

THE EUROPEAN SCHOOLS NEWSPAPER

... a collaborative eTwinning project

December 2015

ISSUE 1



PARTNER SCHOOLS

- 47th Primary School of Piraeus (Greece)
- 18th Primary School of Kalamata (Greece)
- 8th Primary School of Pyrgos, Lampeti
- Ceip Lazarillo de Tormes (Salamanca - Spain)
- "George Tutoveanu" School (Barlad - Romania)
- Primary School of Sourpi
- 30th Primary School of Larissa

December 2015

ISSUE 1

In this issue you can read about our...

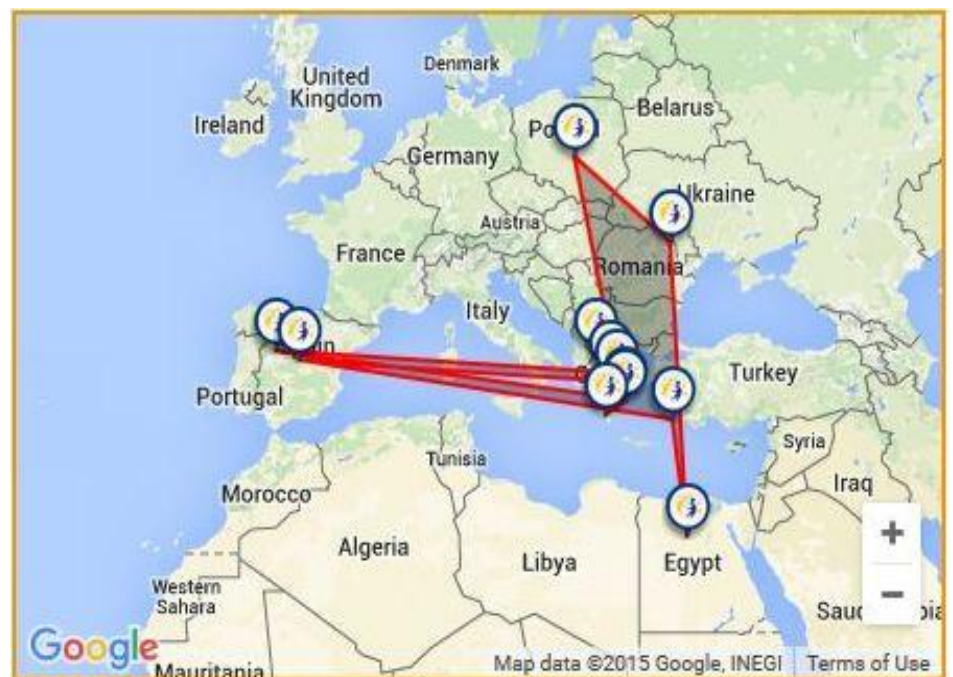
COUNTRY

A few words about our project

Creating an English School Newspaper is an enjoyable, creative and educational process!

This project aspires to involve many European learners in the creation of a common Newspaper! Each issue will be thematic, so that all participants can get an idea of what is going on in their partners' side.

It is a fun-filled project that will help everyone realize the emergence of English as an international language and help them expand their horizons. Using English as the vehicle, this project will provide useful insight on their peers' daily routine, interests, customs and mentality, allowing everyone thus to become more tolerant with diversity.



THE EUROPEAN SCHOOLS NEWSPAPER

The European Schools Newspaper

Issue No 1 - December 2015

MY COUNTRY

by the 47th Primary School of Piraeus

Reporters: The Learners of Grades 6a and 6b

Editor: Helen Liakou, English teacher

Welcome to our 1st issue!

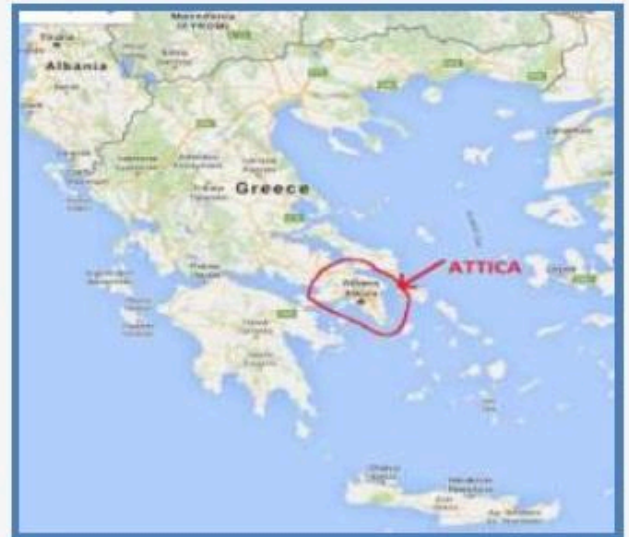
Welcome to our first issue this school year! In this issue we have written about two regions of Greece: Attica and Crete. We learnt so many things during the course of this issue and we hope you enjoy reading it! Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all!

ATTICA

'Location of Attica' by Nefeli Kavvada

Situated on the eastern edge of Central Greece, Attica region covers about 3.808 square kilometres. Apart from Athens, within the region there are the cities of Piraeus, Elefsis, Megara, Lavrion and Marathon, a small part of Peloponnese and the islands of Salamis, Aegina, Poros, Hydra, Spetses, Kythira and Antikythira. About 3.750.000 people live in the region with more than 95% being residents of the metropolitan area of Athens.

It is the most densely populated region of Greece, since Athens, which is the capital of Greece, gathers 1/3 of the population, that is to say 3.090.508 inhabitants, according to 2011 census.



'Ancient History' by Catherine Marinou

During ancient times, the Athenians boasted about being the first inhabitants of the region who had not moved to Attica from another place.

During the Mycenaean period, the Atticans lived in autonomous rural communities. Later, these small local communities lost their independence and succumbed to the central government in Athens, as a result of reforms.

These reforms led to the creation of 'demos' which is the Greek word for municipality and 'polis', the Greek equivalent for the city.





'The Acropolis of Athens'

by Angie Athanasiou

The acropolis (the word *acropolis* literally means in Greek "upper city") is a settlement, especially a citadel, built upon an area of elevated ground - frequently a hill with precipitous sides, chosen for purposes of defence. In many parts of the world, acropolis became the nuclei of large cities of classical antiquity. The most famous example is the

Acropolis of Athens, which by reason of its historical associations and the several famous buildings erected upon it (most notably the Parthenon), is known as the Acropolis.

'The Acropolis Museum' by Bill Chatziioannou

The Acropolis Museum is an archaeological museum focused on the findings of the archaeological site of the Acropolis of Athens. The museum was built to house every artifact found on the rock and on its feet, from the Greek Bronze Age to Roman and Byzantine Greece. It also lies on the archaeological site of Makrygianni and the ruins of a part of Roman and early Byzantine Athens.

The museum was founded in 2003, while the organization of the museum was established in 2008. It opened to the public on June 20, 2009. Nearly 4000 objects are exhibited over an area of 14000 square metres.



'The most important museums in Attica'

by Nefeli Gkoufa

Apart from the Acropolis museum, many other museums are situated in Attica. The most important of them are:

The National Archaeological Museum of Athens

It was founded in 1889 and is one of the most important museums in the world. In the museum there are findings from all the places of ancient Greece and the Greek world, including statues, vases, jewellery, sculptures and weapons. Among the most significant items is the golden mask of Agamemnon and other treasures.

The Historical museum of Athens

It used to be the old Parliament of Greece. The buildings became the National Historical museum of modern Greece in 1962. Among the exhibits are items of modern Greek history from the revolution of 1821 until the second world war.

Athens city museum

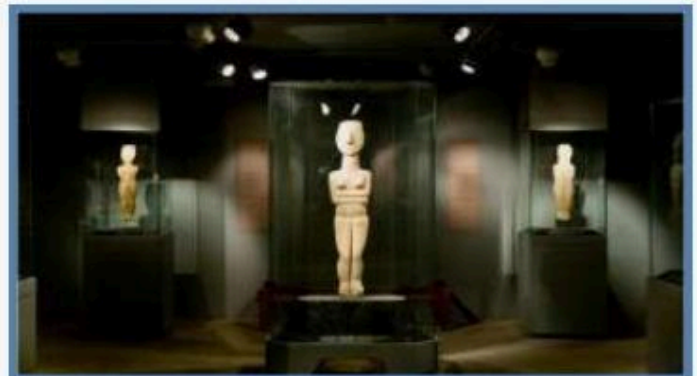
It is about the modern history of Athens from the time that Athens became the capital of Greece. It has many paintings and individual collections.

The Goulandris museum of Cycladic and Ancient Greek art.

It's about Cycladic civilization, exhibiting miniatures and other objects of the same period.

The Benaki museum

Among its exhibits are various works of art and paintings, books, byzantine icons and other objects.





'Entertainment in Attica' by Nefeli Gkoufa

Entertainment is a form of activities that holds the attention and interest of or gives pleasure to people. There are a lot of such activities in Attica. During the day, new style cafés like Starbucks and other international places of this kind are packed with young people. Most places are around the Athens' University, Kolonaki, Plaka and Monastiraki, the most famous places that you can see if you are on an Athens' sightseeing tour. The visitor can visit local festivals which include music and dance. For families with children, a good idea is a visit to the 'Attica Zoo' which hosts many species of animals from Europe, Africa and Asia. Also there are a lot of cinemas and theatres that you definitely have to check out. There are many cafeterias and music bars buzzing with young people until the early morning hours.

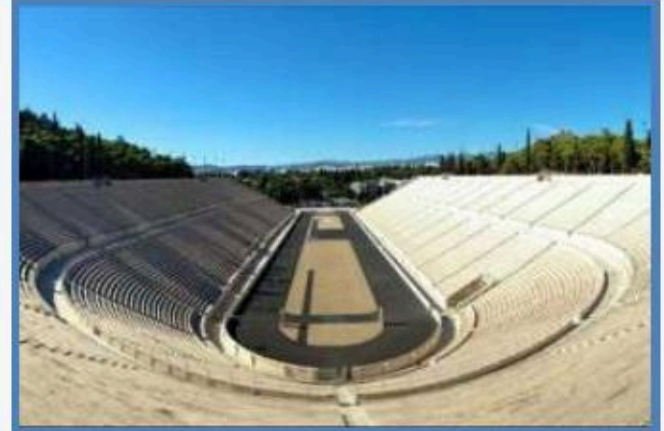
'Places to visit in Attica' by Nefeli Kavvada

Plaka

Plaka is built on top of the residential areas of the ancient town of Athens. It is known as 'Neighbourhood of the Gods' due to its proximity to the Acropolis and its many archaeological sites.

Panathenaic Stadium (Kalimarmaro)

This stadium hosted the first modern Olympic Games in 1896. Reconstructed from the remains of an ancient Greek stadium, it is the only one in the world built entirely of marble (from Mount Penteli) and is one of the oldest in the world.



Temple of Olympian Zeus

The Temple of Olympian Zeus, also known as the *Olympeion* or *Columns of the Olympians Zeus*, is a colossal ruined temple in the centre of Athens, built in the 6th century BC and dedicated to Zeus, king of the Olympian Gods.

Zappeion

The Zappeion is a building in the National Gardens of Athens, in the heart of the city. It is generally used for meetings and ceremonies, both official and private.



'Music in Attica' by Stevie Kouveli

Music of ancient Greece was a major part of ancient theatre where musical instruments such as the flute, the lyre and the guitar were used. Music was an important part of ancient Greek culture as musical studies started at the age of 6.

'Products of Attica' by Christina Charatse

Attica, being overpopulated has limited space for cultivated products. The most famous of its products is the wine from the vineyards and wineries of 'Mesogia', a region of eastern Attica.

CRETE

'Location of Crete'

by Konstantinos Kondilis

Crete is the largest and most populous of the Greek islands and the fifth largest island in the Mediterranean sea after Sicily, Sardinia, Cyprus and Corsica.

Crete forms a significant part of the economy and cultural heritage of Greece, while retaining its own local cultural traits.



'History of Crete' by Chara Alopoudi

The history of Crete goes back to the 7th millennium BC, preceding the ancient Minoan civilization by more than four millennia. The Minoan civilisation was the first civilisation in Europe and the first, in Europe, to build a palace.

After the Minoan civilisation was devastated by the Thera eruption, Crete developed an Ancient Greek-influenced organisation of city states, then successively became part of the Roman Empire, the Byzantine Empire, the Venetian Republic, the Ottoman Empire, an autonomous state and the modern state of Greece.

'Sights of Crete' by Dimitra Bimpou & Panagiotis Karagiannis

Phaestos:

Phaestos has the second most important palatial city after Knossos. It's 63 km away from Iraklio with panoramic view of the Messara Plain and mountain Psiloritis.

Knossos:

It is the largest bronze Age archaeological site of Crete and is considered Europe's oldest city. The first settlement dates to about 7000 BC. The first palace dates to 1900 BC.

Samaria Gorge

The Samaria Gorge is a national Park of Greece since 1965 on the island of Crete - a major tourist attraction of the island - and a World's Biosphere Reserve. The gorge is in southwest Crete in the regional unit of Chania.

Heraklion Archaeological Museum

One of the most important museums in Greece. Here are assembled almost all of the finds from the Minoan era.

Other museums worth visiting are:

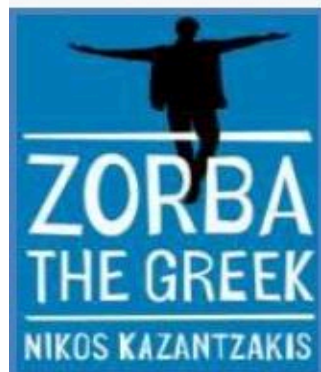
Heraklion Historical Museum, Agios Nikolaos Archaeological Museum and Chania Archaeological Museum.



'Tourism of Crete' by Dimitris Dainas & John Protopsaltis

Crete is one of the most popular holiday destinations in Greece. Today, the island's tourism infrastructure caters to all tastes, including a very wide range of accommodation; the island luxury hotels with their complete facilities, swimming pools, sports and recreation, smaller family-owned apartments, camping facilities and others. Visitors reach the island via two international airports in Heraklion and Chania and a smaller one in Sitia, or by boat to the main ports of Heraklion, Chania, Rethimno, Agios Nikolaos and Sitia. Popular tourist attractions include archaeological sites and the Palm Beach of Vai (prefecture of Lasithi), which is the largest natural palm forest in Europe (5000 palm trees) with azure waters

and golden sand. Other magnificent beaches can be found on the coasts of the prefecture of Lasithi such as Makrigrailos, Istros, Pahia Ammos or the superb white sandy beaches on the islet of Hrisi.



'The culture of Crete' by Paraskevi Golfi

Crete has its own distinctive 'Mantinades' poetry. The island is known for its 'Mantinades'-based music and has many indigenous dances, the most noted being the 'Pentozali'. Cretan authors have made important contributions to Greek literature throughout the modern period; major names include Vikentios Kornaros, creator of the 17th century epic romance 'Erotokritos', and, in the 20th century, Nikos Kazantzakis. In the Renaissance, Crete was the home of the Cretan School of icon painting, which influenced El Greco and through him subsequent European painting. Crete is also famous for its traditional cuisine. The nutritional value of the Cretan cuisine is often mentioned by epidemiologists as one of the best examples of the

Cretans are fiercely proud of their islands and costumes, and men often wear elements of traditional dress in everyday life: knee-high black riding boots ('stivania'), 'vraka' breeches tucked into knee-high boots, black shirt and black headdress consisting of a large scarf worn wrapped around the head or draped on the shoulders ('sariki'). Men often grow large mustaches as a mark of masculinity.

'Customs of Crete' *by Maritina Analambidaki & Fani Markezini*

A very important sector of the cultural heritage of a country are the manners, customs and traditions of its people. These are closely linked and complement each other. When customs are constantly repeated from generation to generation traditions are created.

Wedding

The groom wears the traditional Cretan costume and the bride a wedding dress. Before the wedding the friends of the groom go to his house and get him dressed. The same happens with the bride. Parents and relatives sing them different traditional songs and they give the people sweets and 'raki' (a local drink). Both the groom and the bride go to church escorted by traditional music. After the wedding, the bride's mother in law gives them honey with nuts so that their life is sweet. Also the groom has a traditional piece of clothing on his shoulder.

Baptism

Before the baptism, they go to church and the priest blesses the child. After the baptism, they give away a sweet called 'diples' and they prepare a reception full of traditional music, dances and foods.

Engagement

At the engagement, parents and relatives give the couple jewellery made of gold and money. Then they celebrate the engagement by dancing traditional music and singing traditional songs.



'Music of Crete' *by Stelios Gournikis*

The music of Crete is a traditional form of Greek folk music, also called 'Kritika'. Although the lyra is the dominant instrument of the genre, it is accompanied by the laouto and sometimes the mandolin, the oud and the askomandoura. Like much of Greek folk music, Cretan music is closely related to dance, with many of the common traditional melodies corresponding directly with Cretan dances like 'Syrtos' and the 'Sousta'.



'Crete's products & foods'

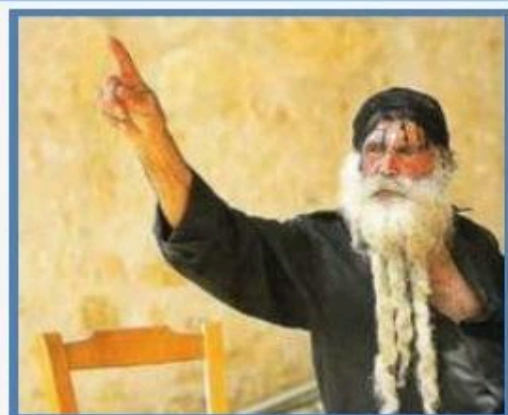
by Maria Bimbou & Angela Georgousi

Crete has some of the best products. Some of them are olive oil, honey, raisins, cheese, herbs and rusks. It also has tsikoudia, handmade soups, organic products, molasses, biscuits, breadsticks, granola bars, sugar-free and gluten-free products and many more.

Crete has various foods well known for their deliciousness such as olives, salads, bread, pasta, pies, vegetables, greens, soups, legumes, meat, snails, fish and sweets.

'The people of Crete' *by Jeniffer Muka*

The inhabitants of Crete are known for their quirky character. They love strangers, people are pleasant, cheerful and hospitable. True to their glorious turbulent history, possessed by a strong desire for freedom and independence which is reflected in all aspects of their daily lives. Intense character in combination with close family ties, often lead to exaggerated perhaps events like the notorious 'vendetta', which is the dispute between different families that can be transferred through generations. The Cretans retain their local customs and they live mainly from agriculture, livestock, trade and tourism.



MY COUNTRY, GREECE

School name : 18th Elementary school of Kalamata

Editor : Ms Nancy, English teacher

Reporters : Alex, Chrysanthi, Evi, Jenny, Joanna, Konstandina, Mary, Angel,
Jim, Kostas, Lucas, Nick Ch., Nick K., Socrates L., Socrates S., Spyros (6th Grade students)



GREECE

by Nick K., Socrates L. & Lucas

Greece is a historical country, the birthplace of democracy and the Olympic Games. Thousands of tourists visit it every summer because it's a beautiful country. Everybody who visits Greece wants to come back again one day. We love it and like living here because Greece is the best country in the world.

by Kostas, Jim, Joanna, Nick Ch. & Konstandina

Greece is in southeastern Europe. It is in the Balkan Peninsula. It borders Albania, Bulgaria and FYROM to the north and Turkey to the east.

It is between the Aegean Sea to the east and the Ionian Sea to the west.

Athens is the biggest city in Greece and the capital of Greece.

Thessaloniki, Patras, Kavala, Larissa, Heraklion, Volos, Ioannina, Rhodes, Serres and Kalamata are some of the big cities.



The Greek flag



[The Greeks love going to local fairs, eating, drinking and dancing](#)

by Angel and Spyros

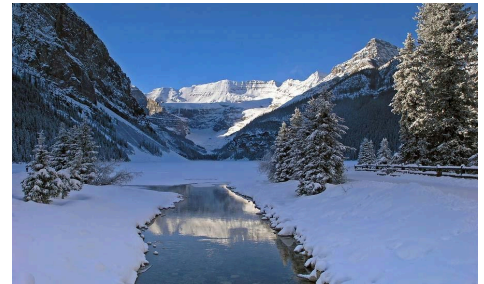
Greece has 11 million people. There are many immigrants in Greece from Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Georgia, Russia and Ukraine. The Greeks are friendly, hospitable and outgoing people.



Lovely islands and sea

by Alex, Mary and Konstantina

The climate in Greece is mild. In the winter it is often wet and warm and in the summer dry and hot. In the western side of Greece the climate is wetter and colder because of the Pindus mountain.



Some lovely mountains, too!

by Jenny, Evi, Chrysanthi & Mary

[Greece](#) is mountainous but it has many islands (more than 2000). Greece has the peninsula of the Peloponnese in the south where our city [Kalamata](#) is situated. Our country is surrounded by sea everywhere. Actually, it has the tenth longest coastline in the world.

SIGHTS IN OUR AREA (southern Peloponnese)

Diros cave by Jim & Kostas

It is found 90 km from our city, Kalamata (about a two-hour drive by car). There are three caves with spectacular stalactites and stalagmites and there is a river in the caves that you can travel by boat. It's a unique experience.



Diros cave

Ancient Messene by Socrates L.

Messene is a significant ancient city in terms of size, form, and state of preservation. It has much to offer from sanctuaries and public buildings to imposing fortifications, houses and tombs. It takes about an hour to get there by car.



Ancient Messene

Monemvasia by Joanna

The Castle Town of Monemvasia is among the most impressive places in Greece. Located on the south eastern side of Peloponnese, this huge sea rock is not visible from the mainland. You can reach Monemvasia by boat. Up to a point you can go by car and then on foot following a path. This is how the name came out, meaning single passage. It takes more than two and a half hours to get there from Kalamata.



Monemvasia

The Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassae by Socrates S.

It is an Ancient Greek temple about one and a half hour away from Kalamata, known for its architecture. It is dedicated to the god of healing. A 31 meter long frieze from the temple has been transported to the British Museum in London.



Apollo Epicurius

Mystras by Evi

Mystras is an archaeological site 55 km away from Kalamata, in the region of Laconia. The Castle Town of Mystras was very strong in the Byzantine times and in the last decades of the Byzantine period it was the second most important town after Constantinople. On top of the hill, there is the Palace of the Despots and several Byzantine churches. Below the castle, there is a new village with hotels. There are also many trekking paths, leading to beautiful spots.



Mystras

Greece at a glance

by Nick Ch., Mary, Konstandina & Alex

Size: about 60000 km²

Capital: Athens

Population: about 11 million people

Form of government: Parliamentary republic

Language: Greek (it is the oldest language in Europe)

Major religion: Orthodox Christian



Currency: euro

Agriculture: wheat, corn, barley, olives, tomatoes, wine, tobacco, potatoes, beef, dairy products

Industries: tourism, food and tobacco processing (one of the biggest Greek tobacco companies is in our city), textiles, chemicals, mining, petroleum

GREEK RECIPES

Cretan Dakos (Tomato, cheese Rusk salad)

Ingredients

2 barley rusks (any kind of rusk is suitable)

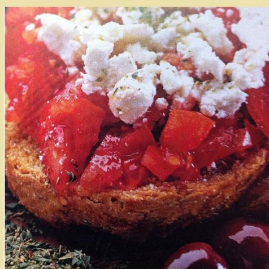
2 large tomatoes

250 gr. Peta cheese cubed

10-12 black olives

4 tablespoons olive oil

1/2 teaspoon oregano



Procedure

Put the rusks just for a second under running water. Place them at the bottom of a bowl. Cut the tomatoes in cubes and reserve their juice. Add the tomato cubes and the juice over the rusks. Add the Peta cheese, the olives, the olive oil and the oregano. Let it stand for 10-15 minutes and serve.

by Athena & Alex



by Alexandra



Stevia-Dimitra

Merry Christmas



Pork Souvlaki with Pita and Tzatziki.

Ingredients



- For the marinade
- 1 small red onion finely chopped
 - 2 garlic cloves, minced
 - 4 tablespoons fresh lemon juice
 - 2 tablespoons red wine vinegar
 - 2 teaspoons oregano
 - salt and pepper.

Directions

- Mix all of the marinade ingredients together in a small bowl.
- Add pork meat cut in cubes.
- Place the bowl with the pork and the marinade in the refrigerator for at least 2 hours.
- Then thread the pork cubes onto skewers and grill for about 8-12 minutes until the meat is brown on all sides and cooked through.
- Grill the pitas until slightly browned on both sides about 1 minute per side.
- To serve, cut the pitas quarters place them on a plate, lay the souvlaki on top and place 2 tablespoons of tzatziki on the side.

Tzatziki (Cucumber-yoghurt sauce)

Vasiliki

- #### Ingredients
- 1 cucumber
 - 3 cloves garlic, minced
 - 1/2 cup olive oil
 - 500gr yoghurt
 - salt and pepper
 - some olives



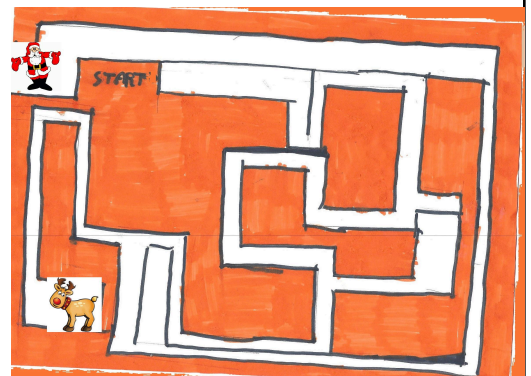
Procedure

- Grate the cucumber and put it in a strainer to drain. Press a little with your palms if needed.
- Mix the cucumber, the garlic, the yoghurt, the olive oil and some salt and pepper.
- Refrigerate for at least 1-2 hours so that flavours can marry. To serve garnish with some olives.



by Kostas

It looks as if Santa has trouble finding his reindeer...



by Stevia

It also seems that Santa has parked his sleigh in our school!!



SWEET CHRISTMAS RECIPES

Honey Christmas Cookies (Melomakarona) Ingredients

- 3 cups pure olive oil
- 8 cups flour
- 1 cup fresh orange juice
- 1/2 cup brandy
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 tablespoons cinnamon and clove powder
- 5-6 tablespoons baking powder
- A pinch of salt

For the Syrup

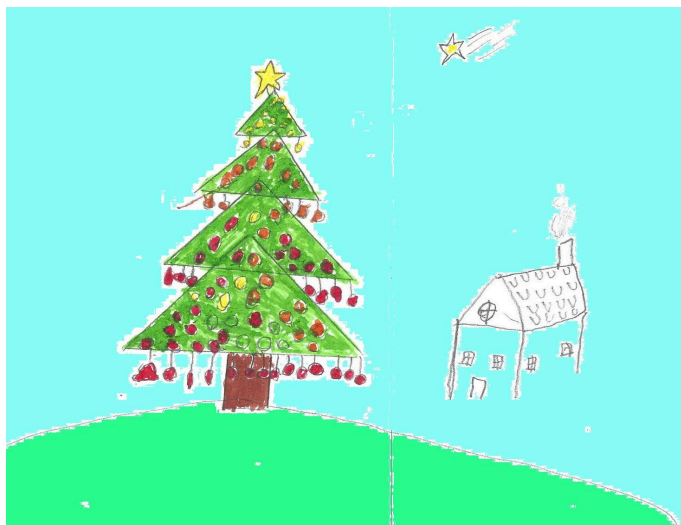
- 1 cup honey
- 1/2 cup water
- 1/2 cup sugar



Directions

- Add all the ingredients in a bowl and mix them well together. The dough must feel oily.
- Form oval cookies and put them in a pan. Do not butter the pan.
- Bake for about 30 minutes.
- When they're cold enough prepare the syrup as follows: Boil the honey, water and sugar for 5-6 minutes. Put the melomakarona in the hot syrup for about 15-20 seconds, drain them and then wrap them in the walnuts mixed with cinnamon.

recipe by Nick, Aphrodite, Georgia, Ektoras



drawing by Ektoras

Kourabiedes (Christmas almond-butter cookies)

Ingredients

- 250 gr. Cow's milk butter at room temperature
- 70 gr. icing sugar
- 1 1/2 tablespoons vanilla extract
- 65 gr. almonds chopped and roasted
- 200 gr icing sugar for coating
- 265 gr flour



Procedure

In a bowl add the butter and icing sugar and beat for 20 minutes until you get a creamy and light mixture. Add the vanilla and beat for a minute. Add the chopped almonds to the beaten butter and mix for a few seconds. Add the flour and mix again until it is just incorporated. You should have a fluffy dough hot a firm one. Shape into balls. Bake the Kourabiedes for 17-20 minutes until they get a light golden colour. When they cool, coat them all over with

recipe by Micaela

... and an Xmas wordsearch puzzle!

X	A	T	Q	L	F	Z	U	G	V	E	G	J	G	L	M	X
B	Y	V	R	M	G	A	Y	H	W	F	A	J	K	M	O	O
C	Z	V	T	W	H	B	X	I	X	X	G	B	K	L	N	U
D	A	N	O	O	I	C	Y	J	Y	J	C	L	M	O	Q	R
H	B	X	V	P	J	O	Z	P	Z	K	O	W	N	P	M	A
I	C	Y	W	Q	K	E	A	R	E	I	N	D	E	G	R	B
J	O	Z	S	R	L	F	O	E	A	L	E	D	O	C	A	I
K	L	M	T	C	H	R	I	S	T	M	A	S	T	R	E	E
A	G	G	K	L	M	N	O	E	P	P	K	Q	R	S	T	U
B	F	V	W	Z	X	W	W	K	L	M	T	R	O	O	E	
C	G	S	C	H	R	I	S	T	M	A	S	O	Q	R	P	R
D	J	M	O	K	A	C	A	K	E	Z	L	P	A	K	S	U
V	W	K	R	A	B	C	D	G	L	I	E	L	N	P	R	T
A	D	L	S	D	E	F	T	S	O	K	I	M	O	Q	S	U
B	Q	M	T	V	W	X	A	W	M	Z	G	A	B	C	D	E
C	S	N	V	F	G	S	C	I	A	K	H	L	M	N	O	P
Q	V	P	O	Q	R	S	L	T	K	U	V	W	X	W	Z	A
B	S	T	C	E	F	G	A	J	A	I	K	L	M	N	O	P
Q	R	S	J	S	T	O	U	R	P	S	T	U	V	W	X	W
T	K	G	I	H	G	F	S	E	O	D	C	B	A	L	Z	O
B	E	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	N	F	L	U	O	P	Q	
A	F	E	S	T	I	V	E	T	A	B	L	E	H	I	G	X
K	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

WORDS

- CHRISTMAS TREE
- PRESENT
- MELOMAKARONA
- FESTIVE TABLE
- CHRISTMAS
- KOURABIEDES
- SANTA CLAUS
- REINDEER
- SLEIGH

Georgia

John

My Country: Greece

School name : 8th Primary School of Pyrgos, Lampeti <http://8dim-pyrgou.ilei.sch.gr/autosch/joomla15/>
Editor : Sophia Kouzouli, English teacher
Reporters : Demi, Maririki, Nick T., Akis, George and Jim (5th Graders)
Stacy, Theodora, Tasos, Nick V., George, Kevin and Eric (6th Graders)

Western Greece: *Pyrgos, Ileia - Patras, Achaia - Mesologgi, Aitoloakarnania*

The Ionian Islands

Crete

Our prefecture, Ileia, is part of the region of Western Greece.



By Demi: Ileia

The capital of Ileia prefecture is Pyrgos. On the west it borders the Ionian Sea. There are a lot of beaches. Some of them are Zaharo, Kaiafas, Tholo, Kakovatos, Giannitsohori, Niohori and Biskinokampos. In the end of the 19th century the German architect, Ernst Ziller, built the beautiful Old Market in Pyrgos.



By Theodora

In Ileia you can visit Ancient Olympia, 17km away from Pyrgos. One of the tourist attractions is the port Katakolo. The summers are hot and dry and the winters are rainy and cold.



The products of Ileia are meat and dairy products from sheep, goats and cows and fish. Also there is olive oil, grapes, fruit and vegetables

The Ionian Islands

By Nick T.

Sights: The old Fortress of Corfu, the Angelokastro in Corfu also called Castello,

- Bahali and the castle in Zakynthos,
- The Stone Carved Cisterns, a historical sight in Paxos Island which is water reservoirs carved on the rocks as rainwater collectors

Tourist Attractions:

- Pontikonisi, Achilleion and Mon Repos in Corfu
- The Waterfall of Nadir in Lefkada island
- Melissani Cave and Katavothres in Kefalonia Island
- The National Marine Park in Zakynthos.

Climate

- Annual average high temperature is 21,8 °C.
- Annual average low temperature is 13.9 °C
- 103 days with precipitation per year.

Must see: Every year at Easter on Holy Saturday, at 11 o'clock just, the bells announce the "morning Resurrection" Corfiot people throw ceramic pots off windows and balconies.

Products : olive oil, wines, honey, liqueur, meat, cheese and legumes

Employment: People are fishermen, breeders and farmers

The European Schools Newspaper *1st issue:Dec. 2015*



The old Fortress in Corfu



Melissani Cave in Kefalonia



8th Primary School of Pyrgos

By Jim

The **Ionian Islands** are also called the **Heptanese** or Eptanisa, i.e. "the Seven Islands", includes many smaller islands as well as the seven principal ones.

The biggest are Kerkyra usually known as Corfu in English, Paxi also known as Paxos, Lefkada.

Ithaki known as Ithaca, Kefalonia, and Kythira. Some of the **tourist attractions** are: The symbol of Kerkyra is the Achilleon which was the palace of princess Sissi. Agios Dionisios (St.Denis) is the biggest celebration of Zakynthos. It is one of the most **important events** on the island and it takes place on the 24th August. Also, the beautiful sandy beaches in Lagana bay are the nesting places of the sea turtle Caretta. The **climate** is Mediterranean with long spells of sunshine all through the year.

In Eptanisa there is also **the seismic Arc** of the Ionian Sea.

The **products** of the Ionian Islands are oranges, lemons, wine, olive oil, pasteli-sesame sweets and *Corfu kumquat*. People in the Ionian Seas are farmers, fishermen, marine jobs, tourism **jobs**.



kumquat



By Stacy

In **Zakynthos** there are many sights such as the statue of Dionysios Solomos, the Cultural Center of Zakynthos, the Byzantine Museum, the Church of Saint Nikolaos On the Mole and Solomos Square. The **climate** of Zakynthos is mild Mediterranean with a lot of rain from November to January and great sunshine throughout the year. The capital city of Zakynthos is Zakynthos. Zakynthos **produces** olives, citrus fruit and raisins. The **residents** deal with agricultural production, shipping and farming Also, there are caretta-caretta turtles.



In **Ithaca** there are many sights such as the bust of Odysseus. The **climate** is Mediterranean. During the winter months there is continuous and heavy rain while in the summer there is drought. Rain usually starts in



September and then there are storms. The **residents** work with agriculture, farming, trade and tourism. They **produce** quince, sweet arbutus and pears, jams, honey, sage, beverages, cheese and meat.

The Greek mythology says that Ithaca was the place of origin and residence of Odysseus.

Patras in Achaia

By Tasos

The capital of Achaia is Patras

Some very **important sights** are: Psila Alonia square, the Apollo Theatre, the Achaia Clauss winery, the Medieval Castle of Ovia, the Agia Lavra Monastery, the Monastery of the Big

cave, the Holy Church of Pantokrator (a Byzantine church) and the Roman Odeon.

Beautiful **tourist attractions** are Aigio, the town of Akrata, Diakofto, Lakopetra, Letohi and Kalavryta.

The **Patras Carnival** is the largest event of its kind in Greece.

The climate is Mediterranean, temperate with mild winters and dry summers.



Mesologgi, Aitoloakarnania

By Akis

Mesologgi is at the west of Greece in Aitoloakarnania.

There are many **beautiful places to see**, like the Tomb of Lord Byron, the big Lake of Aitoliko and many trees.

It's a small town of about 15.000 people who live there. The winter weather is cold but during spring and summer the weather is very hot. It's famous for its fish and its walls and gates.



Crete



By George



Knossos' Palace and Moni Arkadiou in Heraklion, the Port of Chania, the Samaria Gorge, Europe's largest gorge in Chania, the Palm Forest of Vai in Agios Nikolaos (St. Nikolaos) are important **sights** of the island. The beach of Elafonisi is one of the most



beautiful **tourist attractions**. The **climate** is Mediterranean, warm and temperate.

The **products** of Crete are olive oil, wine, cheese and the traditional alcohol drink “raki”. **People** are beekeepers, breeders, farmers, olive oil producers and traders of souvenirs.

By George G.

In Crete you can see many **sights** but one of them which is really beautiful is the Minoan Palace. One of the most famous **tourist attractions** in Rethymnon is the Castle Fortezza.

The **climate** is too hot in summer and cold in winter.

Something special in Crete that everyone loves is the beautiful sea and the small streets of Rethymno.

The **products** that you will see everywhere in Crete is raki, a drink made by the Cretan people.

In the summer it is easy to find a **job** in Crete because there are a lot of hotels.



We hope you can visit these places and see how beautiful they are!

Happy New Year 2016!

5th and 6th graders of the 8th Primary School of Pyrgos

MY COUNTRY

CEIP LAZARILLO DE TORMES (SALAMANCA – SPAIN)

Reporters: 5th and 6th grade students

Editor: Cristina Díaz



Spain is located at the Iberian Peninsula – together with Portugal – in the southwest of Europe. In the north Spain borders on France and Andorra, with the Pyrenees as a natural frontier; in the west on Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean; in the south on Morocco and in the east on the Mediterranean Sea.

Moreover, the Balearic Islands – Mallorca, Menorca and Ibiza – in the Mediterranean Sea, the Canary Islands in the Atlantic Ocean close to the Moroccan coast and the two autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla, located in northern Africa, are Spanish territory.

Spain is divided into seventeen autonomous communities and two autonomous cities. Each autonomous community is subdivided into a different number of provinces. For example: Salamanca is one of the nine provinces of the autonomous community of Castile and Leon.



The official language in Spain is Spanish or Castilian, though there are other co-official languages in some autonomous communities: Catalan in Catalonia (in the northeast), Galician in Galicia (in the northwest) and Basque in the Basque Country (in the north). Visitors travelling to these areas do not need to know these languages to be able to communicate but if you want to work or study there you may need them.

GENERAL DATA

- **Population:** Over 46 million inhabitants (It is the 5th European country in population)
- **Capital City:** Madrid
- **Form of Government:** Constitutional Monarchy
- **Head of State:** King Felipe VI
- **Currency:** Euro

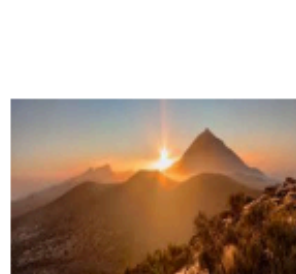


Subtropical	Atlantic	Continental	Mediterranean	Mountain
Regions closer to equator	Coastal regions next to the Atlantic Ocean	Interior regions of Spain	Regions closer to the Mediterranean Sea	Regions more than 1500 m. above the sea
Not much rains	Lot of rain all year	Not much rains	Rains in autumn (sometimes, very heavy)	Lot of rain and snow in winter
High temperatures all the year	Mild temperatures all the year	Extreme temperatures (very hot in summer and very cold in winter)	High temperatures in summer and autumn Mild temperatures in spring and winter	Very low temperatures in winter Cool in summer
Canary Islands	North of Spain	Interior of Spain	South and East of Spain	Mountain Zones

In Spain there are different CLIMATES:

- an **oceanic climate** in the northwest.
- a **continental climate** in the interior regions.
- a **Mediterranean climate** in the southeast
- a **subtropical climate** in the Canary Islands
- a **mountain climate** regions 1500m above the sea (e.g. the Cantabrian mountain range)

All these climates make **landscapes** in Spain extremely varied, some of them are almost desert-like and others are green and fertile. Moreover, there are long coasts: in the east, from the Pyrenees to Gibraltar, along the Mediterranean Sea, and in the west along the Atlantic Ocean and the Cantabrian Sea.





What do people from other countries know about Spain?

PAELLA



It is a Spanish rice dish which includes vegetables, meats and seafood seasoned with saffron, although it has other spices depending on the recipe and the area in Spain it comes from.

Traditionally, paella is associated to Valencia (Spain) and it is cooked in a special pan called 'paella pan', which is round with a flat bottom.



BULLFIGHTING



Bullfighting is a Spanish tradition where a bullfighter in a colourful and bright suit fights several bulls in a *corrida*, which is divided in different parts. To do so bullfighters mainly use their capes and bullfighting swords.

However, it is a controversial issue as not everyone in Spain likes bullfighting. There some regions where inhabitants are asking their regional governments to forbid them.

FLAMENCO



Flamenco is a genuine southern Spanish art.

It exists in three forms: there are flamenco singers, flamenco dancers and flamenco guitarists. When they appear all together on stage they are a flamenco venue.

Not everyone in Spain likes flamenco or knows how to sing, dance or play the guitar.

Flamenco artists: Camarón de la Isla, Paco de Lucía or Enrique Morente, among many others.

Spain is more than flamenco, bullfighting and paella.

Here you are some of the most important festivals we celebrate in different parts of our country:

CARNIVAL (February)

It is popular in all the country although the best ones are in Santa Cruz de Tenerife and in Cádiz.



FALLAS (19th March)

It is an outstanding festival celebrated in Valencia in which big sculptures called 'fallas' compete to avoid being burnt.



HOLLY WEEK

It is a religious event which celebrates the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. There are several services and processions in every city, although it is really special in some of them such as Seville.



'FERIA DE ABRIL'

In April, in Seville, there is an entire week of singing, dancing and eating, together with parades of carriages on their way to the bullring 'La Maestranza'.



'EL ROCÍO'

A popular event of religious origin which consists on a pilgrimage to the village El Rocío in the province of Huelva. This pilgrimage is not too solemn or serious, flamenco and wine are indispensable components and thousands of people travel there each year.

SAN FERMINES (7th July)

It is an annual celebration in the city of Pamplona (Navarre) mostly known for its daily runnings of the Bulls in the morning. It lasts for one week.



LA TOMATINA

Buñol, a little town next to Valencia, hosts every year this festival on the last Wednesday of August. Everyone throws tomatoes to each other while they are provided with more tomatoes.



NATIONAL DAY (12th October)

It is a national Holiday which commemorates the anniversary of Christopher Columbus' first arrival in America. It is celebrated in a special way in Zaragoza as the city celebrates the patron saint's festival on that date.

Lately, Spaniards are well – known for our sportive achievements.

Don't you know all these Spanish sportmen and sportwomen?

FOOTBALL



Iker Casillas is a Spanish football player. His playing position is goalkeeper. He has played for Real Madrid FC and is currently playing for FC Porto. He is the captain of the Spain National Football Team

BASKETBALL



Pau Gasol is a Spanish basketball player. He plays for the Chicago Bulls of the National Basketball Association (NBA). He has won an NBA championship with the Lakers, his former team. He played with the Spanish basketball team at the 2004, 2008 and 2012 Summer Olympics

TENNIS



Rafa Nadal is a Spanish professional tennis player who has won 14 Grand Slam single titles, 9 at the French Open, 2 at Wimbledon and the US Open and one at the Australian Open. He has been ranked number one in the world. He is part of the Spain Davis Cup team and has won the cup four times.

MOTO GP



Marc Márquez is a Spanish Grand Prix motorcycle road racer and former MotoGP world champion. He is one of the four riders who have won world championship titles in different categories. He is the youngest Spanish rider to take a pole position or a podium in a motorcycle racing world championship.

F1



Fernando Alonso is a Spanish Formula One racing driver and a double World Champion who is currently racing for McLaren – Honda. Alonso started in karting at the age of 3. When he was 24 years and 58 days, he became the youngest F1 World Drivers' Champion.

SWIMMING



Gema Mengual is a Spanish synchronized swimmer. She has competed at the 2000, 2004 and 2008 Summer Olympics winning several bronze, silver and golden medals.

OUR CHRISTMAS RECIPES

TURKEY IN SAUCE



INGREDIENTS (for 6 people)

- A medium-size turkey
- An onion
- 4 cloves of garlic
- A bay leaf
- A glass of white wine
- Two potatoes

- Olive oil
- Salt

PROCEDURE

1. Pour some oil in a pan and sauté the onion and the garlic.
2. Cut the turkey into pieces, pour it into the pan and sauté.
3. Pour a glass of white wine and a glass of water in the pan and stir until it evaporates.
4. Boil all the ingredients in the pan for half an hour.
5. Pour the potatoes, the bay leaf and the salt in the pan and cook for other half an hour at medium heat.
6. Remove from the stove and wait for 10 minutes before serving it.

By Juan Jiménez (6th grade)

HAKE IN GREEN SAUCE



INGREDIENTS (for 4 people)

- 500g of hake
- 300g of clams
- 3-4 cloves of garlic sliced
- Half onion

- A glass of white wine
- Oil, flour and parsley

PROCEDURE

1. Do a rehash with the garlic and onion slender cut.
2. Pour the white wine and the clams in a pan until they are opened.
3. Pour some flour and parsley to thicken the sauce.
4. Grill the slices of hake and leave them cook form some minutes together with the sauce.

By Carlos D. López (6th grade)

ROAST LAMB



INGREDIENTS (for 6 people)

- A medium-size lamb
- 8 cloves of garlic
- A glass of white wine
- Olive oil

- Salt
- Parsley

PROCEDURE

1. Preheat the oven at 180-220 C degrees.
2. Spread the oil in an oven tray.
3. Put the whole lamb in the tray with the cloves of garlic, the parsley and the salt over it.
4. Roast for 20 minutes. Then, open the oven and pour the glass of white wine over the lamb.
5. Roast for other 40 minutes. Then, turn off the oven and leave the lamb into it for some extra minutes.

By Dámaris Ramírez (6th grade)

WELCOME TO MY
Issue 1 - DECEMBER 2015

"George Tutoveanu" School, Bârlad, Romania

Reporters: 3rd grade learners

Editor: Mrs. Adina Stratulat, primary school teacher

Mrs. Mihaela Teodorescu, English teacher



Authentic, Natural and **Cultural** are the words that presents Romania, a dynamic country rich in history, arts and scenic beauty.

Romania offers countless unique travel experiences that are waiting to be discovered.

A journey of a few hours by car or train can take you from the Danube River to a beautiful, intact, medieval town in Transylvania; from Bucharest - Romania's capital city - to the Black Sea; from Southern Transylvania to Bucovina or Maramures.

Take a step back in time as you visit one of the world's famous painted monasteries in Bucovina, the ancient, hilltop citadel in Sighisoara or an authentic, centuries-old, folkloric village in Maramures.

We look forward to welcoming you to Romania!

The 2nd grade learners will present the most beautiful places, their favourite touristic destinations, from one of the most beautiful countries of Southeast Europe, with outstanding mountains landscapes, extraordinary Black Sea and unique Danube Delta.

We look forward to welcoming you to Romania !

Hello!

My name is Adelina!

I want to present you the Bran Castle, my favorite castle!

Bran Castle is located less than 30 km from town Brasov. He holds at this time Bran museum, museum what is spread over 4 floors of the castle. In a museum are exposed collections of ceramics, furniture, eapons and armor, and castle in the yard wzs a little village museum, with traditional houses in the region aisle Rucar-Bran.



If you want to find out more about this castle, visit his official website: <http://www.bran-castle.com>

Hello!

I'm **Alexandra**. I'd like to present the Merry Cemetery. It sounds strange, but it is true.

The **Merry Cemetery** is a cemetery in the village of Săpânța, Maramureș county, Romania. It is famous for its colourful tombstones with naïve paintings describing, in an original and poetic manner, the persons that are buried there as well as scenes from their lives. The Merry Cemetery became an open-air museum and a national tourist attraction.



The whole Maramureș region is a living “outdoor museum” famous for its unchanged way of life and for its well-preserved wooden villages and churches. It is perhaps one of the better-known regions of Romania – but still not much travelled.

The Maramures wooden churches are remarkable examples of well-preserved religious architecture that emerged from the Orthodox traditions and Gothic style influences.



Barsana Monastery

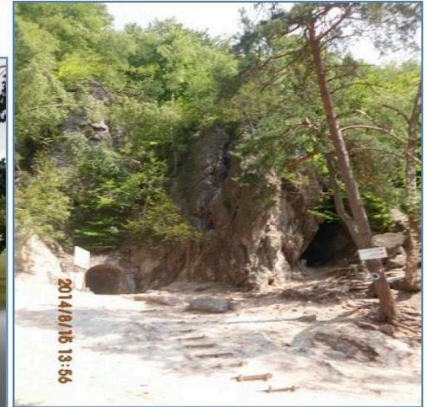
For more information: <http://www.visitmaramures.ro>

Hi!

My name is Vlad.

I like spending my summer holiday at Ciucaş Lake from Tuşnad Spa

Tuşnad Spa is a very nice town in The Eastern Carpathians located in Ciuc Valley, between Harghita and Bodoc Mountains. In the middle of the town there is this small and beautiful lake surrounded by mountains. In picture can be seen a beautiful restaurant (left side) and a spa with swimming pool (right side). Interesting is the fact that this lake was initially a swamp, transformed by man for touristic reasons, using the water of a river.



My best holiday ever was last year, when I visited Puturosu Montain and Saint Ana Lake

Puturosu Montain is a volcanic mountain situated on southern part of Eastern Carpatians. It is made of sediments from Cretaceous Age and is plenty of emanations of gases (mainly sulphur) which give un unpleasant smell in the air. The mountain has also, mineral waters. In image is presented Sulphuric Cave, a room with emanation of sulphuric gas, used by visitors for therapeutically purposes.

Saint Ann Lake is a beautiful volcanic lake, the only one of this type in Romania situated nearby Tuşnad Spa and Puturosu Mountain presented before. It is placed on the bottom of Ciomatu Mountain' s crater and has 7 meter in depth. The lake has no springs the source of water is only the rain. Nearby Saint Ann Lake there is Tinovul Mohoş, a volcanic lake in the past, colmatated by ash from another volcanic eruntion and turned into a swamp. nowadays a protected area as natural reservation.

Hello! My Name is Karina and I love Red Lake

This is the place where I like to go on holiday.

The Red Lake (Lacu Rosu) is a natural storage dam lake and is situated at the foot of Hasmasu Mare Mountains, somewhere near the town Gheorgheni .The lake seems dark and threatening. It is the largest natural mountain lake in Romania

Many tourists have been visiting this area, being attracted by the natural beauty of the lake and by the riches of the fauna and flora. The animals that live in the area are the following: the lynx, the chamois, wolves, stags and wild boars.



Our favourite place for summer is...Black Sea.

Can you imagine another wonderful way of spending your summer holiday?

The **Romanian Black Sea resorts** stretch from the Danube Delta in the north down to the Bulgarian Black Sea Coast in the south, along 275 kilometres of coastline.



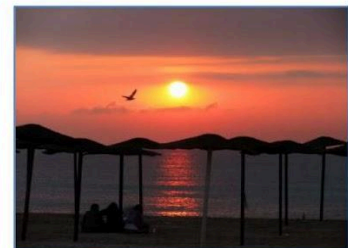
The most important resort is Mamaia, situated north of the city of Constanța on a narrow land slice that separates the Black Sea and Lake Siutghiol. Mamaia is a popular destination in the summer for Romanians and foreign tourists alike as a result of major investments in tourist infrastructure.



Other important resorts have names from Roman and Greek mythology, such as Eforie Nord, Neptun, Venus, Saturn, Jupiter and Olimp.

Other resorts include Eforie Sud, 2 Mai, Cap Aurora.

Costinești is the traditional students' resort, while Vama Veche, in the extreme south bordering Bulgaria, is a fishing village well known for its hippie atmosphere.



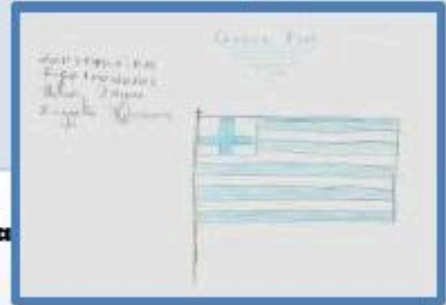
The main cities in the region are Constanța (Romania's largest port), Mangalia, Năvodari and Sulina. In Tulcea County the largest resort is Gura Portiței.



The Romanian Black Sea riviera is served by Constanța Airport which is connected to the main European capitals through charter flights during the summer season.

My Country: Greece

School name : Primary School of Sourpi (blogs.sch.gr/dimsourp)
Editor : Ms Vivi Hamilou
Reporters : 5th grade learners



GREECE

by **Marios Bakos, George Kostoulas, Chris Lagos, Irene Grinia**

THE GREEK FLAG

The Greek flag was officially adopted in 1828 as a flag for use only on boats and ships and as a national flag when flown outside of Greece, for example on embassies. A different flag (white cross on a blue field) was used as a flag within Greece from 1828 until 1969 and from 1975 the current flag became the national flag.

THE POPULATION

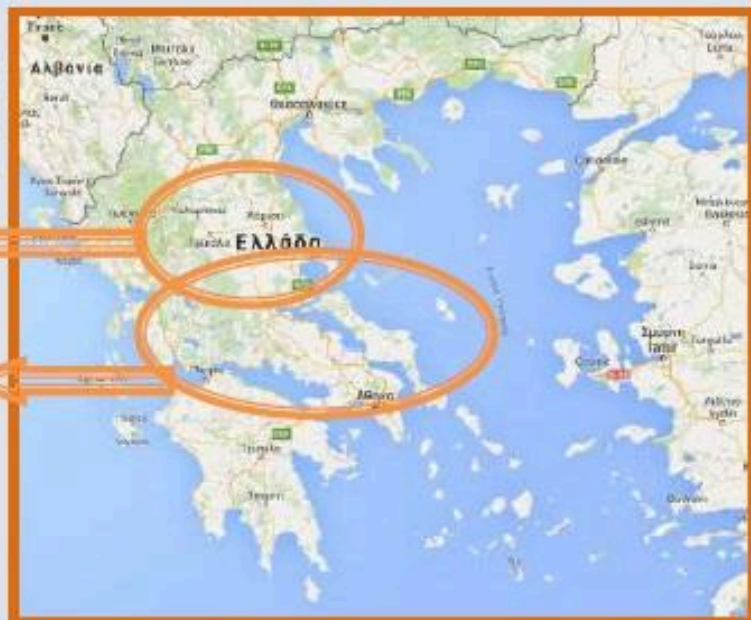
Greece is a small country compared to other countries. The population of Greece is about twelve millions people. Most of the people in Greece are Greeks and they form 94% of the population of the country. There are also many Albanians in Greece (4% of the population). Other nationalities form 2% of the population of the country.



drawing by Helen Lagou,
Evaggelia Vazoura and Kate
Dervissi

Our part for the "Our Country" Issue is dedicated to the regions of Thessaly and Sterea Ellada (Central Greece)! For this issue, we have worked in teams that had been assigned specific parts of the presentation that follows! We hope you will enjoy it as much as we did!

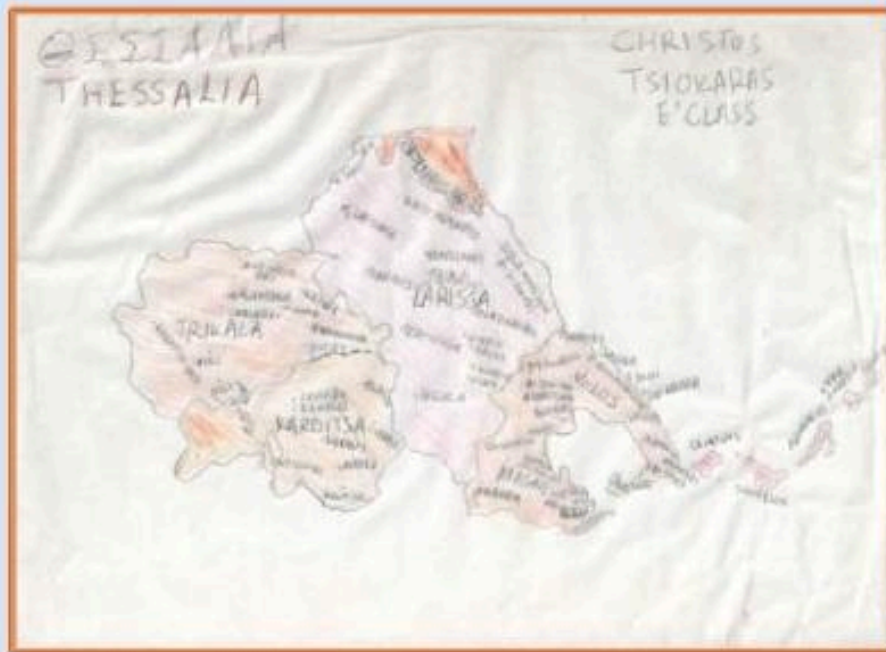
Thessaly
Sterea Ellada



THESSALY

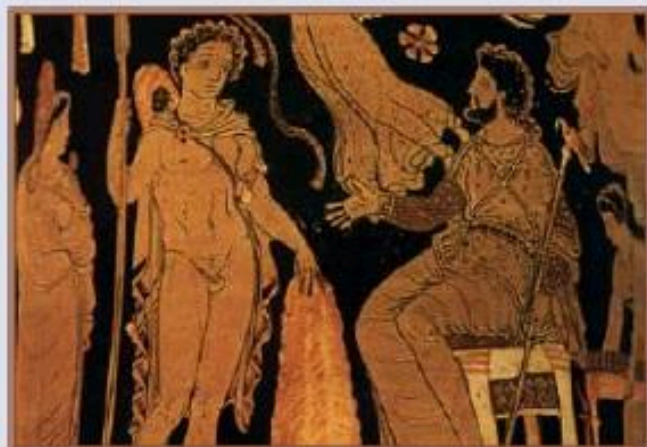
by George Kostoulas, Chris Lagos, George-Marios Bakos

Thessaly is a large region of Greece. It has got the largest plains in the area of Greece. It is surrounded by mountains, valleys and passes. It is divided in four Prefectures: Magnesia, Larissa, Trikala and Karditsa. On the north, you can find the location of the highest Greek mountain, the home of the Gods in the Greek Mythology, Mount Olympus. Penios River is also in Thessaly.



The name Thessaly comes from pastoral residents called "Thessaloi" and they probably come from the Balkans. They are thought to have spoken in early Greek language and had a Greek culture. "Thessaloi" developed an organized composition of aristocratic families with a chief leading them. Jason, in the Greek Mythology, came from Thessaly.

Jason delivers the Golden Fleece to Pelias
(image that appears on an ancient Greek pot and has been scanned and copied from our school History book)



SIGHTS IN THESSALY

by Taxiarchis Grinias, George Grinias, Georgia Grinia

There are many sights in Thessaly, which tourists can visit.

Magnesia: Volos is a very beautiful city, where you can spend your time enjoyably. Of course, you must visit Mt. Pelion, where you can find the cave of the Centaurs, many traditional houses, a skiing center and a wonderful view of Pagasitikos Bay or the Aegean Sea! People are friendly there and they make you feel comfortable. While in Volos, do not forget to visit the Archaeological Museum and the Natural History Museum, which are popular attractions! Also, Sourpi is a very big village. You can come in touch with nature, because there are a lot of trees. You can visit the nearest beach, Nies. It has got a very clean sea with an incredible view.

Larissa: In Larissa you can visit the ancient theatre, which was dedicated to Dionysus. Also, you can go to the Archaeological Museum and the Folk Museum to get an idea of the past of the area. Alcazar Park is also a popular tourist and local attraction, as it is very big! You can go hiking there, or you can try the mini-golf court. If you visit it in the summer, you can watch a play at the open theatre in the Park! Of course, you must try the coffee at the cafes in the "Post Office" Square, as one of the central squares is called. It is awesome!

Trikala: When you go to Trikala, you must visit Meteora. There you can see old monasteries and churches built on the tops of rocks and that's why they have an incredible view. A real jewel and architectural monument in the city of Trikala is the building of the Railway Station. A good choice is to visit the Fortress City, as well! Finally, you can go to the forest of Elati in order to breathe fresh air and to come in touch with nature and, of course, to get away from the daily routine!

Karditsa: Karditsa is a beautiful city in Thessaly. Its centre has got a very big square full of cafes and restaurants and lots of space for the children to play! There are also many villages around the city of Karditsa, where you can see old houses and taste traditional Greek food. If you go to Karditsa, you can visit Plastera Lake which is very big and beautiful. You can sail in the lake, or ride a horse around it! You can even go fishing there!

In conclusion, it will be a good experience to go to these sites in order to admire the beauty of Greece.

CENTRAL GREECE

by Helen Lagou, Evaggelia Vazoura, Kate Dervissi

This article is about the geographic region of Sterea Ellada, which is usually called Central Greece. It is divided into the following Prefectures: Aitoloakarnania, Evritania, Fokida, Fthiotida, Evia and Attica. It is the most populated region of Greece (4.591.568 people).



Sterea Ellada is also known as 'Roumeli', meaning 'the land of the Greeks' in the past. Its current name (Sterea Ellada) means 'the mainland of Greece', as the rest of the country had islands (Peloponnesus was also considered to be an island in the past!). Sterea Ellada is the second largest region of Greece. It is located to the south of Thessaly and Epirus, bordering the Aegean Sea to the east, the Ionian Sea to the west and the Corinthian Gulf to the south. The area around the sea has got a temperate climate and it is dry in its interior.

There are many mountains in this area (Othris, Iti, Kallidromo, Gkiona, Parnassos, Mt. Dirfi in Evia, etc.). Among the mountains there are plains and many rivers, like Acheloos and Sperchios. The largest lake of Greece is in Aitoloakarnania (Sterea Ellada) and it is called Trichonida.



FAMOUS GREEK PEOPLE FROM STEREA ELLADA

by Irene Grinia

- ❖ Hesiod, ancient poet
- ❖ Ploutarchos, historian, biographer
- ❖ Pelopidas, ancient general from Thiva
- ❖ Epaminondas, political and military figure
- ❖ Athanassios Diakos, leading personality in the Revolution of 1821
- ❖ Georgios Karaiskakis, leading personality in the Revolution of 1821
- ❖ Odysseus Androutsos, leading personality in the Revolution of 1821
- ❖ Lambros Katsonis, naval officer in 1787
- ❖ Kostis Palamas, poet
- ❖ Spyridon Trikoupis, politician, Prime Minister of Greece
- ❖ Charilaos Trikoupis, politician, Prime Minister of Greece
- ❖ Dimitrios Valvis, politician, Prime Minister of Greece
- ❖ Epaminondas Deligeorgis, politician, Prime Minister of Greece

SIGHTS IN STEREA ELLADA

by Evelina Georgiadi and Dina Kostoula

In Central Greece there are many natural beauties, museums, archaeological sites, monasteries and many other attractions which a tourist can visit.

A tourist in Attica can visit the Acropolis, Parthenon and the Acropolis Museum. You may also see the Supreme Court, the Observatory and Dionysus Theatre. If you want, you can also visit the National History Museum, the Old Parliament House, the National Library and the National Art Gallery. In addition, the Marathon Lake, the hill and the monument of Filopappou and Lycabetus are sights that can excite anyone! You will be thrilled with Attica Zoo Park, the Concert Hall, the Old Palace and the Greek Parliament.

In Viotia, a tourist can see the statue of the lion of Cheronea and the Byzantine monasteries of Saint Lucas and Mary Scripou. You may also visit the Ancient Theatre, the beautiful town of Arachova and the historic Distomo, where the massacre took place in 1944.

In Evia you can visit the ancient theatre and the archaeological museum of Eretria, the island of Skyros, Karystos and Chalkida. You can even visit the Folklore Museums in the areas of St. Anne, Keme, Chalkida, Skyros and Limne. The Marine Life Museum "Nautilus" and the Natural History Museum in Istiea are also impressive. In Chalkida you can see the new bridge and the old drawbridge and watch the tidal effect of the Strait of Euripus. It would also be nice to visit the monasteries of St. David, the Virgin Gorgoepikos, Galataki and the church of St John the Russian.

In Evritania someone can see the church of Agia Triada in Karpenisi and the monasteries of Proussos, Domiani and Tatarna. He can also see the bridges of Monolis and Viviani, the monument in Domnitsa and other monuments of battles in Kefalovrisso. Areas of great natural beauty are the lakes of Kefalovrisso, Velouchi and the "Panta Vrehei" Gorge ("Panta Vrehei" means "It Always Rains"!). A tourist can visit the historical museum of Viriani, the historical-cultural museum of Megalo (Big) and Mikro (Small) Horio (Village). In winter you can visit the ski resort in Karpenissi.

In Fthiotida a tourist can visit the warm baths in Ipati, Thermopyles and Platystomo, the lake Sperchiada and the castle of Limogardio. In Lamia, its capital city, you can find a variety of shops located around its four central squares. While in Lamia, do not forget to visit its castle and enjoy the view from there, as it is located on the highest part of the city. In addition, you can visit its Folklore Museum and get a taste of the traditions of the area. There are also many beautiful and popular beaches in Fthiotida!

In Fokida you can visit the Parnassos ski resort, Polydrosso Cave and Galaxidi, a place that will make you feel like you have visited an island. It is also worth visiting Delfi, the religious center of the ancient times. The mountainous area of Fokida is also very attractive, with small, picturesque villages that will bring you closer to nature, to the Greek cuisine and the Greek hospitality.

Sterea Ellada is waiting for all of us to relax and enjoy its sights and beauties!

My Country: Greece

School name : 30th Primary School of Larissa
 Editor : Aphro Gkiouris, English teacher
 Reporters : 5th Graders and 6th Graders



Macedonia is a north department of Greece. Its capital city is Thessaloniki. Other big cities are: Kozani, Florina, Kastoria, Serres, Kavala, etc. Macedonia borders with Europe, Bulgaria and Albania. Its population is 2,408,530 people.

The trade mark of Macedonia is the Sun of Vergina.



Landscape



Macedonia shares with other departments the Olympus mountain. Other known mountains are Grammos, Vito, Falakro and Vermio. There are also a lot of rivers. The largest rivers of Macedonia are Aliakmonas, Nestos and Strimonas.



In Macedonian lakes many species of birds find refuge. The biggest lakes are Vich, Vayoritida and Koronia.

Climate

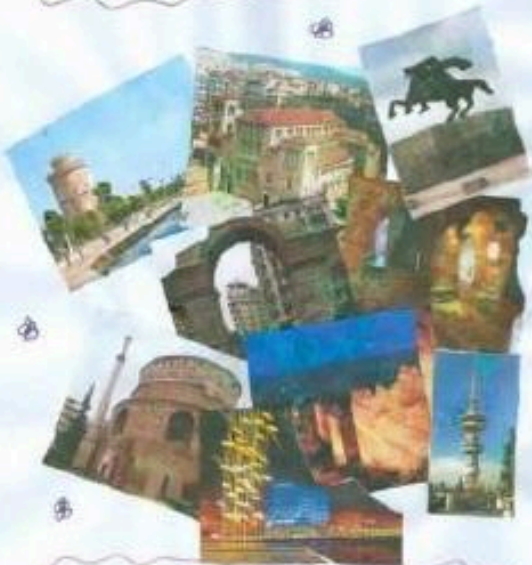
The climate is Mediterranean. There is cold in winter and warm in summer. It doesn't rain very often.



People

Macedonian people are polite, smiling and hospitable. They are occupied with agriculture, stockbreeding, fishing and metallurgy.

Thessaloniki
Capital city of Macedonia



There are a lot of places that anyone can visit of Thessaloniki. The most famous sights are White Tower, Arch of Galerius, Castle of Ulpian, Saint Dimitrios Church with cartoons and Rotonda.

5



I think that Macedonia is one of the most charming department of Greece. It is exciting and interesting. It is a nice place to live there.



Thessaly
Thessaly

THESSALY



Thessaly occupies the east side of the Pindus extending south from Macedonia to the Aegean sea.

Major communities

- Karditsa
- Larissa
- Trikala
- Volos
- Elassona
- Farsala



Thessaly

Thessaly

Thessaly

Thessaly

Thessaly

Thessaly

Thessaly

Thessaly

Chris
Tsiamis
Thessaly

Greece



Olympus is the biggest mountain in Greece and river Piniós is one of the big rivers in country



The statue of M. Alexander is the beautiful statue for me in the Greece and Thessaloní is the biggest town in all Macedonia



The White Tower

THESSALY

Steliana
Tsiatis!!!



Thessaly is a big part of Greece. It has the big cities Larisa, Trikala, Karditsa and Volos. Thessaly has got many fruits and vegetables because here get many potatoes, apples, pears and other fruits and vegetables. In Larisa there are many parks and squares. In Karditsa there are many yellow fruits and vegetables. In Trikala the people like these products and other things products as apples, pears, potatoes, tomatoes and other fruits and vegetables.

THESSALY



3000
School
Larisa
Greece
Capital: Larisa
Country: Greece
Big to cities: Larisa, Trikala, Karditsa, Magnesia...
Regional governor: Konstantinos Agorastos

Some place you can go in Thessaly:

1. Meteora
2. Natural History Museum of Meteora and mushroom museum



The biggest river of Thessaly is Piniós, but the tallest mountain in Greece is Olympus. The tallest mountain in Greece. Here was born Rigas Feraios a hero of the first world war and my theology hero, Iasonas who killed the Hydra. It has got 25 monasteries. The Thessaly is the capital of Greece but it is not the biggest city. Thessaly includes...



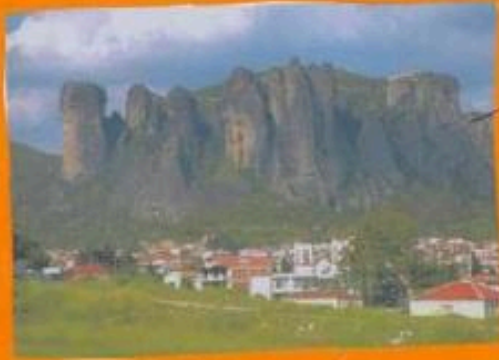
THESSALY!!!



Thessaly has got four big cities: Larisa, Volos, Karditsa and Trikala. Larisa has got the mountain Olympus. Olympus is the biggest mountain in Thessaly. It snows every year. Larisa has got river Piniós. Piniós is a big river and year in Larisa. Volos has got mountain Piko Piko. Piko Piko has got the snow every year. It has got wonderful view and wonderful sea. Karditsa has got lake Plavitsa. Lake Plavitsa is a very beautiful place. Trikala have got Meteora. Meteora have got monasteries from ancient years. Thessaly has got beautiful places!

Hunkle

Thessaly



These are meteora

This is a Thessaly plain

Ismini
Tziasta



Thessaly is one of the most beautiful places in Greece. It has mainly a lot of plains and lots of sights. The wonderfullest sights in Greece are: meteora, lake plasia, ancient theatre. In my opinion Meteora is the number one! There are also mountains such as "Olympos", Kysavos. Olympos is the highest mountain in Greece!



by
Apostolis
Ziouras

My name is Apostolis and in this project I will give you information about the area of Thessaly, where I live. Thessaly, is in central Greece and includes 4 big towns: Larissa, Volos, Trikala and Karditsa.

Landscape: the highest mountain of Greece, Olympos and the Thessalian plain.

Weather: cold in the winter and hot in the summer.

The people of Thessaly are very hospitable and friendly. I am very proud I come from → THESSALY ←



Nick Hatzimihos

THESSALY-GREECE

I live in Thessaly which is in Greece. My town's name is Larissa. Greece borders with Albania, Skopja, Bulgaria, Italy and Turkey.

Thessaly has two mountains Olympus and Kissa vos. She has also beautiful beaches and forests.

In Thessaly winter is cold and summer is hot. In my area it often rains.

The people are very good, kind and they are very friendly.

My opinion is that Thessaly is a great and beautiful place, the people are very good and the people from other countries must come to visit Thessaly.



THESSALY

