



Erasmus+ KA2 „Unique National and European Symbols of our Culture and Originality” (U.N.E.S.C.O.)

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**KA2 - Cooperation for Innovation and the Exchange of Good Practices
KA229 School Exchange Partnerships**

***PROJECT JOURNAL – Artemida, Grecia
17.10.2022 – 20.10.2022***

Between 17.10 and 20.10.2022, teachers and students from partner schools participated in the fourth mobility within the project, in Artemida, Greece, mobility organized by Io Geniko Lykeio Artemidos. The activities had as their central theme "UNESCO tentative list" and aimed at deepening the information related to the inventory that each country intends to consider for nomination. The indicative list is an inventory of sites located on the territory of each country that is a Party to the World Heritage Convention, considered to be likely to be included in the UNESCO World Heritage List - LPM. Proposals for new registrations in the LPM are not examined unless the respective sites are already on the Indicative List. Therefore each state must submit the updated Indicative List one year before any proposal for inclusion in the LPM. Also, all signatory States of the Convention are encouraged to revise their Indicative List at least once every 10 years.

We chose this topic for the Greece learning activity because the development and culture of Greece had a significant impact on the world as a whole. This country is full of ancient ruins and monuments that offer a glimpse into its past, helping people everywhere to understand its important role in shaping the world today.

On 17.10.2022, the official opening of the project meeting took place, on which occasion the students promoted and illustrated 5 of the indicative objectives that each country considers suitable for a future nomination: Romania - The monumental ensemble of Târgu Jiu, the Culele of Oltenia, the historic center of Sibiu, the Frontiers of the Roman Empire and Pietrosul Rodnei; Greece – the Spinalonga fortress, the ancient Greek theaters, the ancient towers of the Aegean Sea, the great region

of Mount Olympus; Croatia – Veliki Tabor castle, Diocletian's palace and the historical core of Split, Zadar episcopal complex; Spain – Loarre Castle, Wine and Vineyard Cultural Route through Mediterranean Cities, Mediterranean Windmills, Rioja and Rioja Alavesa Vine and Wine Cultural Landscape; Italy – Taormina and Isola Bella, the Mont-Blanc massif, the Lake Maggiore region and Lake Orta; Turkey - Justinian's bridge, Karain cave in Antalya, tombstones of Ahlat fortress, Konya, a capital of the Seljuk civilization. At the end of the presentations, the students participated in a Kahoot game on the same topic.



Next, the students participated in an educational workshop called: What is an indicative list? What is the role of the Department of Conservation? How do the nominations on the indicative lists evolve?

On Monday afternoon, students and teachers made an educational visit to the archaeological site of the Temple of Artemis in Vravrona.



What did we find out?

The site contains a very well-preserved temple of Artemis, a sacred spring, small caves, a stone bridge and a unique footbridge in the shape of the Greek letter Π (pi). Brauron was an important cult site as many ancient Greeks made pilgrimages to the sanctuary of Artemis and prayed, worshiped and dedicated sacrifices to the goddess, throwing them into the sacred spring. 13 / 01:50

The site remained important throughout antiquity until the 3rd century BC, when tensions between the Macedonians and Athenians in northern Greece erupted and the site was abandoned. The site is unique in that it is related to women's style. Countless jewelry boxes, mirrors and vases depicting young girls racing and dancing have been found here. At the Archaeological Museum of Brauron, located next to the archaeological site, I admired many of these priceless objects.



On 18.10.2022, on Tuesday, students and teachers participated in an educational visit to the Acropolis Museum and the fortified sacred hill in the center of the city of Acropolis in Athens - the most famous acropolis in the world, included in the UNESCO world heritage list.

What did we find out?

The Acropolis of Athens is one of the most famous ancient archaeological sites in the world. Located on a limestone hill above Athens, the Acropolis has been inhabited since prehistoric times. Over the centuries, the Acropolis has been many things: a home of kings, a citadel, a mythical home of the gods, a religious center and a tourist attraction.

The term "acropolis" means "high city" in Greek and can refer to one of the many natural fortresses built on high, rocky terrain in Greece, but the Acropolis in Athens is the best known.

The most important monuments on the Acropolis are the Parthenon and the Erechtheion, both dedicated to the goddess Athena.



The students also visited other top tourist attractions in Athens: the Panathenaic stadium, the largest stadium in the world made entirely of white marble, but also the oldest, the site of the first Olympic games; the Plaka neighborhood (the neighborhood of the Gods); Temple of the goddess Athena Nike dedicated to the goddess of victory in war, over 2400 years old; the temple of Zeus dedicated to the king of Olympus; the Monastiraki district, a commercial district of Athens, with narrow streets full of boutiques and souvenirs, where an old mosque completes the landscape.





Students captured evidence (pictures, personal notes) and then posted it on Instagram: #erasmusplusunesco.

In the evening, students experienced the atmosphere of ancient theater by participating in an ancient Greek theater performance called Atreides.



On Wednesday, 19.10.2022, teams of students and teachers made another educational visit to Epidauros – the oldest open-air theater in Greece, part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site, located in the Peloponnese Peninsula. It is a theater with stunning acoustics that hosts the annual ancient drama festival. Around the theater there is a museum, a temple dedicated to the god Asclepios and a building, Tholos, which is in the tourist complex.



The educational visit continued with the exploration of the city of Nafplio. Beauty, culture, history and tradition characterize this city that was the first capital of Greece. The students admired the fortresses of Palamidi and Bourtzi, the many old buildings dating back over 200 years, the mix of styles – Venetian, Byzantine and Ottoman.



On Thursday 20.10.2022, students designed questions for the online application that will be completed at the last meeting in the project and produced the fourth section of the game. One teacher and one student from each school selected the questions to be integrated into the game (30 questions). To promote UNESCO's intangible heritage, students presented their experience visiting historical monuments and created digital stories using Microsoft Sway.

The students also participated in an interactive lesson using the webquest: "Indicative sites nominated for 2022 in Europe", where they deepened the information acquired during the week, related to the heritage elements in Europe nominated to be part of the UNESCO world heritage list.

The teachers discussed the organization of the next meetings, financial details, necessary documents, etc. The project coordinator gave a presentation of the activities carried out up to this point,

the responsibilities of each school involved, emphasizing the program of activities for each mobility and the online application. The evening ended with the awarding of participation certificates at a festive meal, where students and teachers exchanged impressions and tasted traditional dishes and desserts of Greek cuisine.



What did I learn about Greek cuisine?

It is an inspiring blend of history and culture. It has a rich history dating back 400 years, being seemingly integral to the identity of Greece (it was inspired by the countries and people with whom the Greeks came into contact over time). Traditional dishes such as moussaka and tzatziki have roots in Persian, Arabic and Turkish culture. Ancient Greek cuisine was deeply influenced by the Mediterranean area, so the trio of wine, wheat and olive oil had a very important role in the dishes of those times; fish was very often consumed, while red meat much less. Modern Greek gastronomy changed a lot with the inclusion of more varied ingredients and a shift towards meat and other non-vegetarian dishes could also be observed. However, wine and olive oil still have a dominant role in the cuisine of this country.



The meeting was a real opportunity for professional and cultural training, exchange of experience and practice of linguistic and IT skills for the participating students and teaching staff. Thanks to the activities of the project, the students had the opportunity to learn more about their own country and the

culture of other countries, about the different lifestyles in a non-formal learning environment, being active protagonists of the teaching and learning process.

Outdoor education – educational visits (students participated in a variety of adventurous challenges to discover Unesco heritage in Greece), curiosity and fun during activities (posting InstaStories, photos on social networks) increased the quality and quantity of the learning process. By participating in all activities and coming into contact with different cultures, students became receptive to European heritage, became more sensitive to the meaning of European culture, culturally aware and willing to consciously protect European heritage.

The activities carried out in school workshops and open discussions gave students the opportunity to show their artistic and creative potential, to participate in experiences that helped them learn not only scientific information, but also values, traditions.

Participating in lessons using webquests, using Microsoft and web 2.0 tools and the Google game in an intercultural way stimulated the students' academic success, improved their English language level and specific vocabulary related to natural and cultural heritage.

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