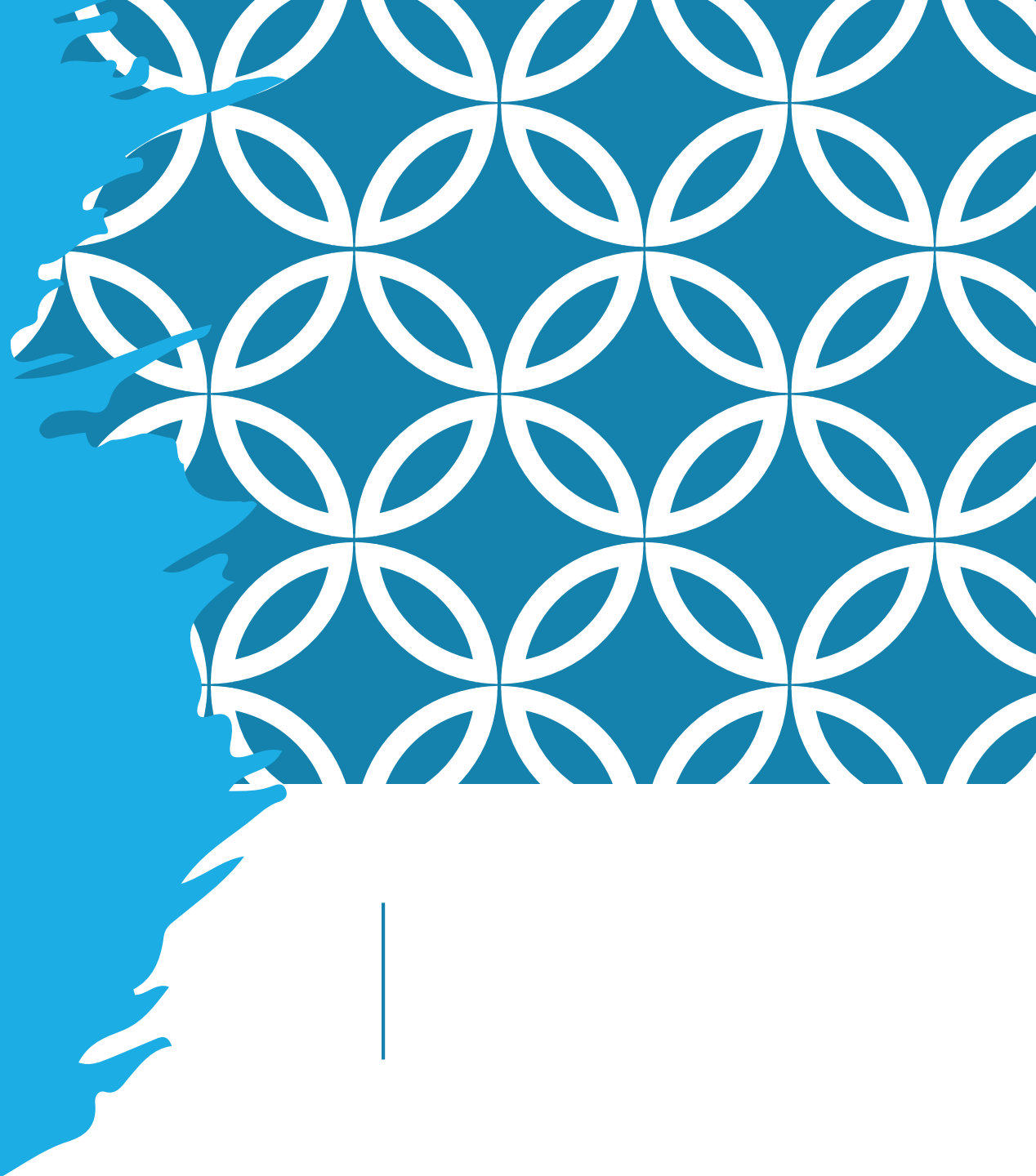




ERASMUS EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

**GREECE VISIT**  
**26<sup>TH</sup> – 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH**  
**2023**



# WHERE IS GREECE?

It's 1,980 miles from London to Athens.



Can you spot it?  
It has thousands of islands...

# A CLOSER LOOK AT GREECE...



Which countries border onto Greece?



Can you see the capital city Athens?

# GEOGRAPHICALLY, WHAT IS GREECE LIKE?

Greece has the longest coastline in Europe and is the southernmost country in Europe. The mainland has rugged mountains, forests, and lakes, but the country is well known for the thousands of islands dotting the blue Aegean Sea to the east, the Mediterranean Sea to the south, and the Ionian Sea to the west.





# THE GREEK FLAG



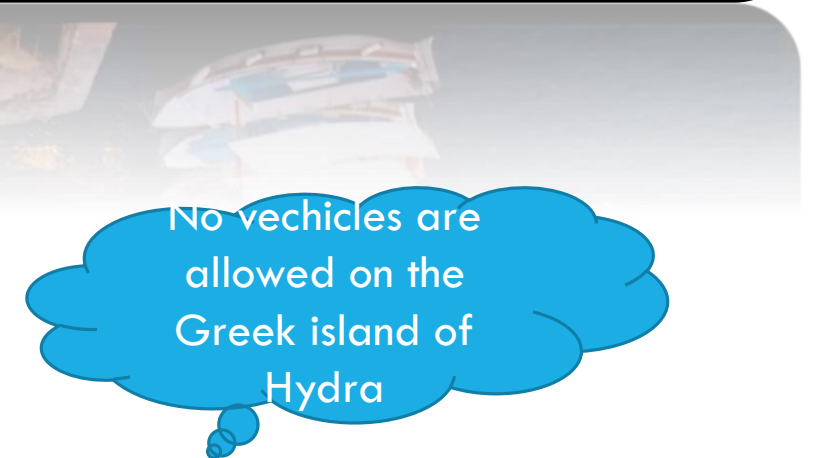
The most famous building or ruin in Greece.  
Do you know what it is called?  
Do you know why it was built?  
What kind of a building is it?



It's 2,469  
years old!

# FAST FACTS

- **OFFICIAL NAME:** Hellenic Republic
- **FORM OF GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary republic
- **CAPITAL:** Athens
- **POPULATION:** 10,761,523
- **OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:** Greek
- **MONEY:** Euro
- **AREA:** 50,942 square miles (131,940 square kilometers)
- **OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:** Greek



## 8 History Facts!

### 1. Ancient Greece had lots of city-states.

Ancient Greece was split up into lots of city states, some of which you might have heard of.

Some of the more popular ones are Sparta, Athens, and Olympia.

Each city had different laws, government and even their own army!

### 2. Marathons came from Ancient Greek times!

You've probably seen marathon races where you live or even on the television!

In Ancient Greece it is believed that a man called Pheidippides ran 26 miles from Marathon to Athens.

He wanted to announce the news of the victory of the battle of Marathon.

This is where the race comes from and why it is so long!

Greece was home to a rich civilization that reached its peak **between 500 BC and 300 BC**. Its people lived by farming, fishing, crafts, and trading. They built 300 CITY-STATES and settled in colonies. In 146 BC, Greece was conquered by Rome, but many aspects of Greek culture still shape our world.

### 3. About one third of the Ancient Greeks were slaves.

### 4. The juries were huge!

### 5. They worshipped many Gods and Goddesses.

### 6. 12 of the Gods and Goddesses lived on Mount Olympus.

### 7. Greeks called themselves 'Hellenes'.

### 8. The Romans copied the Greeks!

## PEOPLE & CULTURE

Family life is a very important part of life in Greece. Children often live with their parents even after they get married. Greeks live long lives and it is thought that their varied diet of olives, olive oil, lamb, fish, squid, chickpeas, and lots of fruits and vegetables keep them healthy.

Nearly two-thirds of the people live in large cities. Athens is the largest city, with over 3.7 million people crowding the metropolis. Nefos, the Greek term for smog, is a big problem in Athens. The Parthenon, the temple to goddess Athena atop the Acropolis, is deteriorating due to pollution and acid rain.

Olive trees have been cultivated in Greece for over 6,000 years. Every village has its own olive groves.



# NATURE

Most of the country was forested at one time. Over the centuries, the forests were cut down for firewood, lumber, and to make room for farms. Today, forests can be found mainly in the Pindus and Rhodope ranges.

Greece has ten national parks and there is an effort to protect natural and historic landmarks. Marine parks help protect the habitats of two of Europe's most endangered sea creatures, the loggerhead turtle and monk seal. The long coastline and clear water make Greece an ideal location to spot sea stars, sea anemones, sponges, and seahorses hiding in the seaweed.

The Greek landscape is covered by maquis, a tangle of thorny shrubs that don't need a lot of water. These plants include fragrant herbs such as thyme, rosemary, oregano, and bay and myrtle trees. Bird watching is popular in Greece where geese, ducks, and swallows stop over during their migration from Africa to Europe.





Kyriakos Mitsotakis -

## GOVERNMENT

Greece abolished their monarchy in 1975 and became a parliamentary republic. Under the new constitution, there is a president and a prime minister. The prime minister has the most power, and is the leader of the party that has the most seats in the parliament. The president selects cabinet ministers who run government departments.

The parliament, called the Vouli, has only one house with 300 members who are elected every four years. Greece became part of the European Union in 1981.

Greece's main industries are **tourism, shipping, industrial products, food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, metal products, mining and petroleum.**

## OUR PARTNER SCHOOL IS IN RHODES



Rhodes island is in the South of Greece; it has a population of about 98.000 inhabitants. It is a popular tourist destination. There are high levels of sunshine and sandy beaches.

The island still has unspoiled villages which have kept their authenticity despite the high level of tourism, nesting in the foothills of the island's mountains.

Other beautiful villages, such as [Kameiros](#), [Ialyssos](#), and [Lindos](#) have fine architecture and tell us about Rhodes classical past.

[HTTPS://WWW.YOUTUBE.COM/WATCH?V=D6BLD6J\\_0J4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D6BLD6J_0J4)



# The School

## 3rd Primary School of Rhodes

+ FOLLOW

📍 Konstantinou Paleologou 4  
851 00 Rodos, Greece

☎️ [Click to show phone](#)

🔗 <http://blogs.sch.gr/3dimrodou/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cdPU8f4FMWY>



# *AIMS OF THE PROJECT:*

- To share common goals with children and schools in Europe on the theme of sustainability.
- To develop confidence amongst all participants.
- Make new friends – develop social skills.
- Learn about other cultures and countries.
- Come out of your comfort zone and develop independence.
- To give you an opportunity to travel and visit a school in Europe.
- To try new and different things.
- To strengthen friendships and relationships.
- To look after each other.
- To give opportunities to everyone who wanted to take part for little cost.

