credited with the creation of a man from clay and the person who defied the gods by stealing fire and giving it to humanity, an act that enabled progress and civilization. Also he is most known for his intelligence.

Fact

The punishment of Prometheus as a consequence of the theft is a major theme of his mythology, and is a popular subject of both ancient and modern art. He was bound to a rock where an eagle was sent to feed on his liver.

Luigi

Frankenstein

Both men were crazy scientists who tried to create/reborn (something). They used the power of electricity in order to create life and both were criticized for their actions. Both men play a huge role in their stories and have to deal with ill fated actions.



# PYGMALION



## PYGMALION



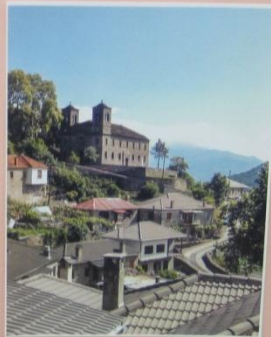
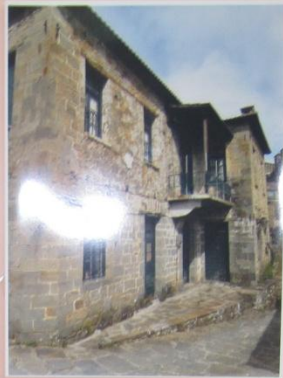
Dear diary,

my name is Eliza Doolittle and this is the story of my life. I used to work as a flower girl outside St. Paul's Church. All goes well until the day of the meeting with Mr. Henry Higgins, after that everything changes dramatically. Firstly, I met him a rainy evening outside the church and after the discussion he had with another sir I decided to go and ask him to turn me into a really lady. He finally accepted and sent the maid to clean me up and give me clothes. The maid made all the necessary and I had started to change dramatically. I met a man on the way and he was my father who didn't recognize me, after discussion he left and I stayed there. The next day the lessons started and Mr. Higgins realized that he had a great deal of work to do with me. After long hours of work we saw an improvement. The days passed and lessons continued, I met Mr. Higgins' mother, I went to a party with Mr. Higgins and I met Freddy and his family again. I made some of the things I have learned from the lessons real. Finally after hard work I turned into a really lady. I am going to marry Freddy, I am very glad. I did not expect my life to change so much but I managed it and I am very proud of myself. Well that was my story, my transformation from a common flower girl into a real lady.



Βασιλίας Μιχαήλ  
Γιάννης Βασιλίας  
Ζαχαρία Χριστίνα

Eliza Doolittle!



# THERE WE ARE, ALLTOGETHER!!!

