

ΕΥΡΩΠΑΙΚΑ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ ERASMUS+

ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΟ ΑΡΧ. ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟΥ Γ' – ΠΛΑΤΥ

Συντονίστρια: Χριστίνα Χειμαρίδου



Erasmus+



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Στόχοι Ευρωπαϊκών Προγραμμάτων για Διαπίστευση 2024 -2027

- Ασφαλής και συστηματική χρήση της ψηφιακής τεχνολογίας, ως εργαλείο μεγιστοποίησης των μαθησιακών αποτελεσμάτων, διευκόλυνσης και διεύρυνσης της επικοινωνίας και άρσης των φραγμών στην ένταξη.
- Ανταπόκριση του σχολείου στις διαφορετικές μαθησιακές απαιτήσεις των μαθητών και διασφάλιση του δικαιώματός τους για ίσες ευκαιρίες σε ποιοτική εκπαίδευση.
- Διαπολιτισμική καλλιέργεια των μαθητών με έμφαση στην εκμάθηση ξένων γλωσσών και τη χρήση της γλώσσας ως εργαλείο που συνενώνει και μεταφέρει στοιχεία της κουλτούρας και της ταυτότητας του ατόμου.
- Ανταπόκριση του σχολείου στις διαφορετικές μαθησιακές απαιτήσεις των μαθητών/τριών και διασφάλιση του δικαιώματός τους για ίσες ευκαιρίες σε ποιοτική εκπαίδευση.
- Το σχολείο να γίνει πιο οικολογικό, να εξωραϊστεί με φιλικούς προς το περιβάλλον τρόπους και να αναπτύσσεται βιώσιμα, ούτως ώστε να δημιουργηθεί ένα θετικό μαθησιακό κλίμα.
- Βελτίωση της ποιότητας της διδασκαλίας για να επιτευχθεί η πλήρης ένταξη όλων των παιδιών, ανεξαρτήτως αναπηρίας και διαφορετικότητας.

Επίσκεψη Εταίρων από Liceo Elsa Morante, Νάπολη

Εκδήλωση καλωσορίσματος με παραδοσιακά κάλαντα από την χορωδία του σχολείου μας, παραδοσιακούς χορούς κατά την διάρκεια των διαλειμμάτων με την θερμή παρουσία των μαθητών/τριών μας και του προσωπικού και πλούσια κυπριακά παραδοσιακά εδέσματα.









Παρουσίαση / Έρευνα – Εργασίες Μαθητών/τριών με θέμα «Η ιστορία της Κύπρου και η τέχνη της στην Γεωμετρική περίοδο»

Art in the geometrical era in Cyprus



THE CYPROGEOMETRIC PERIOD (1050 BC - 750 BC)

This was a very important period for Cyprus, as during this time the **Cypriot kingdoms were formed**, following the **Mycenaean model**, with the "anarchs" as the power holders. From the excavations, the existence of the following kingdoms is confirmed: the **Palaeokastro**, the **Kition**, the **Amathous**, the **Kition**, the **Sala**, the **Lapithos**, the **Baia**, the **Tamassos**, the **Kition**, the **Cyprus**, the **Lema** and the **Maron**. **Egomi**, the largest centre of the Late Bronze Age, after the disaster that struck it, ceased for a short time with **Baia** and then was abandoned.

A remarkable event of the period is the **colonization of Kition by the Phoenicians for commercial purposes, marking the transfer of cultural elements of the East to the territory of Cyprus.**

THE CYPROGEOMETRIC PERIOD (1050 BC - 750 BC)

This era took its name from the well-known geometric style of decoration of vessels, and others call it the iron Age, because of the spread of the use and processing of this one. During this period, the **presence of the Greeks on the island was consolidated**, while the **Phoenicians also made their appearance, substantiating their first trade and at the same time controlling a large Cypriot city: Kition.**

Historical events:

- A natural phenomenon, possibly an earthquake, or a hostile invasion ended the Late Bronze Age in Cyprus, around 1075 BC. The new era that follows is called the Geometric or Cyprogeometric Age and runs, conventionally, from 1050 - 750 BC. This era is divided into:
 - > **Cyprogeometric I (1050 - 950 BC)** and
 - > **Cyprogeometric II (950 - 750 BC)**.
- The beginning of this period coincides with the beginning of the **Historic Age**, during which there are **readable written monuments**, and with the beginning of the **Iron Age**, during which a new metal, iron, was used to make tools, utensils and weapons.

THE CYPROGEOMETRIC PERIOD (1050 BC - 750 BC)

Cyprus at this time was **densely populated and prosperous**, as can be seen from the extent of some **cemeteries and from the rich burial offerings** brought to light by archaeological excavation. It had a **unified culture, based on Mycenaean traditions and eastern influences.**

THE CYPROGEOMETRIC PERIOD (1050 BC - 750 BC)

A very important event of the Cyprogeometric Age is the **arrival and settlement of the Phoenicians in Kition, Amathous and other parts of the island.**

The Phoenicians brought with them not only various goods, but also various elements of their culture, such as **their gods**, which influenced the culture of Cyprus in general.

The Geometric Age was named after the geometric shapes that decorated the works of art and especially the vases of this period. These shapes were part of the decoration of Cypriot and Greek vases from the end of the Late Bronze Age (1600 - 1050 BC).

During this transitional period the most important events in the history of Cyprus were the descent of the Phoenicians to the island. At the same time, the **Greek kingdoms established with the descent of the Achaeans** during the Late Bronze Age continue to be organized throughout Cyprus.

CITIES IN THE GEOMETRIC AGE



Geometrical era How did people spend their days?

Clay amphora. It is 38 cm high. On one side a **man is depicted walking**. In one hand he is **holding a staff or a spear**, while in the other hand he is **holding an animal**, probably a bull, tied with a rope by its horns. On the other side, the same man is probably chasing an animal with horns, possibly a goat, holding a spear in one hand. We don't know where it was found. Today it is in the Cyprus Museum in Nicosia.

Photo and caption source: Karagorghis, V. (2000). Aspects of everyday life in ancient Cyprus. Iconographic representations. Nicosia: A.G. Leventis Foundation, p.97.

Clay hydria about 15 cm high. On the top is **depicted a man fishing**. In his hand he is **holding something circular**, probably a **fishing net**, while a line starts from the fish in front of him and ends at his feet. We do not know exactly where it was found. Today it is in Venice.

Source of the photo and caption: Karagorghis, V. (2000). Aspects of everyday life in ancient Cyprus. Iconographic representations. Nicosia: A.G. Leventis Foundation, p.99.

Terrocotta statuette. It is about 7 cm high and 10.3 cm in diameter. It represents a group of six **dancers, probably women, performing a circular dance**. They have their arms outstretched and wear **cones on their heads**. In the middle is another figure, probably a **man, playing the flute**. We don't know exactly where it was found.

Photo and caption source: Karagorghis, V. (2000). Aspects of everyday life in ancient Cyprus. Iconographic representations. Nicosia: A.G. Leventis Foundation, p.107.

Clay horses with wheels. It is decorated with black paint. It is about 14 cm high and 21 cm long. It was found in Lapithos. Today it is in the Cyprus Museum in Nicosia.

Source of the photo and caption: Karagorghis, V. (1993). The prehistoric and ancient Cyprus. Late Cypriot II. Cypro-Geometric II. Nicosia: A.G. Leventis Foundation, p.167-170. © Photographic archive of the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus.

Clay figurine of a man carrying a container on his shoulder. The vessel was probably used for carrying wine, which was probably a male task, since women carried water in amphorae held on their heads. It was found in Amathous. Today it is in the Limassol District Museum.

Source of the photo and caption: Karagorghis, V. (2000). Aspects of everyday life in ancient Cyprus. Iconographic representations. Nicosia: A.G. Leventis Foundation, p.100.

Clay flask. It is about 27 cm high. It is decorated on both sides with animals and birds. We do not know where it was found. It is currently in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Photo and caption source: Karagorghis, V. (2002). Cyprus. Nicosia, p.141.

Incomplete silver case. It has a diameter of about 3.8 cm. The exterior is decorated with **engraved human figures**. It probably depicts a **man and a woman (and in reclining)**. In the picture there are **musicians and people, possibly holding cups, walking towards the two reclining figures**. It was probably found in Curium. It is currently in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Photo and caption source: Karagorghis, V. (2002). Cyprus. Nicosia, p.15.

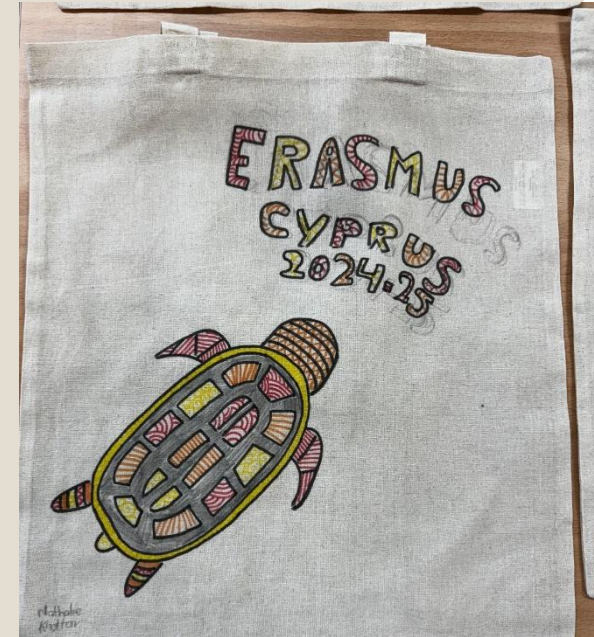
Sword made of iron and wood. It is about 70 cm long. It was probably found in Curium. Today it is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Source of the photo and caption: Karagorghis, V. (2000). Ancient Art from Cyprus. The Cyprus Collection. New York: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, p.164-165.

Bronze obelisks (spits). They are about 87 cm in size. Later, obelisks were also made of iron. They were found in Palapothos. Today they are in the Cyprus Museum in Nicosia.

Photo and caption source: Karagorghis, V. (2002). Cyprus. Cyprus 2002. Cyprus. Athens: Hellenic, p.127.

Εργαστήρι τέχνης βασισμένο σε μοτίβα και εικαστικά
στοιχεία των αγγείων της Γεωμετρικής Περιόδου στην
Κύπρο σε οικολογικές τσάντες



Επίσκεψη στο Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο



Ξενάγηση στην Λευκωσία – Μνημείο Ελευθερίας / Δημαρχείο Λευκωσίας





Εκδρομή Χοιροκοιτία – Κάτω Δρυς – Λεύκαρα- ‘Αγιος Θεόδωρος



Απονομή Διπλωμάτων



Παρουσίαση μαθητών/τριών από Νάπολη



Εργαστήρι Κυπριακών Χορών/ Κατασκευών / Κυπριακών Εδεσμάτων









- Διοργάνωση καλωσορίσματος: Ρούλα Ταρουνά
- Χριστουγεννιάτικα Κάλαντα: Γεωργία Λαμπριανού
- Χορούς Διαλείμματα: Κατερίνα Βαλέρκου
- Κυπριακά Εδέσματα: Ρούλα Ταρουνά, Αναστασία Ονησιφόρου
- Παρουσίαση/Έρευνα/Εργασίες μαθητών/τριών: Μαρία Ιωάννου, Αντριάννα Τζούνακα
- Εργαστήρι Τέχνης: Μάχη Παπαδοπούλου
- Ξενάγηση Λευκωσίας/ Εκδρομή: Άννα Φάκα
- Εργαστήρι Χορού: Δωρίτα Ηλιάδου
- Εργαστήρι Κατασκευών: Αντριαννίτα Αναστασίου
- Εργαστήρι παραδοσιακών εδεσμάτων: Ρούλα Ταρουνά
- Μετακινήσεις καθηγητών: Σύλβια Χρίστου ΒΔ, Μαρία Καρούζη, Μαρία Ιωάννου, Πέτρος Πιτσιλλής, Ιωάννης Τσίγγος

Επίσκεψη/Φιλοξενία μαθητών στη Νάπολη, Ιταλία στο σχολείο Liceo Elsa Morante



Δημιουργία σαπουνιών





Ξενάγηση σχολείου



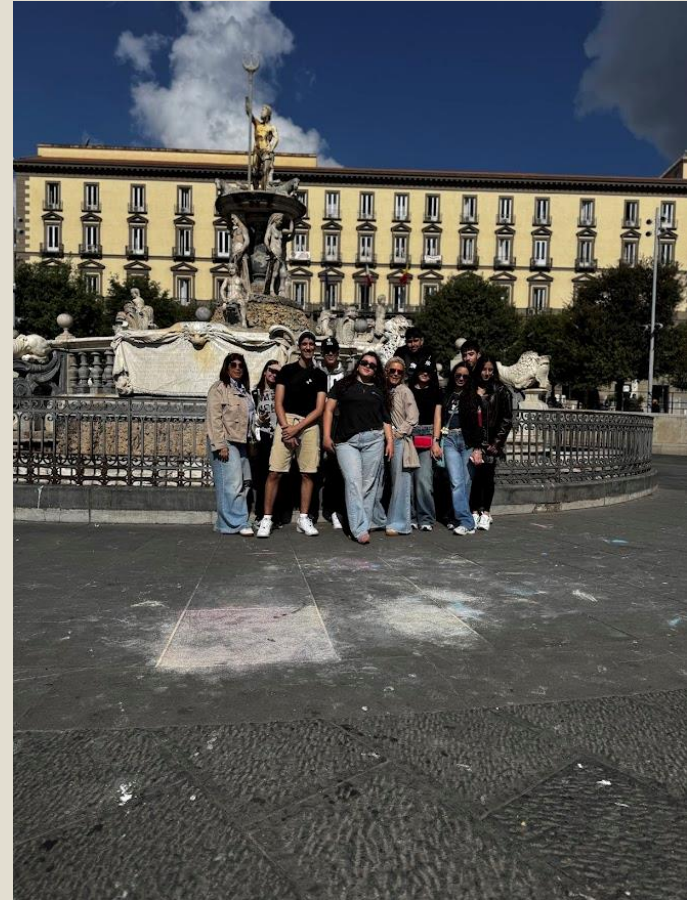


Εργαστήρι δημιουργίας πίτσας





Ξενάγηση στη Νάπολη















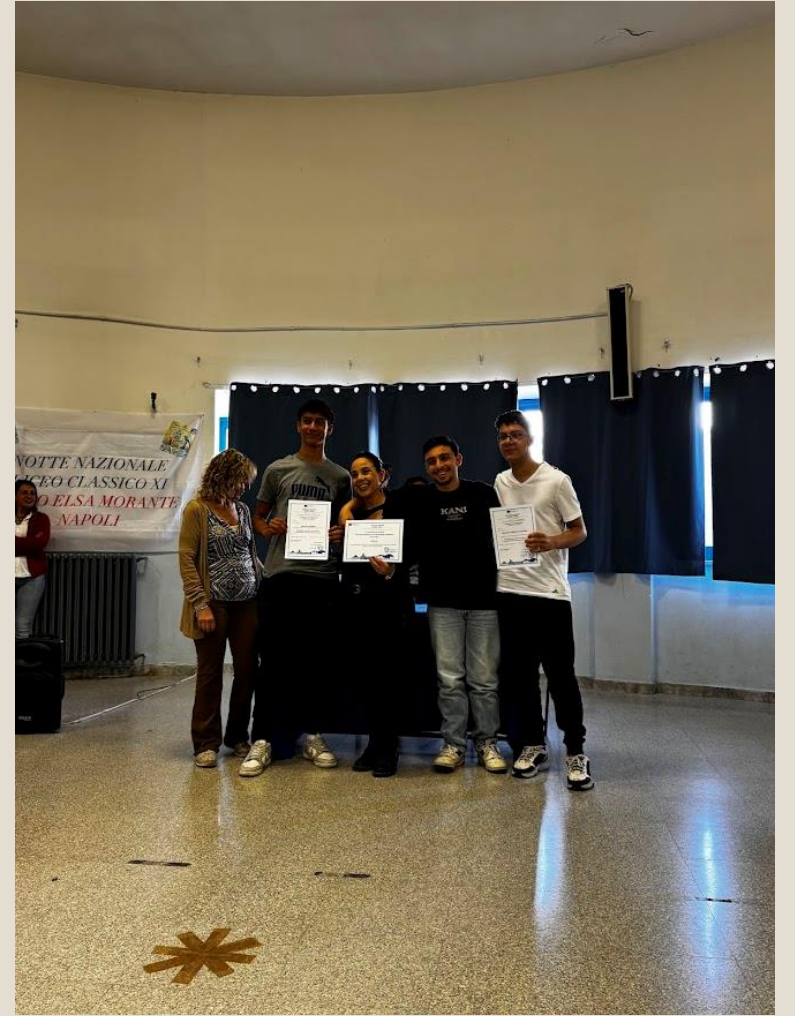




Απονομή Διπλωμάτων



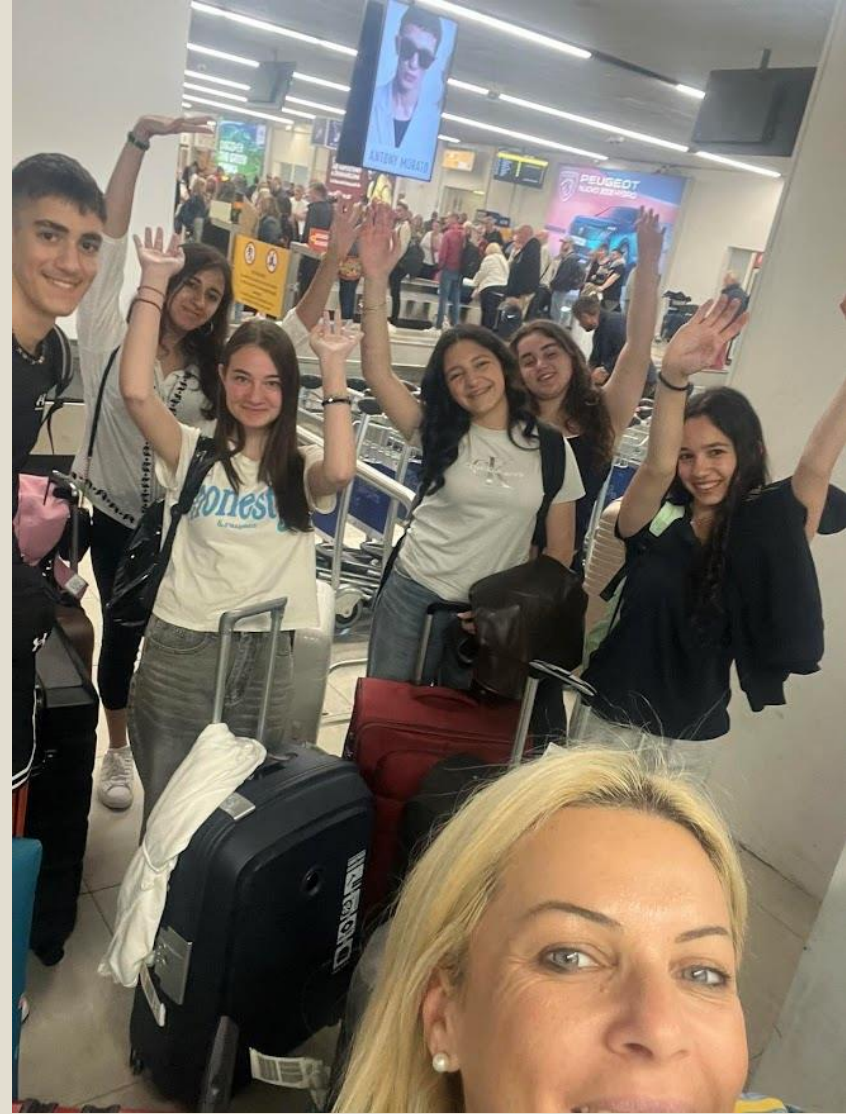






Αποχαιρετισμός







THINGS END
BUT MEMORIES
LAST FOREVER