

Welcome to Greece



Welcome to the 8th (Ogdoo) high school of Athens

March 2015



## LET'S STOP VIOLENCE AT SCHOOL THROUGH ART, SPORTS AND LITERATURE

Erasmus + Key Action 2:  
Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices



- Lithuania: Šiaulių sporto vidurinė mokykla
- Portugal: Agrupamento de Escolas de Vila Pouca de Aguiar Sul
- Turkey : Göksun Anadolu Lises
- Greece: 8<sup>th</sup> Lyceum of Athens

We are very happy to meet with you here in Athens. Unfortunately, we did not have much time to prepare a lot of things but we tried our best. We prepared an itinerary for you, based on which we are going to visit different places so you can have a taste of Greek culture and history. We also prepared a kind of show for you, which is more of a performance. As we all know our common theme is violence, so we took inspiration from an Ancient Greek Tragedy: Sophocles' *Antigone*. We hope we will have a great time together and that with Erasmus+ we will make a step together towards stopping violence in schools.

## A short history of our school

1860: At Athinas street, with the aid of **benefactor Ioannis Varvakis**, a school is built, **named 'Varvakeio'**.

1880: Varvakeio Gymnasium is divided into two different schools: 1st Varvakeio Gymnasium and 2nd Varvakeio Gymnasium.

1911: 2nd Varvakeio Gymnasium is relocated at Patisia district.

1914: 2nd Varvakeio Gymnasium is renamed 8<sup>th</sup> Gymnasium

1930: 8<sup>th</sup> Gymnasium is relocated to 'Michael Nomikos' building, built with the aid of benefactor Michael Nomikos.

1939: 8<sup>th</sup> Gymnasium for girls is established.

2007: 8<sup>th</sup> Gymnasium for boys and 8<sup>th</sup> Gymnasium for girls (which meanwhile were both turned to mixed schools) are unified and the 'new' 8<sup>th</sup> Lyceum is established.

A lot of personalities have graduated, during the long history of our school, such as authors, poets, politicians and famous artist (painters, actors, musicians etc)



## Our life in Athens

Athens, is the capital and the largest city of Greece, as well as the most ancient one, recorded from 3.200 B.C. Its center is densely populated with lively neighborhoods, headquarters with embassies, theaters, shops and restaurants.

You have really got many choices of going somewhere or just becoming part of the crowd in Athens. So, you can visit the Acropolis, the Lycabetus Hill or the historical center of Athens or just wander around the narrow streets. You can also visit archaeological places or enjoy Athens by night and especially, the famous “Bouzoukia”.

You should also taste our traditional food in taverns or restaurants or even have a coffee outdoors during a sunny day!!!

As you can see, you have the opportunity to do a plethora of things while visiting our city, since Greece has a great and interesting history of many centuries!!!



## Acropolis of Athens

The Acropolis of Athens is an ancient citadel located on a high rocky outcrop above the city of Athens and contains the remains of several ancient buildings of great architectural and historic significance, the most famous being the Parthenon. The word “acropolis” comes from the Greek words “ἄκρον” (edge) and “πόλις” (city). While there is evidence that the hill was inhabited as far back as the fourth millennium BC, it was Pericles, in the fifth century BC, who coordinated the construction of the site's most important buildings including the Parthenon, the Propylaia, the Erechtheion and the temple of Athena Nike. The Acropolis was formally proclaimed as the preeminent monument on the European Cultural Heritage list of monuments on March 26th, 2007.



## Parthenon

The Parthenon was dedicated to goddess Athena, the patron of the city. It was built by the architects Iktinos and Kallikrates under the supervision of the Athenian sculptor Phidias. In the area there are also two colossal statues of Athena, work of Phidias. One statue, located inside the Parthenon, was made of gold and ivory and had a height of 9 meters. The other, equally large, located outside the temple, was made of bronze.



## Propylaea

This monumental entrance to the Acropolis was built in 436 BC after the completion of the Parthenon. The building is divided into three parts. In the center is a temple-like building with a long tall gable and side Doric temple.



## The Erechtheum

According to mythology, in a competition between Poseidon and Athena, here is where Poseidon, the sea God of sea, struck the rock with his trident and sprang seawater. Respectively, Athena, Goddess of wisdom struck her spear and grew olive trees. The judging gods gave the victory to Athena. But the Athenians, who wanted to reconcile the two rival gods, dedicated a shrine to both of them. So they built the most peculiar of the buildings of the Acropolis in terms of architectural design. According to mythology, this was the residence of King Erechtheus, later identified with Poseidon. That is why the church got its name from the mythological king of Athens. The temple was built between 425 and 406 BC designed by architect Callimachus and is one of the masterpieces of the Ionic order.



## Plaka

Plaka, the oldest historical neighborhood of Athens, clustered around the northern and eastern slopes of the Acropolis, and combines labyrinthine streets and neoclassical architecture. Plaka is built on top of the residential areas of the ancient town of Athens. It is known as the “Neighbourhood of the Gods” due to its proximity to the Acropolis and its many archaeological sites. Plaka is visited by hundreds of thousands of tourists around the year and is under strict zoning and conservation regulations, as the only neighborhood in Athens where all utilities (water, power, cable television, telephone, internet, and sewage) lie underground in fully accessible, custom-made tunneling. Museums in Plaka include the new Jewish Museum of Greece, the Museum of Greek Folk Art, an annex of which is the Old Public Baths building, the Frissiras Museum, the Museum of Popular Music Instruments, the Museum of Pavlos and Alexandra Kanellopoulou and the Athens University Museum. Excavations have proven that Adrianou Street is the oldest street in Athens still in continuous use with exactly the same layout since antiquity.



## Anafiotika

Anafiotika is a picturesque, tiny neighborhood in Athens, part of the historical neighborhood of Plaka. It lies in northern east side of the Acropolis’ hill. The first houses were built in the era of King Othon of Greece, when workers from the island of Anafi came to Athens in order to work as constructor workers in the refurbishment of the King’s Palace. Soon, workers from other Cycladic islands also started to arrive there, to work as carpenters or even stone and marble workers, in a further buildings reconstruction, but also in the following era after the end of the reign of King Othon. Nowadays there are only 45 houses remaining. The neighborhood was built according to Cycladic architecture and it gives the visitor a sense of Greek islands’ atmosphere in the heart of the city, with white walls and small spaces, usually with the presence of Bougainvillea flowers. Houses are small and mostly cubic, small streets that often end up to ladders or even dead ends at terraces, where one can sit and enjoy the night view of the city. “In this oasis of tranquility, nestled beneath the walls of the Acropolis, the intensity of Athens seems miles away”...



## Monastiraki

Monastiraki is a flea market neighborhood in the old town of Athens and is one of the main shopping districts in Athens. The area is home to clothing boutiques, souvenir shops, and specialty stores, and is a major tourist attraction in Athens for bargain shopping. The area is named after Monastiraki Square, which in turn is named after the Church of the Pantanassa that is located in the square. The main streets of this area are Pandrossou Street and Adrianou Street.



## Thiseio

Thiseio is the name of a neighborhood in downtown Athens, northwest of the Acropolis, 1.5 km southwest of downtown. Its name comes from the Temple of Hephaestus, also known as Thiseio, as it was, in earlier times, considered a temple of Theseus. The historical Agioi Asomatoi church is situated in Thiseio. The area has beautiful cafes and meeting points, which are most crowded during summer.



## Psyri

Psyri is a gentrified neighborhood in Athens, known today mostly for its restaurants, bars, live music tavernas and few hotels. The central square of Psyri is called “Heroes square” because the streets leading to it carry names of the heroes of the Greek Revolution of 1821 (Karaiskakis, Miaoulis)



## Mount Lycabettus

Mount Lycabettus, also known as Lycabettos, Lykabettos or Lykavittos is a cretaceous limestone hill in Athens, Greece. Pine trees cover its base, and at its two peaks are the 19th century St. George Chapel, a theatre and a restaurant. Lycabettus appears in various legends. Popular stories suggest it was once the refuge of wolves (=lycos in Greek), which is possibly the origin of its name (means “the one [the hill] that is walked by wolves”). According to Greek mythology, Lycabettus is credited to Goddess Athena, who created it when she dropped a rock she had been carrying from the area of Pallene for the construction of the Acropolis after the box holding Erichthonius was opened.

The hill also has a renowned open-air theater at its top, which has housed many Greek and international concerts. Among the artists who have performed at the Lycabettus theater are: Ray Charles, Joan Baez, B.B. King, Chuck Berry, James Brown, Bob Dylan , Gary Moore, Black Sabbath, Deep Purple, Placebo, Radiohead, Moby, Massive Attack, Tracy Chapman, Buena Vista Social Club and Scorpions.



## Gazi - Technopolis

Gazi is a neighborhood of Athens, Greece. It surrounds the old Athens gasworks, which is an industrial museum and exhibition space, widely known as Gazi, next to Kerameikos and close to the Acropolis.

Today Technopolis is not only an industrial museum of incomparable architecture, but also one of the most modern multipurpose cultural spaces in all of Europe, that has assisted in the upgrading of an historic Athens district and the creation of yet another positive element in Athens’ cultural identity.

It is housed in the city’s former gasworks that was founded in 1857. Etymologically, the word "gas" (derived from the ancient German galist, later geist) means spirit.

The people who staff Technopolis aim to highlight new trends and modern art forms. Hundreds of events have been staged on the premises since May 1999, including: Exhibitions of visual art, Sculpture, Photography, Video-art and Technology; Conferences; Seminars: International Festivals; Concerts; Theatre and Dance performances; Forums on employment and entrepreneurship; Educational programs ; Product presentations.





## National Archaeological Museum

Greece's largest museum offers visitors a panoramic overview of ancient Greek civilization from prehistory to late antiquity.

In its galleries one may admire the treasures from *the royal tombs at Mycenae*, masterpieces of sculpture and the jeweler's art, the famed *Antikythera mechanism*, and a large pottery collection.

The museum building, a protected historical monument, was founded in **1866** on a plot donated by Eleni Tositsa. Its construction was based on designs by the architects L. Lange and P. Kalkos. The final form of its facade was the work of **E. Ziller**, who also supervised the work until 1889, when the west wing was completed.

The present building took form gradually in the 20th century with a series of additions on the east side. In its galleries can be traced the long evolution of ancient Greek culture.

The Museum's Collections - Prehistoric and Egyptian Antiquities, Sculpture, Vases and the Minor Arts and Bronze, are amongst the most comprehensive in the world.



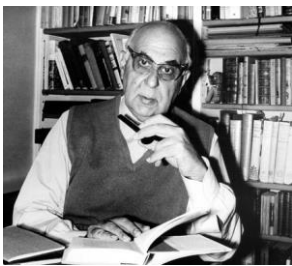
## Benaki Museum

The Benaki Museum, was established in 1930 by Antonis Benakis in memory of his father Emmanuel Benakis, is housed in the Benakis family mansion in downtown Athens. The museum houses Greek works of art from the prehistorical to the modern times.



## Sounion

Sounion is the cape located at the southernmost tip of Attica peninsula. Sounion is well-known because of its unique geographical location, but also because of the ruins of the ancient temple of Poseidon located on it.



**George Seferis 1900 - 1971**

(Literature Nobel Prize winner in 1963)

***“On Aspalathoi”*** (translated by Edmund Keeley and Philip Sherrard)

*Sounion was lovely  
that spring day the Feast of the Annunciation.  
Sparse green leaves around rust-coloured stone,  
red earth,  
and aspalathoi with their huge thorns and their yellow flowers already out.  
In the distance the ancient columns,  
strings of a harp still vibrating...  
Peace.  
What could have made me think of Ardiaios?  
Possibly a word in Plato, buried in the mind's furrows:  
the name of the yellow bush hasn't changed since his time.  
That evening I found the passage:  
'They bound him hand and foot' it says,  
'they flung him down and flayed him,  
they dragged him along gashing his flesh on thorny aspalathoi,  
and they went and threw him into Tartarus,  
torn to shreds.  
In this way Ardiaios,  
the terrible Pamphylian tyrant  
paid for his crimes in the nether world.*

1971, March 31

This is George Seferis' last poem and was published three days after his death (23/9/71), during the junta era in Greece. It is based on a passage from Plato's "Politeia", referring to the afterlife punishment of the unfair Ardieus, a tyrant who had murdered his father and his older brother. Because of this, his punishment – and all tyrants' in general – in the nether world was terrible. When the tyrants got the usual punishment of the unfair and were ready to come out into the light, the orifice didn't let them out and roared. At the same time, some wild men nearby who knew what that roar stood for, grabbed Ardieus and the other tyrants, tied them down at hands and feet and beat and scratched them bad.



A taverna is a small restaurant serving Greek cuisine, not to be confused with "tavern". The Greek word is ταβέρνα and is originally derived from the Latin word taberna ('shed' or 'hut', from tabula 'board', possibly by dissimilation from traberna, from trabs: beam, timber). As Greeks have migrated elsewhere, tavernes (plural) have spread throughout the world, especially countries such as the USA and Australia. The taverna is an integral part of Greek cuisine and of Greek culture.

Most known greek dishes are • Greek salad, tzatziki , moussaka, and souvlaki



We hope that we' ll have a great and creative time together!!!

### The students

Aliko Aggelos  
Antonopoulou Anastasia  
Garyfallou Thanos  
Gal Mihai  
Gogota Cristina  
Dhoqina Stavroula  
Douvri Ariadni  
Koskinas Stathis  
Kriki Jim  
Constantin Marius  
Loutas Valantis  
Dmitryuk Joanna  
Ikonomidis Dimitris  
Seidinai Jessica  
Seidinai Fluorneda  
Tsatsa Sara  
Avsajanishvili Anna

Erhe Believe  
Zekaj Adalgiso  
Lagkis Aggelos  
Miarecka Izabell Paula  
Mulai Bati  
Brakaj Antzela  
Breshani Aggelos  
Ntokou Katerina  
Orfanou Joanna  
Papageorgiou Maria  
Bali Maria  
Selimi Joanna  
Straga Evla  
Tzango Anna  
Tzelai Jenny  
Frementiti Lucrezia  
Hamouda Yousef