

INTERNATIONAL DATA BASE



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39/135	M	Vergina	Imathia	Hellas

*Work by portuguese pupils

DATA BASE INDEX BY COUNTRY

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*Work by portuguese pupils

ALPHABETICAL DATA BASE INDEX BY TYPE

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16/61	H&B - L	Speicherstadt	Hamburg	Deutschland
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*Work by portuguese pupils

LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: Secondary School Gottolengo COUNTRY: Italy	DATE: January, 2013	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 1 C Brustulli Rudolph (p) Carmine Rizzo (t)
	PROJECT FILE N° 1	

LANDMARK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
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NAME: Colonna di Capo Colonna - The Column of Capo Colonna

LOCATION: Capo Colonna

COUNTRY: Italy

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Crotone



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Column of Capo Colonna, originally called Cape of Columns or Lacinion, "Cape Lacinio." It is the promontory which delimits the western Gulf of Taranto. It is the only remaining pillar of a massive temple dedicated to Hera Lacinia. Its importance lies in the amount of historical elements that are related to this stripe of land stretching over the Ionian Sea. Until the sixteenth century many of the columns of the temple were left in place, and for this the cape was called Cape of the Columns. Unfortunately, the temple was later used as a stone quarry work for the castle, the harbor and local palaces until only a solitary column remained, standing among the ruins.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

With the founding of Croton by the Greeks in the eighth century BC, the area of the ancient Cape Lacinio, was ennobled by the construction of the temple dedicated to Hera Lacinia (Juno), Greek goddess, protector of women and fertility.

Tito Livio attributes to the column the function of the "boundary stone" when it tells us that, by virtue of the treaty signed in 303 BC with Taranto, the Roman ships, could not exceed the Cape Lacinio.

Tito Livio also tells us that the ambassadors of Philip V of Macedon who were coming to Italy to sign the treaty with Hannibal, landed at Cape Lacinio in order to avoid the route directly controlled by the Epirus of Brindisi.

The town of Crotone greatest pride is no doubt, the school that Pythagoras of Samos, the great mathematician and philosopher, founded there when he moved from Greece, around 530 BC.

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

Among the reasons for the choice there is the historical and cultural interest for a land that still maintains close links with the Hellenic civilization.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

The archaeological findings have confirmed the close relationship of the Greeks with indigenous peoples at the time of colonization. The celebrated sanctuary of Hera Lacinia was probably founded on an area already considered sacred by the local people, whose religious character remained unchanged until today.

Diodorus says that Kroton women every year, by tradition, cried the death of Achilles, thereby showing their sympathy to his mother Thetis, who had done the gift of the lands of Cape

Lacinio: even today women of Croton, through devotion to the "Madonna di Capo Colonna", keep alive the tradition of worshipping as an essentially female cult.

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Class:	1 C - Secondary School Gottolengo
Pupil directly involved:	Brustulli Rudolph
Coordinator Teacher:	Prof. Carmine Rizzo

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

Internet - Wikipedia - Personal Knowledge

LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: Comprehensive School Gottolengo	DATE: January, 2013	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 1 A
COUNTRY: Italy	PROJECT FILE N° 2	Chiara Zacco (p) Carmine Rizzo (t) Franca Piacentini (t)

LANDMARK	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
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STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: Castello Scaligero di Sirmione - The Scaliger Castle of Sirmione

LOCATION: Lombardy

COUNTRY: Italy

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Sirmione



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Scaliger Castle is considered one of the finest examples of a medieval fortification, It is a fortress guarding the only access point to the southern city center, this important monument was built by the Scaligeri family. It is surrounded by the Garda Lake. It is also defended by three square towers. The eastern part of the castle is a fortified harbor and it was used as a refuge for the fleet. The fortress battlements have the form of a dovetail, while the dock has a spearhead shape.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

In the first half of the 13th century, Sirmione fell into the hands of the Scaliger family. According to historians the castle was founded by Mastino I della Scala. The town continued to be an important military center until the 16th century. Until the 19th century, a garrison had remained in the castle. Sirmione had been a part of the Republic of Venice from the year 1405 till 1797 when it had been acquired by Austria. Later, in the year 1888 Sirmione became a part of Unified Italy

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

The Scaliger Castle of Sirmione is among the most visited palaces for families in the province of Brescia and its particular position, on the upper side of a small peninsula on the Garda lake, makes it particularly attractive to everyone. That's one of the reasons why young people and old people of this area, know and keep this amazing monument in their heart and mind.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

It is only known in the province of Brescia despite its beauty, but this monument in summer is a tourist attraction for many foreign people, especially Germans.

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Class:	1 A - Secondary School Gottolengo
Pupil directly involved:	Chiara Zacco
Coordinator Teacher:	Prof Carmine Rizzo and Prof. Franca Piacentini

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

Internet - Wikipedia - Personal Knowledge

LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: 1 st Primary School of Asvestochori COUNTRY: Hellas	DATE: 1-2-2013 PROJECT FILE N° 3	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 5b (In)formal group with pupils from classes: 5b

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NAME: Roman Aqueduct of Hortiatis

LOCATION: Pylaia

COUNTRY: Hellas / Greece

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Pylaia-Hortiatis



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The water bridge known as aqueduct of Hortiatis is saved today with total length 223m. It is made of stones and bricks the one over the other. Its thickness reaches up to 8m. in the north part . In the center there are two big airy arched openings, the larger one with height 8,5m. and with biggest width 5,3m. At the highest point there was a rectangular pipe width 0,5m. That it could receive clay pipes for the transportation of water.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

There are no clear historical references about the Roman aqueduct of Hortiatis and the year of its construction. According to an evidence the aqueduct was built in the 4th century A.D. but after a scientific test of its parts it was dated in the 1st century A.D. and that's the view that has been valid.

The first written source about the aqueduct was from the Monastery of Pantokratoras in the 12th century A.D. Later on there are many references.

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

The reason we have chosen this monument is because it's an important sight of our region. The whole population of Thessaloniki supplied water from this aqueduct until 1927 when the Municipality of Thessaloniki stopped the water supply from this.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

As it is well known the city of Thessaloniki was supplied water from mountain Hortiatis from the 1st till the 20th century. That is why the Roman aqueduct of Hortiatis was a very important work that facilitated the transition of water to the distribution center of ST. Paraskeyi and from there to the water supply of thousand people for about 19 centuries. At this same point in this monument the events of the Holocaust of Hortiatis took part with the Germans and the natives (The Chortiatis massacre was a World War II mass murder of 146 civilians by the Wehrmacht, at the end of the occupation of Greece by the Axis powers on 2 September 1944).

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Class:	5b - 1 st Primary School of Asvestohori
Pupil directly involved:	Anastasia-Maria Moisidou Aggeliki Sevdali
Coordinator Teacher:	Salonikidou Rania

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

Internet - Wikipedia - Personal Knowledge



LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: 1 st Primary School of Asvestochori COUNTRY: Hellas	DATE: March 2013 PROJECT FILE N° 4	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 5b (In)formal group with pupils from classes: 5b

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NAME: Ancient Roman market

LOCATION: Thessaloniki

COUNTRY: Hellas

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Thessaloniki



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The ancient Roman market includes the extent of about 20 acres and it was the centre of the Roman city. It had a « Π » shape and there were public buildings and various spaces with the same architecture in two levels. It was financial and commercial core of the city and it had administrative and entertaining character. In the imperial years it gets monumental character.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

In the second half of the 3d century A.D the market of Thessaloniki used to have public spaces in three accommodated sides. The floors of the tunnels were paved with strong mortar. A century later in the second building phase, they are decorated with mosaic and are repaired and parts of colonnades. In the years of Ioulianos the conservatory extends and it becomes a theatre with capacity 2.000/ 2.500 viewers. The theatre was rescued by the 7th century big earthquake but it was abandoned gradually. Later, a pottery lab was added in this space during the Byzantine time. During the Turkish occupation this place was downgraded and was given to the Jews from Spain.

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

The reason that we have chosen this topic is that the Roman market was the center of the Roman Thessaloniki. In Thessaloniki were located the civil services, several political decisions were taken there; also many sport and artistic events took place. The citizens of that era used to gather in that place for many and various reasons

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

The link of the Roman market that was revealed, quite recently, in 1962 with the citizens of the area is intense. It is located in the central spot of the city and everyday it reminds them the evolution of the history for which they feel extremely proud of. The crypt tunnel from the buildings of the market has been reconstructed and has been given in to use for exhibitions and conferences even for concerts since 1966. Furthermore, the conservatory has also been reconstructed and has the capacity 350 people and it has been given in to use since 1997. Those places can intrigue emotionally and awe to the people that they visit them.

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Class:	5b - 1 st Primary School of Asvestohori
Pupil directly involved:	Fourikos Ioannis Misri Ioannis
Coordinator Teacher:	Salonikidou Rania

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

Research on the Internet in the Ministries of Culture and Tourism.

Search in books and in encyclopedias. Information from escort teachers at the Roman market of Thessaloniki during an educational visit.



LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: 1 st Primary School of Asvestochori COUNTRY: Hellas	DATE: March 2013	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 5b (In)formal group with pupils from classes:
	PROJECT FILE Nº 5	

LANDMARK	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
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STATUES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

NAME: Gallery of Idols

LOCATION: Thessaloniki

COUNTRY: Hellas

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Thessaloniki



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

This monument was called “Idols”, or Avatars, “Gallery of Idols” from the Greeks, Incantadas (Spellbound in spanishjewish) and suretler (Angels) in Turkish language. It was a two floor collonade, consisted of five columns made of Carystian marble; also the capitals and the pessaries were made of marble of Thasos Island. Those pessaries had in both sides’ mythological relief forms: Menada, Dionysus, Ariadne, Luda, Nicky, Avra, Dioskouroos and Ganymede whom the eagle grabs.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

It is known in Thessaloniki the gallery of Idols or Spellbound of the early Hellenistic period. The name gallery of idols was given by the Christian citizens of Thessaloniki and the name spellbound by the Cepharad people, the Spanish-Jewish people who came to Thessaloniki from the region Cepharad of Spain. The gallery of Idols, and however what remained from the monument which the Romans had rebuilt to decorate the Southern entrance in the forum from the side of today’s Egnatia’s street, was found to be embodied in the house of the rich Jew Liatsi Ardith. Finally, they were stolen before the liberation of the city at 1864 by Emmanuel Miller, who did illicit trade in antiquities.

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

The reasons for this choice are that after the liberation of Thessaloniki is time that the 8 statues must be returned to the city that they rightfully belong. We believe as students that it is our duty to fight for this cause.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

This monument for the people from that era was an integral part of their history. This is the reason that they protested for their theft from the people that illicit trade in antiquities but with no result. They were stolen at 1864 with the permit of the Turkish government. Nowadays, many citizens of Thessaloniki don’t know that those statues exist and their history, but thankfully time didn’t fade away their memory and some people seek the hints of lost beauty in this city.

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Class: 5b - 1st Primary School of Asvestohori

Pupil directly involved: John Papagiannakis

Coordinator Teacher: Salonikidou Rania, Markidou Katerina

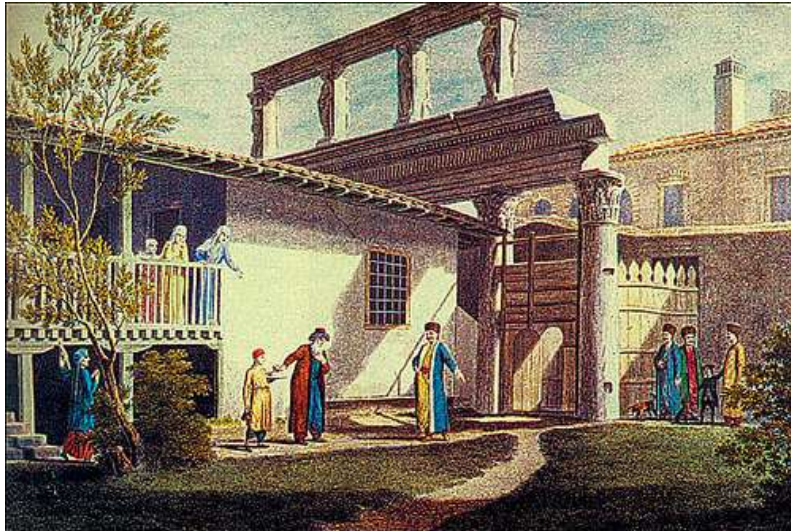
REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

<http://www.elzoni.gr/html/ent/945/ent.16945.asp>

<http://www.hellinon.net/ThessalonikiMagemena.htm>

http://ta-anilia.blogspot.gr/2012/02/blog-post_292.html

<http://bigmamahistory.blogspot.gr/2010/09/incandadas-sobraluz.html>



LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: Escola Básica do 2.º e 3.º Ciclos Santa Iria - Tomar COUNTRY: Portugal	DATE: april 2013	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 6.ºA (In)formal group with pupils from classes: 6.º A
	PROJECT FILE Nº 6	

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STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: Church of S. João Baptista

LOCATION: Tomar

COUNTRY: Portugal

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Tomar



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The church is located in Praça da República, in the heart of the old town. The church is built in a rectangular shape with three naves covered by a wooden roof, a main chapel and a bell tower, with a clock. Notable are the grand entrance door, in the façade, in Gothic style, and the ornamented “Manueline” doorway on the northern side.

Inside the church, we can see the beautiful pulpit, example of the “Manueline” architecture and finest pictures from the 16th century, like the six panels painted from Gregório Lopes, one of them representing “The Last Supper”, and the famous triptych call “Baptismo de Cristo” (Christ Baptism) from Quentin Metzys (Antuérpia). There are also some nice examples of antique portuguese mosaics.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

The church was rebuilt in the 15th century in Gothic style and was expanded later by king D. Manuel I. It has been well restored and renovated several times since 1875 and was classified as a national monument in 1910.

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

This is a place with a historical and cultural interest, visited for many tourists. We want to know more about the monument and the reason of its name (St. John the Baptist), and we also would like to know more about the “Manueline” architecture.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

The link with the local people is very important because the church is located in the most emblematic place of the old town, called Praça da República. In this square it's also located the Tomar's City Hall and the statue of D. Gualdim Pais, Knight Templar Portuguese Master. It is a popular meeting place, visited by many tourists. That church is also an important place for all the people that want to practice the Christian cult.

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Class – 6.º A Escola Básica do 2º e 3º Ciclos, Santa Iria – Tomar

Pupil directly involved – Alexandra Luís, Joana Fortunato, João Coutinho, Mara Oliveira e Rúben Morais

Coordinator teacher – Cristina Silva

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION SOURCES:

FRANÇA, José- Augusto, “Tomar”

ROSA, Amorim, “História de Tomar”



The beautiful pulpit ("Manueline" architecture) and "Manueline" doorway on the northern side.



Panel painted from Gregório Lopes (The head of St. John the Baptist) and the famous triptych call "Baptismo de Cristo"

LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: Escola Básica do 2.º e 3.º Ciclos Santa Iria - Tomar COUNTRY: Portugal	DATE: april 2013 PROJECT FILE Nº 7	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 6.º A (In)formal group with pupils from classes: 6.º A

LANDMARK	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
MONUMENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOUSES & BUILDINGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: Church of Santa Maria do Olival

LOCATION: Tomar

COUNTRY: Portugal

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Tomar



This photo has been specially shot by Mr. Fernando, a photographer that usually cooperates with Templários School. He has been asked to take this particularly unusual perspective.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Located near de Nabão river, this church has three naves covered by a wooden roof and a very simple interior. The columns of the pointed arches of the naves are devoid of capitals. The main chapel of the apse is covered by a gothic ribbed vault. The main façade has a beautiful rose window and a simple portal with several archivolts, and is flanked by a free-standing bell tower. In the 16th century, the church was restored and several chapels were added to the southern side of the church. Inside we can find the statue of Virgin Mary and Child (Nossa Senhora do Leite), located in the main altar, and the funerary monument of D. Diogo Pinheiro, first bishop of Funchal (1525), located on the wall of the main chapel.

It's also very interesting to know how all around the church we can find the number 8, the symbol of infinity, for example there are 8 windows, 8 columns and 8 front steps (it's one of the few churches with a staircase, was a symbol of respect, the knights would leave their sins outside the church).

In this church can also be found a skull, that we think that belonged to a saint, this skull was brought here by D. Gualdim Pais from one of his crusades.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

The first building was built at the orders of D. Gualdim Pais (the knight who also built the castle and founded the old town), in 12th century, to serve as the Pantheon of the Order of the Knights Templar. The current building is mostly the result of a reconstruction carried out in the 13th century in early Gothic style.

This church was the mother of every single church built during the Portuguese Discoveries and also served as a model for the other three naves churches built until the "Manuelino" period.

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

This is a place with a historical and cultural interest, visited for many tourists. It is a national monument since 1910. This church is also located near our school and we want to know more about that monument and show everyone how beautiful it is.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

There is a close relationship of the local people with the church. This place is chose for many couples to get married. Is still a place to celebrate the Christian cult and many children are baptized in that church. However is a very important historical place, because it was built by D. Gualdim Pais, the knight who founded the castle and the old town. He was buried in the church and a gothic inscription from his original tomb, is still preserved inside.

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Class – 6.º A Escola Básica do 2º e 3º Ciclos, Santa Iria – Tomar

Pupil directly involved – Alexandra Luís, Joana Fortunato, João Coutinho, Mara Oliveira e Rúben Morais

Coordinator teacher – Cristina Silva

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

FRANÇA, José- Augusto, “Tomar”

ROSA, Amorim, “História de Tomar”





THIS FILE IS YET TO BE TRANSLATED. SHORTLY, THE ENGLISH VERSION WILL BE AVAILABLE HERE.

SÍTIOS E MONUMENTOS		
BASE DE DADOS DA PARCERIA MULTILATERAL COMENIUS		
ESCOLA INVESTIGADORA / CIDADE: E.B 2,3 Santa Iria/ Tomar PAÍS: Portugal	DATA: 26-03-2013	GRUPO DE RECOLHA Turma: 6ºB
	FICHA Nº 8	Grupo (in)formal com alunos das turmas: Carolina Mendes Mafalda Marques Mariana Marques Raquel Lopes

SÍTIO	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
MONUMENTO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
CASAS & EDIFÍCIOS	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
ESTÁTUAS	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NOME: Igreja Matriz de Dornes

LOCALIZAÇÃO: Dornes

PAÍS: Portugal

CIDADE / MUNICÍPIO: Ferreira do Zêzere



DESCRIÇÃO GERAL:

À direita do portal de entrada pode observar-se uma inscrição com caracteres góticos alusivos à fundação da igreja e ainda um escudo heráldico. Sobre a cimalha da frontaria encontram-se duas esculturas de pedra. Outros sinais góticos surgem na zona superior da porta lateral da igreja, provavelmente uma inscrição de uma lápide funerária.

Junto à igreja fica a torre medieval da povoação, construída em xisto, segundo se pensa pelos cavaleiros Templários, com a forma de um pentágono e aproveitando parte de uma anterior de origem romana, transformada no século XVI em torre sineira.

No interior da igreja, as paredes e o remate superior do arco triunfal são forrados com azulejos padronizados do século XVII, podendo ver-se ainda na nave um lindo órgão de tubos.

A capela-mor está coberta por uma abóbada em caixotões preenchidos com pintura decorativa oitocentista, enquanto as suas paredes são revestidas de azulejos azuis e brancos. O retábulo-mor é uma composição de talha dourada, do Barroco Nacional dos finais do século XVII, exibindo no fecho do remate o escudo nacional.

REFERÊNCIAS HISTÓRICAS:

A sua construção deve-se à iniciativa da Rainha Santa Isabel, em adoração a N. Senhora do Pranto, e terá ocorrido nos finais do século XIII. Viria a ser reconstruída em 1453, vindo a ser reformada nos séculos XVII e XVIII. Mas as modificações posteriores alteraram decisivamente a sua volumetria.

RAZÕES PARA ESTA ESCOLHA:

Em primeiro lugar, fizemos esta escolha porque se trata de uma bonita igreja situada numa das vilas mais pitorescas de Portugal. Fica perto de Tomar e está enquadrada numa bela paisagem, já que aqui se formou uma espécie de península banhada pelo rio Zêzere, onde foi construída esta aldeia.

Em segundo lugar, optámos por este monumento para divulgar um pouco do património português. Toda esta zona é muito rica em lendas e em construções antigas.

LIGAÇÃO ESPECIAL À POPULAÇÃO DA REGIÃO ENVOLVENTE:

Esta igreja é de fácil acesso e ainda hoje é utilizada para a celebração de missas e procissões. A romaria de Nossa senhora dos Anjos atrai anualmente muitos turistas de vários lugares do país.

GRUPO DE ESTUDO:

Turma – 6.º B, Escola Básica do 2º e 3º Ciclos, Santa Iria – Tomar

Alunos diretamente envolvidos – Carolina Mendes, Mafalda Marques, Mariana Marques e Raquel Lopes

Professor Coordenador – Cristina Silva

REFERÊNCIAS E FONTES DE INFORMAÇÃO:

- <http://www.infopedia.pt/%C3%89greja-matriz-de-dornes>



LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: 1 st Primary School of Asvestochori COUNTRY: Hellas	DATE: April 2013 PROJECT FILE Nº 9	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 6b (In)formal group with pupils from classes:

LANDMARK	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
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HOUSES & BUILDINGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: Ancient Theatre of Epidauros

LOCATION: Argolis

COUNTRY: Hellas

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY : Epidavros



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Ancient Theatre of Epidauros is located in the Asklepieion of Epidauros which was one of the largest Pan-Hellenic temples of ancient times. It belonged to the city of Epidauros, a small city – state of classical times, which was located in the near western coast of Saronic Gulf.

The theatre was built in the 4th century and it's considered to be a perfect ancient theatre based in the acoustic and aesthetic perspective. The excellent acoustics of the theatre of Epidauros emanates from its wonderful geometry of its design. The monument was built in order to hold musical and theatrical exhibitions. Its capacity is 13.000 viewers and it's consisted of two parts which are divided by a corridor. The upper part has 21 rows of seats and the lower part 34.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

Pausanias visited the theatre of Epidauros in the middle of the 2nd century and was amazed by its beauty and harmony. The architect of this amazing theatre was Polycleitus the new.

The theatre functioned for many centuries. At 395 a.D the Goths intruded in Peloponnesus and did a lot of damages. At 426 the emperor Theodosius the Great prohibited the function of the ancient theatres and the temples. Natural disasters and human interventions devastated the place.

The monument was revealed after excavations in 1881. At first, at 1907 and during the period 1954-1963 restoration works took place there.

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

We chose it because it was one of the most important theatres of the ancient time and World Heritage Monument.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

This area except from its natural beauty and wonderful beaches is known globally for its cultural monuments. The ancient theatre every summer is «coming to life» because a festival is held then which includes exhibitions of ancient plays. Within the festival some of the most important Greek and foreign actors participate in the tragedies. Thousands of Greek and foreign tourists visit this area and admire its historical legacy.

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Class: 6b - 1st Primary School of Asvestohori
Pupil directly involved: Kelekidou Stauroula, Kalpakidou Maria

Coordinator Teacher: Voudrislis, Nikos
Translation: Markidou, Katerina

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/2/gh251.jsp?obj_id=14301

<http://www.theaterinfo.gr/abouttheatre/ancientgreektheatre/epidavrostheater/>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epidaurus>

LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: 1 st Primary School of Asvestochori COUNTRY: Hellas	DATE: April 2013	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 5b
	PROJECT FILE N° 10	(In)formal group with pupils from classes:

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HOUSES & BUILDINGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: Galerius Palace

LOCATION: Thessaloniki

COUNTRY: Hellas

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY : Thessaloniki



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Galerius Palace is located in Navarino square of Thessaloniki. It had a view to the sea and was composed by numerous sites, most of which have been destroyed, lying underneath streets, parks and high residential buildings. Nevertheless, certain worth mentioning parts of the royal palace have been preserved, in the form of remains: a peristyle atrium with galleries, apartments and rooms surrounding it, an impressive room with an archway ending in its narrow side, a bath complex as well as a building, octagonal in its exterior, disposing semi cyclical niches in its interior. Remains of colorful floor mosaics, marble paved tilings, orthomarmarosis and relief linings, reveal the rich and splendid decoration of palace's different sites.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

Gaius Galerius Valerius Maximianus Augustus was a Roman emperor from 305 till 311. In 299 Galerius after his last victorious expedition against the Persians chose Thessaloniki as the place for his installation. In the southeastern part of the roman city, on a huge surface of almost 150.000 square meters, extended from Rotonda till the sea and from the eastern of city's fortress till Agia Sophia, Galerius constructed a breathtaking palatial building complex. Inside this complex, were located not only the royal habitats with their auxiliary spaces, but also public administration rooms, shrines and temples while there were also sports facilities- entertainment sites.

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

Galerius Palace is one of the most well known monuments of the roman period in Thessaloniki. We'd like to learn more about its design , its sight and its significance for that period.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

Galerius Palace is located in the centre of Thessaloniki, in Navarino square. It's almost opposite the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki and it gathers every day the students of the city who hang out to the nearby cafes. It's an area full of life and motion during the day and during the whole year.

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Class: 5b - 1st Primary School of Asvestohori

Pupil directly involved: Theodosios Theos, Panagiotis Katsadouris

Coordinator Teacher: Salonikidou Rania,

Translation: Markidou Katerina

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

Encyclopedia Papyrus *Larousse Britannica*

<http://www.thessaloniki4all.gr/main.php?mnimeio=2>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galerius>



LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: St Michael's Boys School, Mervue Galway COUNTRY: Éire - Ireland	DATE: 14/04/2013	RESEARCHER TEAM Muiz Ajiboye
	PROJECT FILE Nº 11	

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STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: Newgrange

LOCATION: Boyne Valley, Meath

COUNTRY: Ireland

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Meath



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Newgrange monument primarily consists of a large kidney shaped mound, covering almost half a hectare and is surrounded by 97 kerbstones, some of which are richly decorated with megalithic art. The 19 metre long inner passage leads to a cruciform chamber with a corbelled roof. It is estimated that the construction of the Passage Tomb at Newgrange would have taken a work force of 300 at least 20 years.

Archaeologists classify Newgrange as a passage tomb. Passage tombs, as the name implies, consist of a passage leading to a chamber where the remains of the dead (usually cremated) were placed. The amount of time and labour invested in the construction of the tomb indicates that the builders were very skilled builders.

But for its builders, it was much more than simply a place of burial. It was a temple housing the spirits of their ancestors, and served as a focal point for ritual and celebration. Above the entrance to the passage there is an opening like a window and its purpose is to allow light to penetrate to the chamber on the shortest day of the year – the winter solstice. Newgrange's accuracy as a time-telling device is remarkable when one considers that it was built 500 years before the Great Pyramids. The intent of its builders was undoubtedly to mark the beginning of the New Year.

Newgrange is part of a large complex of monuments, built along a bend of the River Boyne, known as Brú na Bóinne, and collectively recognised as UNESCO World Heritage Site.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

Its probable date of erection is about 3000 BC. It belongs to a time when stone, not metal, was the everyday material for tools and weapons. Remains of humans (some cremated) have been found along with some grave goods – items placed with the dead.

This area known as Brú na Bóinne has been associated with the High Kings of Ireland, the mythical Tuatha de Dannan (magical people who lived underground) and the Fianna, an elite band of soldiers who were the king's bodyguards.

The mound became overgrown and was rediscovered again in the 17th century. Nowadays it is one of Ireland's most famous monuments.

REASONS FOR THIS LANDMARK/MONUMENT CHOICE:

I chose this monument because it is older than Stonehenge and the Egyptian pyramids, and it is the most famous monument within the Neolithic Brú Na Bóinne complex.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

Newgrange is very much associated with the Boyne Valley and is one of its most famous monuments.

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Muiz Ajiboye

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

Wikipedia

www.newgrange.com

photo: Wikipedia Commons



LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: St Michael's Boys School, Mervue Galway COUNTRY: Éire - Ireland	DATE: 14/04/2013	RESEARCHER TEAM Cosmin Adrian
	PROJECT FILE Nº 12	

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STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas of Myra

LOCATION: Galway

COUNTRY: Ireland

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Galway



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas is the largest medieval parish church in Ireland still in continuous use as a place of worship. It is located in the centre of Galway City and is dedicated (like many other churches in seaports) to Saint Nicholas of Myra, the patron saint of seafarers. On the outside of the church you can see two mermaids, a dragon, an ape and a magnificent lion. High at the roof edge are a series of stone gargoyles.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

The church was completed by 1320 and then Galway was a tiny new town. The inhabitants were ambitious and built a large church. When Galway received city status in 1484 St Nicholas Church became a collegiate church with a warden in charge. The warden had similar status to a bishop but could not ordain priests.

Christopher Columbus is reputed to have prayed in the church in 1477.

During the 16th century, when the Tribes of Galway were at the height of their power, the Ffrench and Lynch families extended the church.

The troops of Oliver Cromwell used the church as a stable for their horses after the siege of Galway in 1652.

Over the centuries St. Nicholas's has played a central role in the life of the city. For many years the triennial elections of the mayor and corporation (city council) were held within its walls.

REASONS FOR THIS LANDMARK/MONUMENT CHOICE:

It is in the heart of Galway City and is still used as a church (Church of Ireland). It is sometimes used by other religions for services.

LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

St. Nicholas Church was part of the medieval city, and still today it functions as a church as it did centuries ago.

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Cosmin Adrian

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

Wikipedia

<http://www.stnicholas.ie/history>

Wikipedia Commons: Baronplantagenet



LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: Björngårdsskolan COUNTRY: Sweden	DATE: April, 2013	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 6 Josephine Sasaki Teacher, tutor: Marita Andreasson
	PROJECT FILE N° 13	

LANDMARK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
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STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	

NAME: The stones of "King Ale"

LOCATION: South of Sweden / Skåne

COUNTRY: Sweden

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Ystad



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Ale's stones is located in southern Sweden. The stonship is built out of 59 stones. Each stone weights about 5 tons. Ale's stones are shaped like a ship. The stonship is 67 metres long and 19 metres wide. Ale stones is also called "Urbans grave", "The Horse", "The Stones of Heden". In 1916, 40 stones had fell over but soon they were replaced.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

King Ale is buried there. The stonship is erected during the time before the Vikings (the vendeltime) about 500 A.D. The places has been used as a graveyard for several years.

REASONS FOR THIS LANDMARK/MONUMENT CHOICE:

I chose Ale's stones because it's Swedish general knowledge to know about it.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

The stones are a special landmark because the stones are placed in a shape like a ship.

RESEARCHER :

Josephine Sasaki, grade 6.

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ale_stenar

Flickr.com: the image

LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: Björngårdsskolan COUNTRY: Sweden	DATE: April, 20013	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 6 Cecilia Flodin Teacher, tutor: Marita Andreasson
	PROJECT FILE N° 14	

LANDMARK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
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HOUSES & BUILDINGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	

NAME: Kebnekaise, the highest mountain in Sweden

LOCATION: **COUNTRY:** North of Sweden **CITY/ MUNICIPALITY:** In the Community of Kiruna



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Kebnekaise is the highest mountain in Sweden. The two highest peaks are called "the south and the north top". Kebnekaise measures about 2000 meter above the sea level. From the south top, you can see an eleventh part of Sweden's area. The name Kebnekaise comes from the Lule saami words "giebnne" - Kittel and "gájsse" - high mountain top.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

Today, tourist can climb up the peaks of Kebnekaise mountain.

But in the 1800's the adventure was far more bigger.

The frenchman Charles Rabot was secretary in a geographic society and got interested to go Scandinavia. In 1883, he took the way through Norway to reach Kebnekaise.

It was easiest way at that time. To his help he had Jon Larsson who got the salary of 4 SEK daily, to bring him to the foot of Kebnekaise.

Jon Larsson thought it was about 100 km to Kebnekaise. At August 22nd, after six days of walking in the rain, they found a shiny Kebnekaise.

They found the highest peak during the summer evening.

Now could C. Rabot and the others see the big panorama-view, the big area the wild alps. No one had ever seen that scenery before.

The Swedes didn't reach the top until 1889 and they thought they were the first, until the book from Charles Rabot was published 1898.

REASONS FOR THIS LANDMARK/MONUMENT CHOICE**SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:**

This mountain is highest in Sweden and many people come here to hike, climb to the top and enjoy the nice view.

Many people are attracted to the mountain and the feeling of freedom and wake up in a tent far away from the daily stress in the cities.

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Cecilia Flodin grade 6 Björngårdsskolan

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

Kebnekaise.net (<http://www.kebnekaise.net/?p=kebnekaise&menusub=2>)

POPULÄR HISTORIA (<http://popularhistoria.se/artiklar/kebnekaise/>)

WIKIPEDIA (<http://no.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/kebnekaise>)

Flickr.com : the picture of Kebnekaise

LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: Björngårdsskolan COUNTRY: Sweden	DATE: April, 20013	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 6 Hedda Waldenström Teacher, tutor: Marita Andreasson
	PROJECT FILE N° 15	

LANDMARK	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
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HOUSES & BUILDINGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: The wall around Visby

LOCATION: East of Sweden, Baltic Sea **COUNTRY:** Sweden **CITY/ MUNICIPALITY:** Visby / Gotland



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

A big wall around the small city Visby on the Swedish island called Gotland. The wall got ten thorns and thirteen openings/ports. All stones and bricks are handmade. The wall is crashed on a few parts now, but is still encircling Visby. All ports and thorns have names and special reasons for their names.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

In earlier time, the wall was meant to protect the people in Visby from the evil Danish people with the commander Valdemar Atterdag, which goal was to occupy Visby. When the Danish people finally broke (1882) the wall they took four huge boxes and comanded all the inhabitants in three hours, to fill all the boxes with gold and treasures. Sad or not, but one of the ships sank on their way back to Denmark. When Valdemar Atterdag died 55 years old Gotland belonged to Sweden again.

REASONS FOR THIS LANDMARK/MONUMENT CHOICE AND SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

My dad is from Gotland and we go to Gotland every year. All people who visit Visby will see the wall when they enter the town. Gotland and Visby has a special festival in August which they call "The medieval-week" and they show how people lived, worked and enjoyed themselves at the time.

RESEARCHER:

Hedda Waldenström

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

http://sv.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Visby_ringmur

http://sv.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valdemar_Atterdag

Flickr.com: the image

My dad Måns Waldenström

LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: Tieplatzschule Bielefeld COUNTRY: Germany	DATE: 11.05.12-15.05.12	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 10 Ms. Kreye(T) and Mr. Heinrich(T) Nergjivone Krasnqi (P) and Sivan Al Gendo (P)
	PROJECT FILE N° 16	

LANDMARK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MONUMENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOUSES & BUILDINGS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: Speicherstadt

LOCATION: Hamburg

COUNTRY : Germany

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY : Hamburg



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Hamburg's "Speicherstadt" is the largest historic warehouse area in the world; it came into existence when Hamburg joined the "German Zollverein" tariff union in the late 19th century, as a designated customs-free storage area for imported goods. The red-brick Speicherstadt houses are 5 levels high, connected by small bridges, and all face a waterway on one side. Today, the area is no longer exempt from customs, but contains plenty of tourist attractions.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

The late 19th century harbour storages fill a whole quarter of their own. The Speicherstadt (Storage City) was in danger of being demolished a few decades ago but has in the meantime been restored. The brick storages were built in times of historicism. Their facades are decorated with balconies, oriels and towers with some neo-medieval elements. The few post-war buildings fit in well. Canals alternate with streets so the storages can be accessed both from water and land. They are used by traders who buy and sell goods like coffee, tea, oriental carpets, spices and similar.

One of the historical storages has been turned into a coffee and spice museum which I recommend visiting. You get to see the interior and learn a lot about these goods and overseas trade in past and present.

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

We visited the Speicherstadt. It is in the harbour area. It was exciting to see how the goods, spices, food came from the ships into the warehouses. In the last century, tobacco, wood, coffee came by ship to Hamburg.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

<http://www.speicherstadtmuseum.de/>

<http://www.hamburg-tourism.de/sehenswertes/best-of-hamburg/speicherstadt/>

<http://www.hamburg.de/hafencity-speicherstadt/>

<http://www.speicherstadt-kaffee.de/>

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Class: 10

Coordinator Teacher: Mr.Heinrich

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

Internet - Wikipedia - Personal Knowledge

LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: 1 st Primary School of Asvestochori COUNTRY: Hellas	DATE: April 2013 PROJECT FILE N° 17	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 6b (In)formal group with pupils from classes: 6b

LANDMARK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
MONUMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOUSES & BUILDINGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: Church of Saint George

LOCATION: Asvestochori

COUNTRY: Hellas

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Pileas-Hortiati



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

It was probably built in 1800 A.D. though the belfry with elements of renaissance was built in 1885 A.D. In 1867 there is an extension towards the west of the temple which is shown of the internal colonnade and the sign of the internal entrance.

The church is a wooden basilica divided into three parts with the special element that of the zenana whose lower parts and external colonnade. The temple was painted in 1892 A.D. and it's an excellent sample of carving. The paintings and the chandelier are of the same age.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

When the independent Greek state didn't include Macedonian yet, the Greek ambassador in Thessaloniki used to have a cottage in Asvestohori. A special saet was made in his honor inside the church next to the left Psalter in order to watch the divine service. The temple was first covered by leaves of gold and then it was covered with green and red paint.

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

I've chosen this monument because it's located in my village so I consider it to be significant from historical and religious point of view. It is a kind of jewel in the whole area.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

The villagers' life is linked immediately to the church at both pleasurable as in embarrassing moments.

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Class: 6b - 1st Primary School of Asvestohori
Pupil directly involved: Dimitrios Manos
Coordinator Teacher: Nikos Voudrislis

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: Tieplatzschule / Bielefeld COUNTRY: Germany	DATE: June 2012	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 10 Mr.Heinrich (T) Ms.Kreye(T) Sven Mirseman (P) Waldemar Saks (P)
	PROJECT FILE N° 18	

LANDMARK	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
MONUMENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOUSES & BUILDINGS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: Fish market

LOCATION: Fish Market

COUNTRY: Germany

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Hamburg



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Fresh seafood, exotic fruits, nuts, flowers, and teas from all over the world - the fish market (*Fischmarkt*) in [Hamburg](#) is a must for every foodie. The open-air market is located right next to the historic fish auction hall at the Hamburg harbor, the second-busiest port in Europe. The fish market is open every Sunday between 5 and 9 a.m. and despite these early hours, it is always packed with a mix of locals, tourists, and night owls who come here after partying on [Hamburg's Reeperbahn](#). Every Sunday 70000 visitors spending a few hours on the market.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

This traditional open-air market is the oldest of its kind in Hamburg, dating back to the early 1700. Fishmen got the law to sell there fresh fish on Sundays. The products supplied are subject **to spoilage**, and keeping quality and food quality after delivery depend greatly on the manner of transport and storage. And fish is a fresh product !



REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE

So get up early to get the best buys just off the boat. The bustling atmosphere of the 300-year old market is unique, and the treats you can buy there are worth waking up at the

crack of dawn. To top off your visit, head to the historic fish auction hall, which offers a scrumptious brunch with local delicacies and live music.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

<http://www.hamburg.de/fischmarkt/>

<http://www.hamburg.citysam.de/fischmarkt.htm>

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Class: 10

Coordinator Teacher: Kreye/Heinrich

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

Internet - Wikipedia - Personal Knowledge

LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: Escola Les Acàcies / Barcelona	DATE: May 2013	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 6
	PROJECT FILE Nº 19	(In)formal group with pupils from classes:
COUNTRY: Spain		

LANDMARK	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
MONUMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HOUSES & BUILDINGS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: La Pedrera

LOCATION: Barcelona

COUNTRY: Spain

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY : Barcelona



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Casa Milà, better known as La Pedrera, is a building designed by the Catalan architect Antoni Gaudí and built during the years 1906–1912. It is located at 92, Passeig de Gràcia in the Eixample district of Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain.

It was a controversial design at the time for the bold forms of the undulating stone facade and wrought iron decoration of the balconies and windows, designed largely by Josep Maria Jujol, who also created some of the plaster ceilings.

Architecturally it is considered an innovative work for its steel structure and curtain walls – the façade is self-supporting. Other innovative elements were the construction of underground car parking and separate lifts and stairs for the owners and their servants.

In 1984, it was declared a World Heritage site by UNESCO. The building is made open to the public by the CatalunyaCaixa Foundation, which manages the various exhibitions and activities and visits to the interior and roof.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:**REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:**

We chose it because it is a very famous building because it has been designed by Gaudi, a very important architect.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:**RESEARCHER TEAM:**

Class: 6 th

Pupil directly involved:

Nasar Roca, Elena Pujades, Amanda Coelho, Mariel Honor, Bakhtawar Tariq

Coordinator Teacher and Translation: Raquel Hernandez

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

<http://www.lapedrera.com/ca/home>

http://ca.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casa_Mil%C3%A0

LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: Tieplatzschule Bielefeld COUNTRY: Germany	DATE: May 2013	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 4/5
	PROJECT FILE N° 20	(In)formal group with pupils from classes:

LANDMARK	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
MONUMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOUSES & BUILDINGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: Sparrenburg castle

LOCATION: Bielefeld

COUNTRY: Germany

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Bielefeld



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Sparrenburg (actually: *Castle and Fortress Sparrenburg*) is a restored fortress in the „Bielefeld-Mitte“ (near the city centre) district of Bielefeld, Germany. It is situated on the Sparrenberg (180 m) in the Teutoburg forest and towers 60m above the city centre. Its current appearance mainly originated in the 16th and 19th century. A vast 300m system of underground passages can be explored from visitors. The Sparrenburg is considered to be Bielefeld's landmark. The above-ground parts of the Sparrenburg can be visited year-round, free of charge. The rest of the castle can be visited daily from April to October, including the ascent of the 37 tower and the front part of the 28m subterranean corridor. The northwestern part of the underground corridor is not accessible with the exception of three tours per year, as it is home to bats. An attraction is the annual *Sparrenburgfest* held on the last weekend of July, where carnies and merchants reenact the medieval way of life.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

Constructed in the mid 13th century by the Counts of Ravensberg, the castle was administrative centre and residence of the country sovereign, and protected the town and trade routes through the Bielefeld pass. It was rebuilt many times. In 1900, a monument of the Grand Elector Frederick William, made by Fritz Shaper was erected in the courtyard while Emperor William II, who is the nominal last count of Ravensberg, was present.

Used as a flak emplacement during World War II, the Sparrenburg was heavily damaged in the course of the air raid on Bielefeld on 30 September 1944; only the tower stayed undamaged.

From 1948 to 1987 there was continuous clean up and restoration work. From 1955 to 1983 the German Museum of Playing Cards was housed in the rebuilt estate building. During the latest renovations the actual floor of the fortress was found on the northern Kiekstatt roundel. It is 3m below the current level. Furthermore stairs leading to the catacombs were discovered.

The current appearance of the Sparrenburg mainly originated in the 16th and 19th century.

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

The reason that we have chosen this topic is that the Sparrenburg is a favourite tourist destination and everyone in Bielefeld knows it, but the most pupils of our class never been there. We want to experience the fantastic view from the tower of the sparrenburg, to get more information about the historical background and to get an idea of living in the Middel Ages.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

Take a look at point “reason for this choice”.

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Class: 4 and 5 of Tieplatzschool

Coordinator teacher: Jasmin Kohring

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

Research on web (wikipedia and on the official tourism homepage of Bielefeld) and informations from our visit



LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: Escola Les Acàcies / Barcelona COUNTRY: Spain	DATE: May 2013	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 6
	PROJECT FILE Nº 21	(In)formal group with pupils from classes:

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MONUMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOUSES & BUILDINGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: ROMAN CIRCUS

LOCATION: Tarragona

COUNTRY: Spain

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Tarragona



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Roman Circus is located in Tarragona. The Roman Circus an ancient Roman chariot racing stadium and mass entertainment venue. Had seating for 25,000 people. The original Circus had approximately 117 m wide by 340 m long, the sand or track was 74 m wide.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

Built in the late first century remained active until the V century.

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

We went on a day trip with the school and found it awesome.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:**RESEARCHER TEAM:**

Class: 6th

Pupils directly involved: Ana Utrilla, Sara Mestres and Julia Caser

Coordinator Teacher: Raquel Hernandez

Translation: Raquel Hernandez

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

www.google.es

www.wikipedia.com

LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: Escola Les Acàcies / Barcelona	DATE: May 2013	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 6th (In)formal group with pupils from classes:
	PROJECT FILE Nº 22	
COUNTRY: Spain		

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STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: Sagrada Família

LOCATION: Barcelona

COUNTRY: Spain

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY : Barcelona



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Basilica and Expiatory Church of the Holy Family is a monumental church. One of the most famous of Gaudí's projects it is still not finished. So far there have been erected 8 of the 18 towers designed by Gaudí. The architect decided that twelve of them were dedicated to the Apostles, four to the Evangelists, one for Mary and one for Jesus. Each will have different heights depending on the religious hierarchy they represent. The basilica has three symbolic facades: the Nativity facade, the Passion facade and the Facade of Glory.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

Construction began on 19th March 1882 from the project of the diocesan architect Francisco de Paula del Villar (1828-1901). At the end of 1883 Gaudí was commissioned further work and work did not stop until his death in 1926. Since then, several architects have continued the work following the original idea. Sagrada Família's construction progresses slowly, as it relies on private donations and was interrupted by the Spanish Civil War.

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

The building is located in the city center, and over the years has become one of the most universal signs of identity of the city and the country. Every year it is visited by millions of people and many more study its architectural and religious content.

We have visited it with the school, and class 5 is named after this monument.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:**RESEARCHER TEAM:**

Class: 6th

Pupil directly involved: Zoeya Hagi, Nerea Bernabeu and Bheiron Tapia

Coordinator Teacher: Raquel Hernandez

Translation: Raquel Hernandez

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

<http://www.sagradafamilia.cat/>

<http://www.conocerbarcelona.com/sagrada-familia>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sagrada_Fam%C3%ADlia

http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Templo_Expiatorio_de_la_Sagrada_Familia

LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: LES ACÀCIES / Barcelona	DATE: May 16, 2013	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 6é (In)formal group with pupils from classes: Dani, Jose, Tamara, Laila
	PROJECT FILE Nº 23	
COUNTRY: Spain		

LANDMARK	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
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HOUSES & BUILDINGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: Roman Theatre

LOCATION: Tarragona

COUNTRY: Spain

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY : Tarragona



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Tarragona Amphitheatre is a Roman amphitheatre in the city of Tarragona. It was built in the 2nd century AD close to the forum of this provincial capital. The amphitheatre could sit 15,000 spectators, and measured 130 x 102 m.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

After Christianity became the official religion of the empire, the amphitheatre lost its original functions and part of the stones were used to build a basilica to commemorate three martyrs. Tombs were excavated in the arena and funerary mausoleums were annexed to the church.

The Islamic invasion of Spain started a period of abandon of the area. It was used for different purposes and then abandoned until the middle of the 20th century when work was started to recuperate the theatre from donations

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

We visited Tarragona to study the roman period in Spain.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:**RESEARCHER TEAM:**

Class: 6th

Pupil directly involved:

Daniel Adelantado, Jose A. Chito, and Tamara Espinoza

Coordinator teacher: Raquel Hernandez

Translation: Raquel Hernandez

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: Les Acàcies, Barcelona COUNTRY: Spain	DATE: march 2013	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 6
	PROJECT FILE Nº 24	(In)formal group with pupils from classes:

LANDMARK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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HOUSES & BUILDINGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: Park Guell

LOCATION: Barcelona

COUNTRY: Spain

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Barcelona



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Park Guell is a large garden with architectural elements situated in the upper part of Barcelona. It was designed by architect Antoni Gaudí, a classic example of Catalan Modernism, built between 1900 and 1914 and opened as a public park in 1926. It covers an area of 17.18 acres (0.1718 km²), which makes it one of the largest architectural works of southern Europe. In 1984 UNESCO declared it a World Heritage site.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

The Park Guell was created in 1900 – 1914 by Antoni Gaudí, is a classic example of Catalan modernism. In 1984 UNESCO declared it a world heritage site.

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

So we went to the Park Guell.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

Because it's different and original.

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Class: 6th

Pupil directly involved: Delfina Penzado, Marta Merino, Henry Quispe.

Coordinator Teacher: Raquel Hernandez

Translation: Raquel Hernandez

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION SOURCES:

Wikipedia, traductor google.

LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: Les Acàcies /Barcelona	DATE: May 2013	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 6th
COUNTRY: Spain	PROJECT FILE Nº 25	(In)formal group with pupils from classes: Laura, Jeny, Guang, Ibra.

LANDMARK	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
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HOUSES & BUILDINGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: Alhambra

LOCATION: Granada

COUNTRY: Spain

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Granada



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Alhambra is a palace and fortress located in Granada that housed the king and the court of the Nazari kingdom of Granada. It was originally constructed as a fortress in 889 and later converted into a royal palace in 1333 by Yusuf I, Sultan of Granada.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

The Alhambra's Islamic palaces were built for the last Muslim emirs in Spain and its court of the Nasrid dynasty.

After being abandoned for centuries, the Alhambra was rediscovered in the 19th century by European scholars and travelers, with restorations commencing. It is now one of Spain's major tourist attractions, exhibiting the country's most significant and well known Arab-Islamic architecture

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

It is a very important and historical monument in Spain. It is a UNESCO world heritage site since 1984. Also, it is one of the most visited historical sites in all of Europe.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:**RESEARCHER TEAM:**

Class: 6º

Pupil directly involved:

Laura Garcia, Jenifer Moya, Ibrahim Aït, Guang Lin.

Coordinator Teacher: Raquel Hernandez

Translation: Raquel Hernandez

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

Wikipedia.

LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: EB1 dos Templários / Tomar COUNTRY: Portugal	DATE: 8 th to 11 th october 2013	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 4 th grade Class B
	PROJECT FILE Nº 26	(In)formal group with pupils from classes:

LANDMARK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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HOUSES & BUILDINGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: Doolin Cave

LOCATION: Burren, County Clare

COUNTRY: Ireland

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Doolin



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

It is a cave situated on a limestone rocky area. It has a long narrow corridor leading to a huge cave room where it might be find a huge double stalagmite, in fact the 3rd largest in the world in length (7,3 m) and the heaviest in the world (10 tons).

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

It is a cave with millions of years of age. At first, it was under the sea because nowadays it still exists a sea animal fossil on one of the walls. The cave has been discovered in 1952, 61 years ago.

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

Our teacher visited the cave and brought us some photos and other information for us to execute a work on this subject. We saw the photos and asked questions from a text the teacher wrote for us, on our diary notebook. This happened on Tuesday, the 8th. Then, on Friday, we were asked to transform that text into a note sheet with blanks to fulfill. After that, on the interactive board, we filled the Portuguese version of the data base form. Translation will be our teacher's responsibility.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

The cave has been discovered by local people and calls for many tourists.

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Class: 4th grade class B – Templários School, Tomar - Portugal

Pupil directly involved: All the pupils of the class, divided in three working groups.

Coordinator Teacher: Carlos Trincão

Translation: Carlos Trincão

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

Internet (www.doolincave.ie), wikipedia, teacher's photos and informative text written by him.

The great stalagtite of Doolin Cave!



LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: 1 st Primary School of Asvestochori COUNTRY: HELLAS	DATE: June 2013	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 6b (In)formal group with pupils from classes:
	PROJECT FILE N° 27	

LANDMARK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
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HOUSES & BUILDINGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: White Tower

LOCATION: Thessaloniki

COUNTRY: Hellas

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Thessaloniki



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The White Tower was built in the 15th century. There are six floors in it, its height is 34 m. and its diameter is 23 m. The floors communicate with a spiraling staircase, 120 m long, which is tangent to the exterior wall, leaving a central core of 8.50 m in diameter. Each floor comprises a central circular room surrounded by smaller rectangular rooms built in the girth of the exterior wall. Until the early twentieth century the tower was surrounded by a low octagonal enclosure with three octagonal towers.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

At first it was called by the Turks the tower of the Lions. But after the 17th century it was called Fortress of Kalamaria and Tower of Janissaries. The Tower was used by the Ottomans successively as a fort, garrison and a prison. Owing to the "countless victims of Ottoman torturers and executioners", the tower acquired the name "Tower of Blood" which it kept until the end of the 19th century. It took its modern name when a Jew convict whitewashed it with an exchange his freedom. This name still remains until today.

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

We have chosen it because it's the monument – symbol of Thessaloniki.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

The White Tower is the landmark of our city. It is located in the wonderful city's seaside and all around it there are beautiful parks .Everyday, the inhabitants enjoy their walk around it and they admire the Tower.

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Class:	6b - 1 st Primary School of Asvestohori
Pupil directly involved:	Kelesidis Christos, Karakotas Socratis
Coordinator Teacher:	Voudrislis Nikos
Translation:	Markidou Katerina

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

<http://www.mbp.gr/html/gr/pirgos.htm>

http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/2/gh251.jsp?obj_id=859

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_Tower_of_Thessaloniki



LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: 1 st Primary School of Asvestochori COUNTRY: HELLAS	DATE: June 2013	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 6b (In)formal group with pupils from classes:
	PROJECT FILE N° 28	

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HOUSES & BUILDINGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: Hellenic Parliament

LOCATION: Athens

COUNTRY: Hellas

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Athens



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The King's old palaces are now the headquarters of the Greek parliament. It is a three floor, austere and rigorous in the exterior neoclassical building designed by the evaluated architect of the Bavarian royal courtyard, Friedrich von Gärtner.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

The building was built during the years 1836-1847, to be the king's Otto palace and it was used for near 80 year, from 1836 to 1913 housing Greek Kings. At 1929 it was decided that the building will be the headquarters of the Greek parliament and during 1930-1935 major changes were made in the plans of the architect Andrea Kriezsh. The part In the west side of the building it was modeled to host the monument of the unknown soldier, the exterior of the east and the south side of the building were specially formed to a big national garden which we can see until today.

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

The building of the headquarters of the Greek parliament is an important monument which is connected with the history of Greece and the function of the democracy. Even though it is located in Athens, we had the fortunate opportunity to travel and see it up close.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

This imposing building is located in the center of Athens, specifically in the Sintagmatos square and it radiates the idea of democracy to the city and to the citizens. Very often the people of the city are gathered in this square in front of the headquarters of the parliament and express their demands to the government.

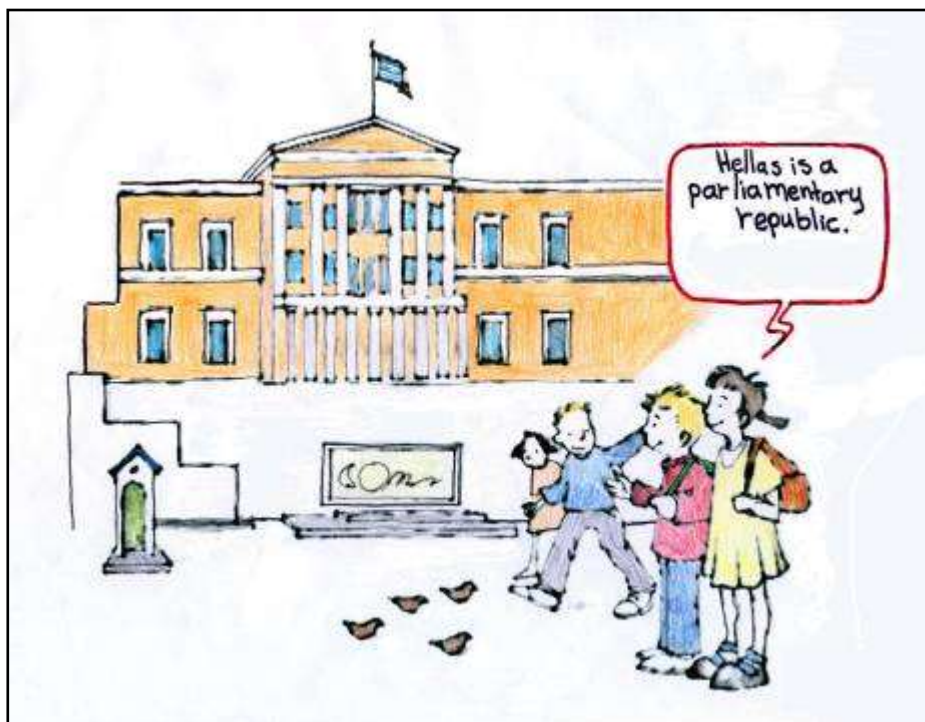
RESEARCHER TEAM:

Class:	6b - 1 st Primary School of Asvestohori
Pupil directly involved:	Eleni Liogou
Coordinator Teacher:	Voudrislis Nikos
Translation:	Markidou Katerina

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

<http://www.hellenicparliament.gr/Vouli-ton-Ellinon/ToKtirio/Istoria-Ktiriou/>

<http://www.istorikathemata.com/2012/11/history-of-the-building-of-Greek-parliament.html>



LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: 1 st Primary School of Asvestochori COUNTRY: HELLAS	DATE: June 2013	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 6b (In)formal group with pupils from classes:
	PROJECT FILE N° 29	

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HOUSES & BUILDINGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: Delphic oracle

LOCATION: Central Greece

COUNTRY: Hellas

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Delphi



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The archaeological site of Delphi includes two sanctuaries, dedicated to Apollo and Athena, and other buildings, mostly intended for sports. Within the walls were the famous Tholos, the symbol of Delphi today, and the remains of three temples dedicated to the goddess. To the northwest of the sanctuary of Athena Pronaia lay the gymnasium, a place for exercise and learning, the palaestra and the baths. Further up the slope was the Castalian spring, the sacred spring of Delphi, where travellers quenched their thirst after a long voyage and purified themselves before consulting the oracle. The central, most important part of the site was the sanctuary of Apollo, which was surrounded by the usual peribolos, or enclosure wall, with a main gate at its southeast corner. Above the temple is the theatre where the theatrical and musical contests of the Pythian Games took place, while even higher up the slope, beyond the sacred enclosure, lies the stadium where the athletic contests were held.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

The history of Delphi begins in prehistory and in the myths of the ancient Greeks. According to an age-old legend, the two eagles sent out by Zeus from the ends of the universe to locate the center of the world, met at Delphi. Ever since, Delphi has marked the navel of the earth. For many centuries this sanctuary defined a spiritual and religious center, a symbol of unity among the ancient Greeks.

The earliest finds in the area of Delphi, which date to the Neolithic period (4000 BC). Between the sixth and fourth centuries BC, the Delphic oracle, which was regarded as the most trustworthy, was at its peak. It was delivered by the Pythia, the priestess, and interpreted by the priests of Apollo. In the third century BC, the sanctuary was conquered by the Aetolians, who were driven out by the Romans in 191 BC. In Roman times, the sanctuary was favoured by some emperors and plundered by others.

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

Delphic oracle is the most important oracle of ancient times and one of the most famous monuments in Greece.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

The people who lived close to these sacred places used to form unions, chiefly to protect the treasures of the sanctuary. These unions were called Amfiktionies. Whenever there was a meeting during the Amfiktionies every city used to send two representatives.

The decisions that were being taken by all the residents of the area were respectable. All these activities used to unite the Greeks and made them feel members of a big family.

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Class: 6b - 1st Primary School of Asvestohori

Pupil directly involved: Maria Mpougioukli, Danai Marioglou

Coordinator Teacher: Voudrislis Nikos

Translation: Markidou Katerina

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/3/eh352.jsp?obj_id=2507

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delphic_Sibyl



LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: E.B.1 /J.I. Templários - Tomar COUNTRY: Portugal	DATE: February 2014	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: Kindergarden Class 2 (In)formal group with pupils from classes:
	PROJECT FILE Nº 30	

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HOUSES & BUILDINGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: Seven Cities Lake

LOCATION: S. Miguel Island - Azores **COUNTRY:** Portugal **CITY/ MUNICIPALITY:** Seven Cities



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Lake of the Seven Cities is the greatest freshwater lake in Azores and it is located inside a crater of an old volcano. It has an area of 4.35 square kilometres and it is double lake (Green Lake and Blue Lake) connected through a small and not deep channel, with a bridge connecting to the nearby village of Seven Cities. The lake's maximum length (north-south) is 4.2 km, and the width is only 2 km. The maximum depth is 33 metres. The two colours came from the different depths. There are many legends about these two lakes.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

The mythical existence of the legendary Island of the seven cities (Azores), also named **Antillia** or **Antilia** and being the Azores considered as the top of the legendary city of Atlantis, is situated somewhere in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, west of Europe. It has inspired for centuries the sea explorations.

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

Because our group of schools has a general theme on "legends", the legend of the seven cities / Azores has been studied. Because the legend links to an important landmark, we decided to put the work together.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

The legend of the seven cities (translation after the Portuguese version):

Lenda das Sete Cidades

Há muito tempo, nos Açores, viveu uma princesa muito bonita que gostava de passear pelos montes e pelos campos.

Um dia viu um rebanho sozinho mas não estava sozinho, porque quando chegou lá ao pé viu o pastor a dormir a sesta encostado à árvore.

Ele acordou e viu uma menina tão bonita com os olhos azuis e perguntou quem era.

Sou a princesa deste reino e ando a passear. Ficaram os dois a conversar e sentiram amor e apaixonaram-se.

O Rei, o pai da princesa soube e não gostou, pois queria que a filha casasse com um príncipe. Ele ralhou com a princesa e ela pediu para ir falar com o pastor a última vez, e disseram que tinham de se afastar mas iam sempre gostar um do outro. E choraram tanto que ficou duas lagoas. Uma azul da cor dos olhos da princesa e outra verde da cor dos olhos do pastor.

Lenda recontada pelas crianças da sala 2 do jardim-de-infância dos Templários

Fevereiro de 2014

THE LEGEND OF THE SEVEN CITIES

Long long time ago, a very beautiful princess lived in the Azores islands, She loved steping by and promenade herself on the hills and fields.

One day, she saw a flock with a green eyed shepherd next to it but... sleeping.

When he woke up, he saw a beautiful girl with blue eyes and asked her who she was.

I am the Princess of this Kingdom. They both kept on talking and fall in love.

The King, father of the Princess, didn't like because we wanted his daughter to get married to a Prince. He got mad with his daughter. Nevertheless, she asked her father to let her see the shepherd one last time. They spoke to each other and finally she said him that they couldn't keep on loving each other. They cried so much that two lakes arose: one blue and other green, as both colours of the eyes of them.

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Kindergarden, class 2

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

Google-Pikipédia, book "Lenda da Lagoa das Sete Cidades"

NOTE:

On the next page, a set of 8 drawings by the pupils.



LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: Comprehensive School Gottolengo COUNTRY: Italy	DATE: 02/05/2014	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 2A
	PROJECT FILE N° 31	(In)formal group with pupils from classes:

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HOUSES & BUILDINGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: Castello Sforzesco di Milano - The Sforza Castle of Milan

LOCATION: Lombardy

COUNTRY: Italy

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Milan



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The castle has a quadrangular plan, each side is about 200 meters long. Each corner has a tower oriented to a cardinal point. The East and South towers are cylindrical and the in-between wall faces the way to the Dome. The West and North towers have a square plan and the in-between wall faces a park. All around there is a ditch which was once filled by water.

Numerous artists decorated the castle. These include Leonardo da Vinci who frescoed several rooms. At the end of the nineteenth Century the government of Milan undertook restoration works, directed by the architect Luca Beltrami. Thanks to him the building was called Sforza Castle, to stress the magnificent age lived here: the Sforza one.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

The original construction was ordered by local lord Galeazzo II Visconti in the fourteenth Century. It was partly demolished and then Duke Francesco Sforza decided to live there and to rebuild it in the fifteenth Century. Then the Castle was restored and enlarged by every change of property: under the Spanish, Austrian, French and again Austrian dominations.

The Castle was a Fortress, a Ducal Palace, Military Barracks. Nowadays it hosts Museums and Cultural Institutions.

**REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:**

It is the greatest civil monument of the Renaissance in Milan. Signs of every age have remained in the Castle. It is a touristic attraction in Milan.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

It is well known in Lombardy and Italy. It is loved by Milanese because it has been a safe cultural place, after centuries of painful events.

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Class: 2 A - Secondary School Gottolengo
Pupil directly involved: Sabrina Pavia
Coordinator Teachers: Emanuela Protelli and Anna Treccani

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

Internet - Wikipedia - Personal Knowledge

LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: Comprehensive School Gottolengo COUNTRY: Italy	DATE: 02/05/2014	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 2A
	PROJECT FILE N° 32	(In)formal group with pupils from classes:

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HOUSES & BUILDINGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: Basilica di Sant'Ambrogio - Basilica of Sant'Ambrogio

LOCATION: Lombardy

COUNTRY: Italy

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Milan

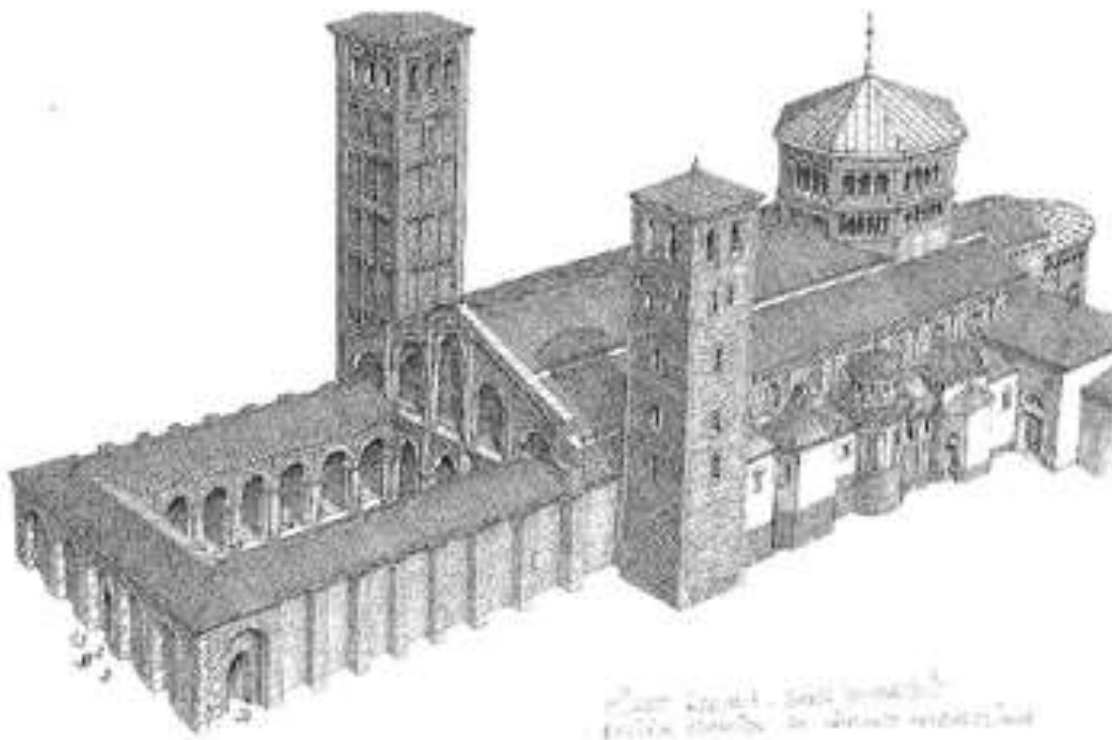


GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The original church was built under Ambrogio, Bishop of Milan in the fourth Century. The current Romanesque church was begun around 1080. The church is mostly built in brickwork of different origins and colors. At the entrance there is a magnificent porch. The churchyard is closed by three colonnades. The interior has the same size as the external portico. The Basilica has three aisles. It has a semi-circular apse, and smaller, semi-circular chapels at the end of the aisles.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

The church is one of the oldest in the city and it is dedicated to the Patron Saint of Milan. In August 1943 the Anglo-American bombings heavily damaged the basilica, in particular the apse and surrounding area. As a result of this a new building, painted in pink, was constructed to house the Abbott's offices and the museum.

**REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:**

The Catholics of the Milan area follow the Ambrosian rite and not the Roman one. There is no direct evidence that the rite was in any way the composition of St. Ambrose, but his name has been associated with it since the eighth century at least.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

It is well known in Lombardy and Italy. It is loved by Milanese because it has been a safe cultural place, after centuries of painful events.

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Class:	2 A - Secondary School Gottolengo
Pupil directly involved:	Sabrina Pavia
Coordinator Teachers:	Emanuela Protelli and Anna Treccani

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

Internet - Wikipedia - Personal Knowledge

LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: St Michael's Boys School, Mervue Galway COUNTRY: Éire - Ireland	DATE: June 2014	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: Fourth Class (In)formal group with pupils from classes:
	PROJECT FILE Nº 33	

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STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: Ballybane Ringfort

LOCATION: Ballybane

COUNTRY: Éire - Ireland

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Galway City



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

This ringfort probably dates back to the 3th or 4th century. It was an enclosure surrounded by two protective mounds of earth. The inner mound would have been further protected by a wooden fence. There is a souterrain inside this ringforts. Souterrains protected families from severe weather and were also used to store food.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

Ringforts were protected farmsteads. Cattle were the chief source of wealth at that time, and they would have been brought into the safety of the ringfort at night out of danger from wolves and cattle thieves. Ringforts were no longer used after the Middle Ages. People subsequently often believed that ringforts were “fairy forts” and that bad luck would fall on anyone who destroyed such a fort. That is the reason why about 25,000 such forts still exist in Ireland

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

The Ballybane Ringfort is about 500m from our school. It is the only ringfort located within an Irish city.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:**RESEARCHER TEAM:**

Fourth Class

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

William Henry, Galway Historian

LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: St Michael's Boys School, Mervue Galway COUNTRY: Éire - Ireland	DATE: June 2014	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: Sixth Class (In)formal group with pupils from classes:
	PROJECT FILE Nº 34	

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HOUSES & BUILDINGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: Croke Park

LOCATION: Jones`Road , Dublin

COUNTRY: Éire - Ireland

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Dublin City



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Croke Park is the largest sporting stadium in Ireland. It holds 82,300 supporters making it the fourth largest stadium in Europe. It is owned by an amateur association the Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA). The main sports of the GAA are hurling and football. Croke Park is also a major concert and conference venue.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

Croke Park is regarded as a cultural monument as well as a sporting monument. It was purchased by the GAA in 1913. In 1920 after the Irish Republican Army assassinated British agents in Dublin, British troops entered Croke Park during a match and shot 13 supporters and a player named Michael Hogan. The main stand in Croke Park, The Hogan Stand, has been named after him. In September the All-Ireland Hurling and Football Finals are played in Croke Park.

One end of the stadium looks incomplete. This area is known as Hill 16, reputedly built as a terrace using the rubble remaining from the 1916 Easter Rebellion.

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

This is a famous stadium and it is the dream of any GAA player to play in Croke Park.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

Croke Park is very near the centre of Dublin and it is also used for very large musical events.

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Sixth Class

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION SOURCES:

GAA website, Wikipedia, Information from our class tour of Croke Park.

LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: St Michael's Boys School, Mervue Galway COUNTRY: Éire - Ireland	DATE: June 2014	RESEARCHER TEAM Brendan o'Dwyer (In)formal group with pupils from classes:
	PROJECT FILE Nº 35	

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STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: Loop Head Lighthouse

LOCATION: Loop Head

COUNTRY: Éire - Ireland

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Clare



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Loop Head is a slender finger of land pointing out to sea from the most westerly point of County Clare, on Ireland's Atlantic coast. Cinched between the ocean on one side and the Shannon Estuary on the other, this tiny peninsula would be an island but for a meagre mile of land connecting it to the rest of Clare. There has been a lighthouse at Loop Head since 1670, originally a signal fire on the roof of a single-storey cottage (which can still be seen on the grounds), where the lightkeeper lived.

The present tower, which stands 23 metres high, was built in 1854. The range of the light is 23 nautical miles and its 'character' is a white light flashing four times in 20 seconds. The operation was converted to electricity in 1871, and automated in 1991.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

Loop Head Lighthouse is typical of many lighthouses around the dangerous Irish coastline. They had to be strong structures to withstand the wind and the waves. One time all lighthouses were manned but now they are all automated. Each lighthouse has a unique flashing sequence so that sailors might identify their location in darkness.

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

Lighthouses are special landmarks and indicate danger areas for sailors.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

For centuries the lighthouse has been an important landmark of Loop Head.

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Brendan O'Dwyer

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

Loop Head Museum, <http://www.loophead.ie/>

LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: St Michael's Boys School, Mervue Galway COUNTRY: Éire - Ireland	DATE: June 2014	RESEARCHER TEAM Brendan o'Dwyer (In)formal group with pupils from classes:
	PROJECT FILE Nº 36	

LANDMARK	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
MONUMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOUSES & BUILDINGS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: Little Ark of Kilbaha

LOCATION: Kilbaha

COUNTRY: Éire - Ireland

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Clare



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

This is a small wooden portable wooden hut that was built in 1852. The wood was covered with tarred canvas. The structure was known locally as "The Little Ark". For five years the local priest used this ark as a temporary church on the beach of Kilbaha. The Little Ark is kept in the parish church of Kilbaha.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

In the 1840's the parish of Carrigaholt, which included Kilbaha, had no church because local landlords refused to allow a Catholic church to be built on their lands. The local priest, Father Meehan, decided to build this portable church. For baptisms, marriages and the celebration of Mass it was carried to the beach, which was deemed to be no-man's land. It was left at the nearby crossroads of Kilbaha when it was not in use. There was a prosecution for placing a nuisance at the crossroads but the case was dismissed. The Little Ark became a symbol of the local community's determination to have a church. Finally, in 1857 a site was given and a new church was completed in 1858.

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

This was an unusual monument and a symbol of the community's will to have a permanent place of worship.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

The Loop Head Peninsula is an isolated area and the Little Ark is a symbol of the determination of the people of that community to have a church.

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Brendan O'Dwyer

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

<http://www.clarelibrary.ie/eolas/coclare/history/kilbaha.htm>

LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: St Michael's Boys School, Mervue Galway COUNTRY: Éire - Ireland	DATE: June 2014	RESEARCHER TEAM Fourth Class (In)formal group with pupils from classes:
	PROJECT FILE Nº 37	

LANDMARK	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
MONUMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOUSES & BUILDINGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNACIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: St. James' Church

LOCATION: Mervue

COUNTRY: Éire - Ireland

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Galway City



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

This church and cemetery probably dates back to the 13th century and is very close to our school. Many victims of the famine of 1845-1850 would have been buried here in unmarked graves. The church is in ruins for a couple of centuries and the cemetery closed in 1950. Both the cemetery and church have been restored and maintained by local volunteers in recent years.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

There are very strong historical trading and cultural links between Galway and Spain. At one time there were four churches in Galway dedicated to St. James of Santiago de Compostela. It is believed that many Galway pilgrims to Santiago de Compostela in medieval times, first visited this church to pray for a safe journey. This church also belonged to the Joyce Family, one of the ruling “Tribes” of Galway.

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

This church is less than 500 m from our school.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

This was an important church in Galway in medieval times and many famous people are buried in the Cemetery.

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Fourth Class

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

William Henry, Galway Historian

LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: 1 st Primary School of Asvestochori COUNTRY: HELLAS	DATE: November 2013	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 6a (In)formal group with pupils from classes:
	PROJECT FILE N° 38	

LANDMARK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
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HOUSES & BUILDINGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: Quarries-Limekilns

LOCATION: Asvestohori

COUNTRY: Hellas

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Pilaias-Hortiati



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

As you walk up heading to Asvestohori you see 2 enormous brick smokestacks and the half eaten (due to mining) mountain. You are in the location of the Asvestohori Quarry where there is a huge worksite, with old and new facilities for the extraction of limestone and the production of lime. You meet limekilns made of stone in a cave shape as well as modern units of vertical industrial mining, production and disposal

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

The first village (named Neohori) was founded during Turkish domination, in 1580-1600. Around 1680-1700 some residents started producing lime having as a result the renaming of Neohori to Asvestohori (Lime village). After 1750 the lime production dominated due to the use of lime stones and oaks (which were plenty in the area) as a fuel source. The limekilns of the pre-industrial period were made in that period (they are still saved – stone built caves). In 1907, according to the Turkish files 22 Asvestohorian people were lime producers. During the early industrial period that followed, 2 Hoffman factories were manufactured (1924-25), whose chimneys are still saved (among the very few in Europe). The industrial period that came after had a lot of liquid fuel limekilns and intense action until 2000 when the stone extraction stopped because it was very close to the village.

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

We have chosen the particular landmark for two reasons:

- a) The name of our village refers directly to the lime
- b) It is a significant monument of the industrial heritage of the area.

SPECIAL LINK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING REGION OR COUNTRY:

For more than 300 years the main occupation of the residents was the extraction, the production and the disposal of lime in the whole area of the Balkans, the Minor Asia and Europe.

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Class: 6a - 1st Primary School of Asvestohori
Coordinator Teacher: Kostoglou Anastasios
Translation: Markidou Katerina

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

Georgia Zacharopoulou, methodology of recording and documentation of the historical place of lime production in Asvestohori (lime village).

Interviews and evidence from the area residents



LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS		
MULTILATERAL COMENIUS PARTNERSHIP DATA BASE		
RESEARCHER SCHOOL / CITY: 1 st Primary School of Asvestochori COUNTRY: HELLAS	DATE: June 2014	RESEARCHER TEAM Class: 4b (In)formal group with pupils from classes:
	PROJECT FILE N° 39	

LANDMARK	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
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HOUSES & BUILDINGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	INTERNATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>

NAME: Vergina

LOCATION: Central Macedonia

COUNTRY: Hellas

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY: Imathia



GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Vergina is a town of about 2000 residents of the Imathia Prefecture that belongs to Central Macedonia. It is 14 km far from the city of Veria and 80 km. far from Salonika. It is built over the ancient city Aiges, the capital of ancient Macedonia. In 1977, the archeologist Manolis Andronikos discovered the tombs of the Macedonian Kings especially the tomb of Phillip B', father of Alexander the Great. The most important monuments of this archeological site Vergina-Aiges are the Palaces, the Ancient theatre and the Royal Tombs.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:

The location of Vergina has been inhabited since the copper era (3000 b.c.) while during the iron era (110s-80sb.c.) was an important center. It reached the peak of its prosperity though during the archaic and the classical years, when it was the chair of the Macedonian Kings. The capital of ancient Macedonia, Aiges was founded by the king Perdikas A', who obeyed to Pythia's oracle to build the capital of its kingdom to the place where the goats would lead him. King Phillip was murdered in front of the eyes of all the people in the theatre in Aiges and Alexander the Great was declared king and started his adventure which led him to the legend.

REASONS FOR THIS CHOICE:

The significance of the discovery of the archeological site of Vergina is enormous. It proves the Greek nature of Macedonia, the state of Phillip and Alexander which was the greatest Greek force during the 3rd and the 2nd century b.c. The royal tombs that were discovered show the great culture which was at its peak in this area and Alexander the Great spread it all over the world which was known during that time.

RESEARCHER TEAM:

Class:	4b - 1 st Primary School of Asvestohori
Coordinator Teacher:	Aggelakidou Elsa
Translation:	Markidou Katerina

REFERENCES AND INFORMATION FONTS:

Our information took it from:

The internet

A Visit to the archeological site of Vergina (information from the guide, displays)

Our History book.





THIS INTERNATIONAL DATA BASE HAS BEEN BUILT WITH THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF ALL PARTNERS
BETWEEN JANUARY 2013 AND JUNE 2014