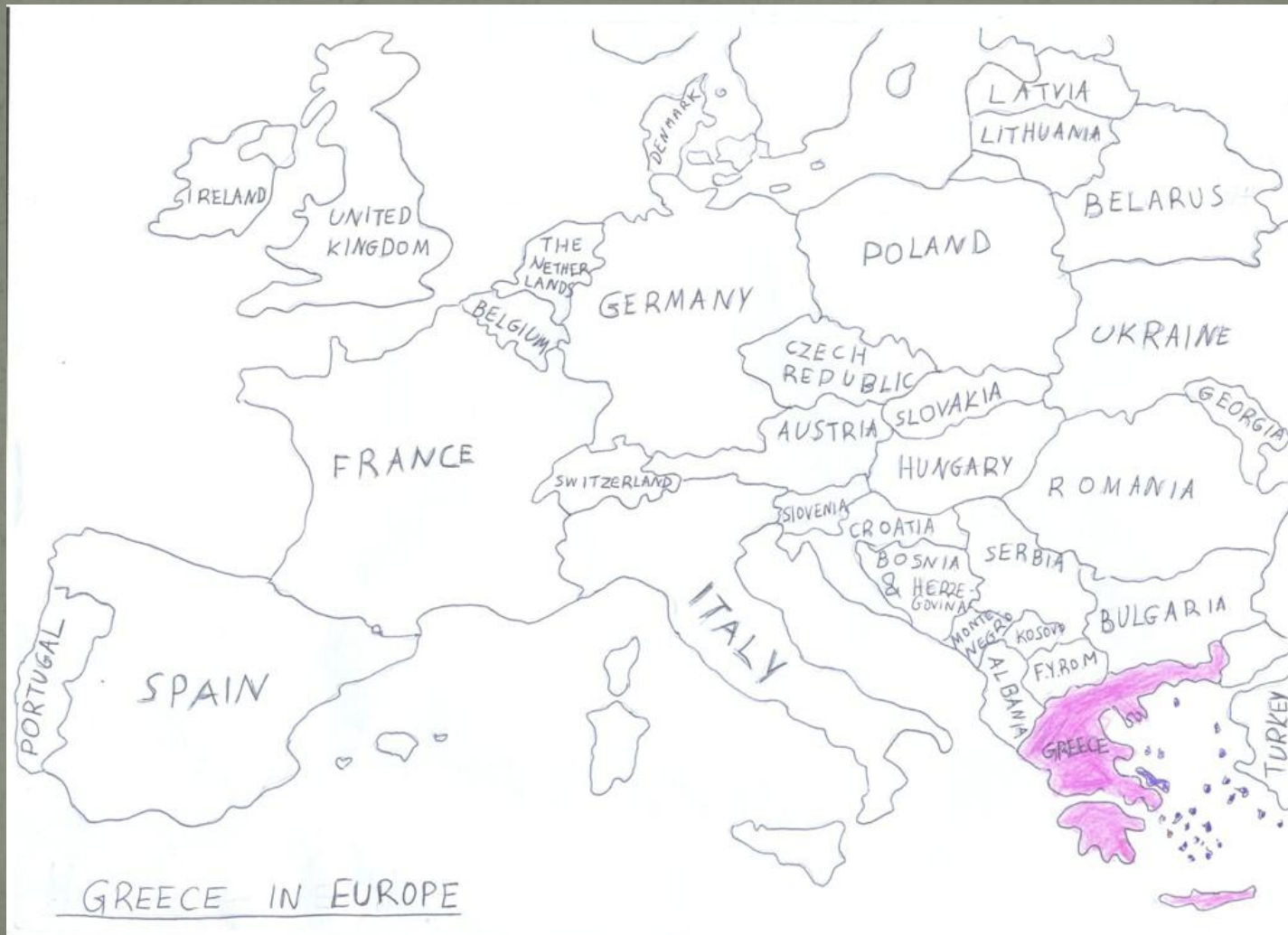


6th Intercultural Primary School
of Evosmos Thessaloniki
Greece

Invitation to my Country City School

OUR COUNTRY IN EUROPE





MAP OF GREECE

Historic Moments...



The history of Greece

Greece has a long and great history. The population is 11.000.000 people. The first inhabitants of Greece were the Dorians, the Ionians and the Eolians. Then there was a progress in civilization, art, literature during the Golden century of Pericles. Later, King Philippos of Macedonia

conquered the Greek cities and when he died, his son Alexander the Great became a King. The Greek culture and civilization spread all over the known world when he arrived in Asia with his campaigns. The Romans conquered Greece but they were amazed by the Greek civilization. As a result, a new city was built; Constantinopolis, by the Greek emperor, Megeas Constantinos, in the 3rd century AD. It was the establishment of Byzantine Empire which ended in 1453 AD, after the Turks conquered it along with the whole country. Greece was liberated from the Turks in 1821 and the contemporary country was founded, which went through many struggles until today!

Portraits of our ancestors



Historic personalities in Greece



Greece is in the south of the Balkan Peninsula with a population of 11.000.000 people. It borders Albania, FYROM and Bulgaria in the north, Turkey in the east and Italy in the west. The climate is Mediterranean with hot summers and mild winters. The country has got a democratic system of government.



About us

Sightseeing

The Acropolis



[The most famous sights]

- 1) The Acropolis
- 2) The White Tower
- 3) Virgin Mary's Church
- 4) The Greek Parliament
- 5) The Benaki Museum
- 6) Aristotelous Square
- 7) The Old Castles of Thessaloniki
- 8) The Tombs in Vergina
- 9) The Achilles Castle
- 10) Olympus Zeus' columns
- 11) The Arta Bridge
- 12) The Old city of Rhodes
- 13) Delphi
- 14) The Knossos Palace
- 15) Epidaurus

The White Tower (Thessaloniki)



The Acropolis



The Achilles Castle

Sightseeing

The sights of Greece



The church of
Virgin Mary in
Tinos Island

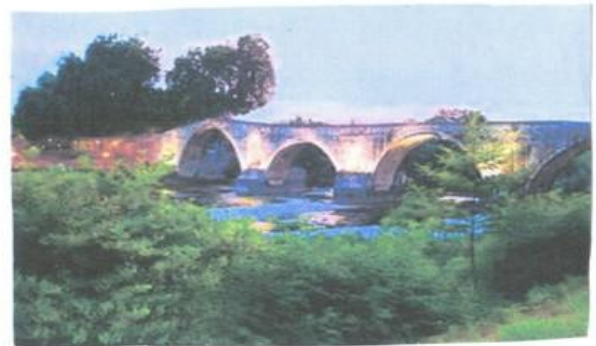
Greece has a lot of sights. There are museums, historical buildings, monuments, archaeological sites, temples and squares. There are also natural sights, islands, caves, mountains. If you want to describe the monuments of Greece, you must also narrate the historic adventures since they were created until today which would need a lot of books.



The tombs in Vergina



Delphi



The Arta Bridge

Islands



Greek islands and Tourism?

There are 6.000 big and small islands in Greece. Only 127 of them are inhabited. The Aegean Islands are divided into 7 complexes:

- Crete
- Evia
- North-East Aegean Islands
(Chios, Samos)

- Northern Sporades (Skiathos, Skopelos etc.)
- Cyclades (Syros, Tinos, Mykonos etc.)
- Dodekanisa (Rhodes, Kos, Patmos etc.)
- The Ionian Islands called Eptanisa. (Corfu, Zakynthos, Kefalonia, Lefkada)

Our products

Greek products:

Greece is a very beautiful country with a lot of local products such as oil, wheat, honey, feta cheese. Greeks have been producing these things for a lot of years. Some common works are fishing and agriculture.



Professions and products.

Olive oil comes from the fruit of the olive tree and it is the most important thing in the Mediterranean diet.

A fisherman goes fishing. He may work alone or with partners. He must look after his boat and his tools. It's a difficult job, because he needs to work at night, and he isn't always successful.

The wheat is a plant growing all over the world. It is used in making bread.



THESSALONIKI CITY



Our Beautiful
City

Thessaloniki

A brief presentation
of our city! ▽

Welcome!!!

① CITY CENTER

The city has a fairly extensive center, which brings together the most shops, public services, attractions and recreation. The historical center of Thessaloniki is separated into many neighborhoods.



② White Tower of Thessaloniki

The White Tower of Thessaloniki, is a monument and museum on the waterfront of the city of Thessaloniki, capital of the region of Macedonia in northern Greece and a symbol of Greek sovereignty over Macedonia. The present tower replaced an old Byzantine fortification which was mentioned around the 12th century and reconstructed by the Ottomans to fortify the city's harbour, it became a notorious prison and scene of mass executions during the period of Ottoman rule. It was substantially remodeled and its exterior was whitewashed after Greece gained control of the city in 1912. It has been adopted as the symbol of the city.



The White Tower of Thessaloniki

Vasiliki, Rafaela, Maria, Kelly

City center



Aristotelous Square

Aristotelous Square is the main city square of Thessaloniki, Greece and is located on Nikis avenue (on the city's waterfront) in the city center. It was designed by the French architect Ernest Hebrard in 1918, but most of the square was built in the 1950's. Many buildings surrounding the central square have since been renovated and its northern parts were largely renovated in the 2000's.



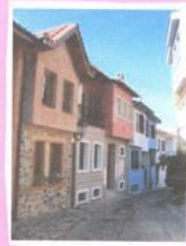
View of
Aristotelous
Square

Vasiliki Triantafylidou

Aristotelous
square

THE UPPER TOWN

The area of Upper Town of Thessaloniki (also called Ano Poli) is the heritage listed district north of the city center. It is the most traditional part of the city with paved streets, old squares and homes with old Greek and Ottoman architecture. The region includes important monuments like the city's Acropolis, Eptapyrgio(the Byzantine fort), churches and monasteries.



CHURCH OF SAINT DEMETRIUS or HAGIOS DEMETRIOS

It is the main sanctuary dedicated to Saint Demetrius, the patron Saint of Thessaloniki. It is part of the site Palaeochristian and Byzantine Monuments of Thessaloniki on the list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO since 1988.



Maria Tsagalidou

The upper town

Church of Saint
Demetrios

THESSALONIKI CONCERT HALL

It was officially launched in January 2000 and began hosting events in May of that year. It is a non-profit organization, the result of collaboration between the State and the "Friends of Music of Thessaloniki".



THESSALONIKI OLYMPIC MUSEUM

It is the unique Olympic Museum in Greece. It stands next to the Kaftanzoglio National Stadium and the Aristotle University. It was established in 1998 and has developed a variety of collaborations with cultural Institutions and European or International Museums.



OTE TOWER

It is a 76-metre-tall tower located in the Thessaloniki International Exhibition Center.

It was constructed in 1965 and was used to support the first black and white broadcasts on a Greek television network. It was renovated in 2005. Today it is a modern monument and opens up for events and exhibitions during the Thessaloniki International Trade Fair.

Modern
buildings

FESTIVAL of CINEMA THESSALONIKA

The International Festival of Cinema Thessalonica is the leading festival of cinema of south-eastern Europe, the step of annual Greek production and the really first and older festival in the Balkans for the creations of filmmakers from all over the world. It was inaugurated in 1960 as "Week of Greek Cinema" and from 1992 it became international.

The Festival of Cinema Thessalonica has been rendered an organization with permanently increasing beam of actions for culture during the whole year.



Scretis Konstantinos

Cultural events

THESSALONIKI
BOOK
FAIR
AND "HELEXPO"



Book Fair

The Thessaloniki Book Fair is being held at pavilions 13 and 15 of the "Helexpo" International Exhibition Centre in downtown Thessaloniki.

"Helexpo S.t." is the national exhibition agency of Greece and has the exclusive right to use Thessaloniki International Exhibition Centre, which covers an area of 180,000 square metres, located in the city centre.

The largest organizer of exhibitions, conferences and cultural events in South-Eastern Europe, "Helexpo" is based in Thessaloniki. It receives more than two million visitors a year.

Apostolos Fermelis

Antiracist Festival Thessalonica

After 14 years of efforts by the antiracist and immigratory associations of city, the Festival has been recognized as an important political and cultural event in Thessalonica.

During the Festival we can celebrate together.

This year's Festival is co-organised by more than 120 associations in the city: immigratory communities, trade unions, antiracist groups, non-governmental organisations, student unions, groups of artists, political organisations.

"They close a mouth, we open thousands!!"

Antiracist festival



George
Tsobanidis

Thessaloniki's traditional food

Thessaloniki's cuisine combines the spices of the east and the Mediterranean flavours. Moreover, it has always been a good place for fish and seafood.

Traditional dishes are: souvlaki, beansoup, mousaka, pastitsio, dolmathes, gyros, tzatziki. There is a great variety of sweets like: bougatsa pie (pie filled with cream), ravani, samali, cazan dipi (caramelized Turkish cream) and "Panorama triangles" (syrupy sweet with cream).



Pastitsio



dolmathes



souvlaki

"Panorama triangles"



γαστροπλή

bougatsa pie



Georgia, Helen, Christos, Jimmy, Stathis

Traditional
food

SPORTS CLUBS of THESSALONIKI

P.A.O.K. F.C

Full name: Pan-Thessalonian Athletic Club of Constantinopolitans

Founded : 1926

Ground : Toumba Stadium

Emblem : double-headed eagle

Colours : black and white

It is the largest supported football club in Macedonia.



ARIS F.C

Founded : 1914

Ground : Kleanthis Vikelidis Stadium

Emblem : resting Ares (the Olympian god of war)

Colours : yellow and black



IRAKLIS THESSALONIKI F.C

The club is named after Heracles, the mythical Greek demi-god.

Founded : 1908

Ground : Kaftanzoglio Stadium

Emblem : Hercules resting upon his club

Colours : blue and white



The local YMCA team (Young Men's Christian Association) was the first to introduce basketball to Greece.

Thessaloniki was also an Olympic city in Athen's Olympic Games in 2004.

George, Stavros, Panos, Manolis

Sports Clubs



The volleyball team of PAOK



The polo team of Hercules

Athletic
moments

Climate

Thessaloniki has a Mediterranean climate but also has some semi-arid characteristics. Generally Thessaloniki has a lot of sunny days during all the year.

The highest temperature was at 25/7/2007 44°C and the lowest was -14°C at 26/1/1963.

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Maximum Temperature (°C)	9	10	13	18	23	28	31	30	26	21	14	10
Minimum Temperature (°C)	1	2	5	7	12	16	18	18	15	11	6	2
Rainfall (mm)		40.3		36.1		31.6	25.6	20.8	26.2			
Temperature Record (°C)	20	22	25	31	36	39	42	39	36	32	27	26

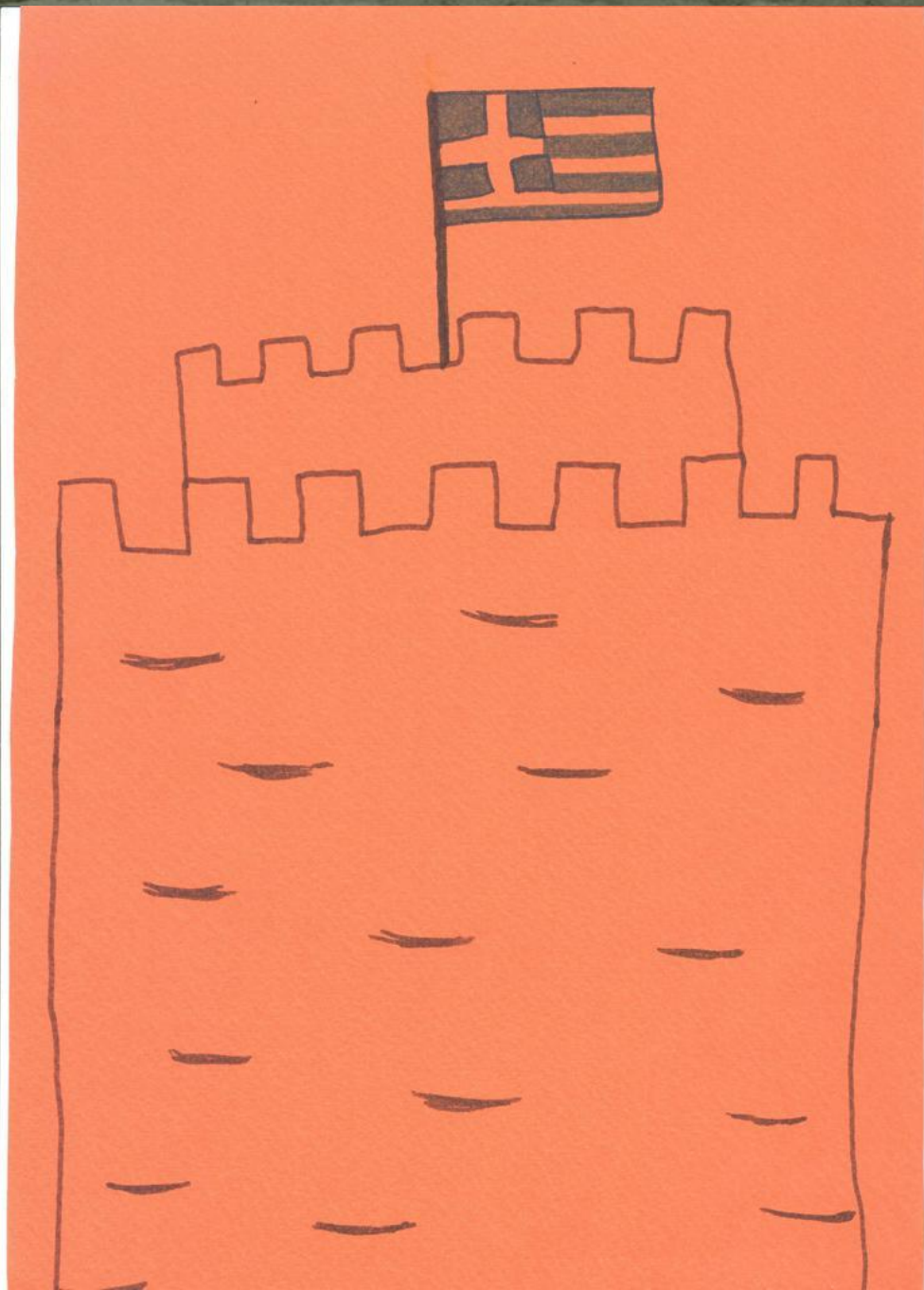
Population

According to the 2011's population counting the real number of citizens was 720.824.



Petros Mylonas

Weather and
population



White tower

Our school



This is my school

My school is 6th Intercultural Primary School of Evosmos. It's in Thessaloniki. It is 14 years old. It is very big. There are 3 floors. There are 18 classrooms. There is a Library but there isn't a music room. There is a computer room, there is a gym, a football field but there isn't a basketball court. There is a very big playground and a canteen. There are 408 pupils and 36 teachers. Lessons start at 8:10 and finish at 13:15 or 14:00 (for E and F grade) We don't wear a school uniform.

Stelios Poulis





«My school»

My school is in Evosmos, Thessaloniki. It is big. There is a playground, where we play in sunny days. There is a beautiful garden and a small church. There is a small theatre and the toilets. Around the playground there are pretty plants and some trees. There are many bins, because we don't like rubbish. My school is yellow. In my school there are 18 classrooms and 37 teachers. There is a library, a computer room, a football field, a PE room, but there isn't a music room and a basketball court.

♡ Hartha, Elizabeth, Kiki ♡

With love from
our school