



Discover the Multicultural History of Thessaloniki and Macedonia



 **MANDOULIDES**
EDUCATORS SINCE 1978


Thessaloniki
Many stories, one heart
THESSALONIKI TOURISM ORGANISATION
www.thessaloniki.travel

Welcome to Thessaloniki

Dear friends from Cyprus, Lithuania and Romania

We welcome you to Thessaloniki!

During these five days in our city we will try to make your visit an unforgettable experience that you will cherish and remember dearly.

We are going to explore historical sites and popular areas that showcase Thessaloniki's and Macedonia's fascinating history through centuries. It is going to be an interactive way of learning about the past beyond the walls of a school classroom.

The Erasmus+ program we are all involved in is a unique way to delve into each other's culture and realize how interrelated we are and how many things we have in common but at the same time comprehend our differences and celebrate diversity. This is the way we will all become Transmitters of each other's Cultural Heritage.

We urge you to make the most of your visit to our city and we hope that this booklet will be a reminder of what you have seen, smelt and tasted while being in Thessaloniki.

Turn to it every time you want to reminisce your days in our country and share it with members of your community in order to become ambassadors of our cultural heritage and fulfill the objectives of our program.

Mandoulides Erasmus+ Team
November 2019



Thessaloniki: the Nymph of Thermaikos Gulf

Thessaloniki is the second largest city in Greece and one of the most beautiful. It was founded by King Cassander, King of Macedonia, in 315 BC and it was named after the king's wife, half sister of Alexander the Great.

Thessaloniki is unique and invites new visitors to a journey back in time. Many conquerors occupied and influenced it. It was an important Metropolis by the Roman period, the second largest and wealthiest city of the Byzantine Empire, and when it was conquered by the Ottoman Turks in 1430, remained an important seaport and a multi-ethnic city, a busy economic, cultural and political center. Ethnic groups like Jews, Ottoman Turks, Armenians and others lived and developed their cultures in Thessaloniki. The history of the city is confirmed through its historical monuments and many museums.

Thessaloniki remains until today a multicultural city.

Tourists from all over the world travel here. Some of them are so impressed by its picturesque beauty and the way of life that they decide to move to Thessaloniki. It may be a big and populous city, but people here feel relaxed while visiting it and experiencing its different aspects. They can easily come in touch with the locals, which are famous for their hospitality, their warm heart and their open mind. Thessaloniki, apart from its history and culture, is well known for its gastronomy, its traditions, and its international festivals. It is a city full of life and one can choose from a variety of options to spend the days. From the Upper Town to the New Waterfront, Thessaloniki invites you to enjoy it in many different ways.

The Byzantine philosopher Nikephoros Choumenos once wrote that “No man will be without a homeland, as long as Thessaloniki exists” and we are all sure that in the end it will feel like home to you too!





The Rotunda



Need to know ...

- The circular shape of the Rotunda is unique in Greece.
- It is said that the Rotunda was first built by the Roman emperor Galerius either as a temple of the Greek god Zeus or as a mausoleum.
- It used to be a church (Cathedral), a mosque and a museum.
- The towering minaret is the only one that survives today in the city. Thessaloniki used to have many mosques during the period that it was occupied by the Ottoman-Turks.
- The mosaics of the Rotunda are outstanding, with a variety of themes, color diversity, gold and silver details.
- Today many cultural events take place here.





The Arch of Galerius



Need to know ...

- The Arch of Galerius is a popular meeting point for university students and locals.
- It is well-known to the locals with the name “Kamara”. “Kamara” in Greek means arch
- The sculpted marble slabs depict the wars of the Roman emperor Galerius against the Persians. The majority of the marble panels has been lost, but the remaining ones give an idea of what the Arch used to be in its glorious past.

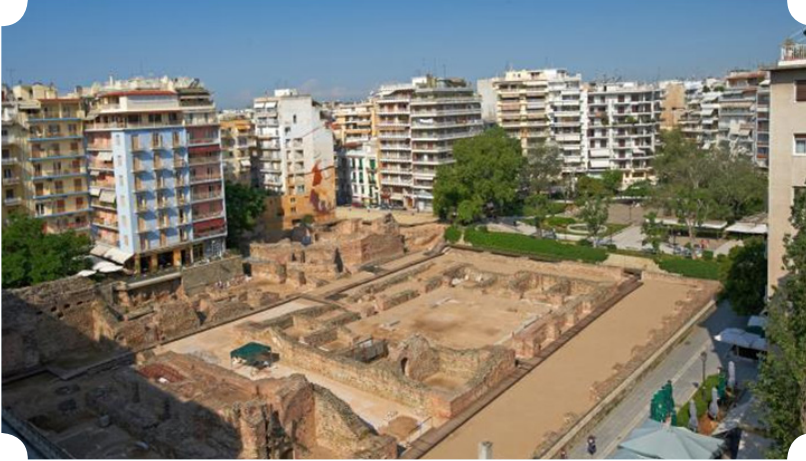




The Palace of Galerius



Need to know ...



- The palace of Galerius was part of the Galerian Complex, which included the Hippodrome, the Arch of Galerius and the Rotunda.

Can you imagine what this Roman palace used to be like and draw a picture of it ? Let's go!!

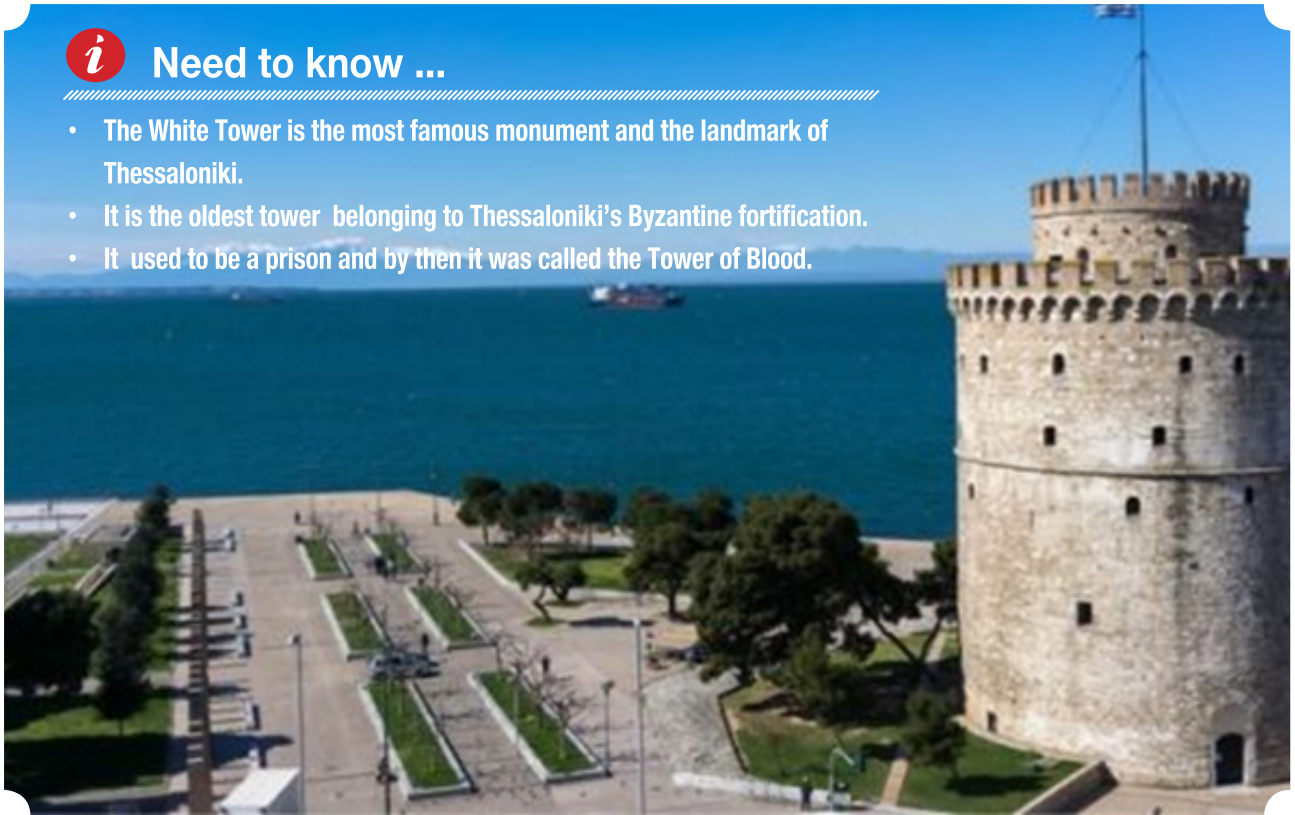


The White Tower

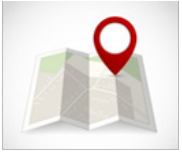


Need to know ...

- The White Tower is the most famous monument and the landmark of Thessaloniki.
- It is the oldest tower belonging to Thessaloniki's Byzantine fortification.
- It used to be a prison and by then it was called the Tower of Blood.



Do you remember why it is called the “White Tower” now ?



The Museum for the Macedonian Struggle



Need to know ...

- The building was designed by the renowned German architect Ernst Ziller.
- It used to house the Greek General Consulate, several schools and it was a hospital during wars.

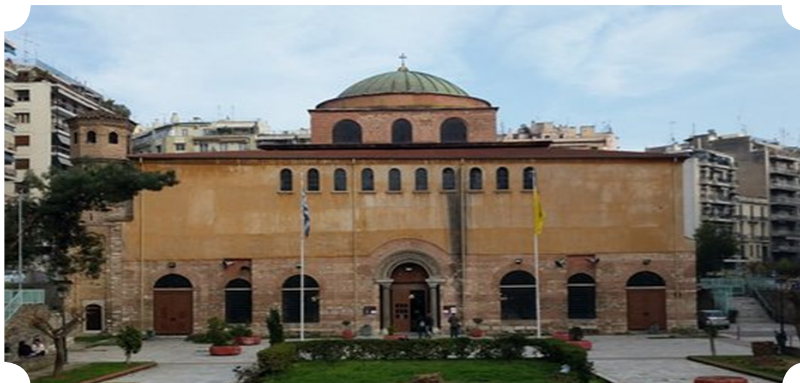


The Church of Agia Sofia



Need to know ...

- It is one of the several monuments in Thessaloniki included as a World Heritage site on the UNESCO list. The present structure was erected based on the Agia Sophia in Constantinople, Turkey.
- It used to be the Cathedral of Thessaloniki until 1523, when it was converted into a mosque.
- Inside the church there are wonderful mosaics from Byzantine period.





Athonos Square Traditional Markets Kapani-Vlali



Need to know ...

- The idea of the traditional markets dates back to the time of the Turkish Occupation.
- Athonos Square is full of life throughout the day. Here, you can find small shops selling food, spices, fabrics, and workshops with handmade wickerwork and wooden furniture. Your attention will be instantly drawn to the smells of the delicious foods of the Square's traditional taverns.



It's our turn to experience the market places! But instead of just looking at them, let's get a better taste of them! Write down the products you have guessed correctly!

Which products did I guess correctly?

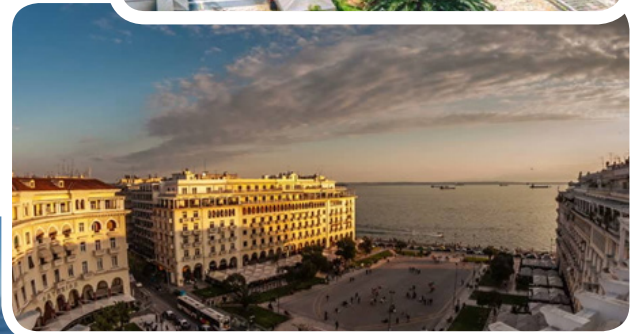
What do you think of Greek food ? (from 1 to 1010):



Aristotelous Square

Need to know ...

- Thessaloniki's central square is one of the largest and most impressive in Greece.
- It is located on the city's waterfront and has an amazing view of Mount Olympus.
- Its architecture combines elements from the city's Byzantine tradition with European inter war period motifs. It was named in honor of the ancient Greek philosopher Aristoteles.
- Designed by the French architect Ernest Hébrard, it is one of the most frequently-visited places and a reference point for major celebrations and festivities.



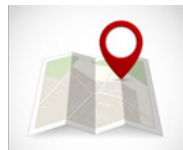
Find the statue of the Greek philosopher Aristoteles and take a group photo in front of it!



The Roman Forum

Need to know ...

- During the Roman period it used to be the social and religious centre of the city.
- It was a monumental complex with squares and public buildings, large public baths and a library.



Bey Hamam-Paradise Baths

Need to know ...

- It is the largest Ottoman bath house in Greece.
- The baths were constructed to be used by both men and women.
- The men's baths are larger and with magnificent ceiling decorations.
- It is divided in three sections (cold, tepid and hot areas)





Church of Panagia Chalkeon



Need to know ...

- The church was built on the site of an ancient temple of Hephaestus.
- It is a representative specimen of the architecture of the “School of Constantinople”
- Its name translates as “The Virgin of the Coppersmiths” and derives from its proximity to the area traditionally occupied by coppersmiths. Copper in Greek is “chalkos” and thus the name Chalkeon.
- In the 1430, it was converted into a mosque and was named Kazancilar Camii.





Yahudi Hamam(Louloudadika)



Need to know ...

- It was the hamam of the Jewish neighborhood.
- It was used by both men and women and divided in three sections.
- The walls were built following the Byzantine style.
- There is still a flower market next to it. This is the reason why the area is called Louloudadika. The Greek word louloudia means flowers.



The Holocaust Memorial of the Greek Jews of Thessaloniki



Need to know ...

- During World War II 50,000 Jews were deported from Greece to German concentration camps. Only a few returned.





The Port of Thessaloniki



Need to know ...

- It is the largest port in Macedonia and one of the most important ports in Southeast Europe. It occupies a total space of 1.5 million square metres and it spreads across a length of 3.5 km.
- The port is also a cultural hub in the city. The International Film Festival of Thessaloniki, the Cinema Museum, the Museum of Photography of Thessaloniki and the Centre of Contemporary Art are housed in some of the warehouses.
- It is a very popular place for strolling, relaxing and enjoying a fine view of the city's waterfront.



Imagine that you are about to leave Thessaloniki. What would you take with you, and why?



Aigai-The Royal Capital of Macedon



Need to know ...

- To the South of River Haliacmon, in the “land of Macedon” as described by Herodotus, on the foothills of Pieria, the ancient “Macedonian mount”, lays Aigai, the first city of Macedon, the land with many goats (Aigai in ancient Greek means goats).
- The name “Makednoi” or “Macedonians” is derived from the root Mak-, as in the Greek adjective μακρύς (makris) which means long, and originally meant the “tall ones” or “highlanders” in Greek. According to Herodotus, the Macedonians were the same tribe as the Dorians, who originally resided in the Pindus mountain range.
- In the mid-7th century BC, Perdicas I, a Dorian from Argos, a descendant according to tradition of the family of Hercules, became king of Macedonians. Aigai became the cradle of the Temenids, the dynasty that ruled Macedonia for 3.5 centuries and gave to humanity Philip II and his son Alexander the Great who set off from Aigai and changed the history of Greece and the world.
- In 334 BC, after burying his assassinated father in the royal necropolis of Aigai, Alexander the Great was proclaimed king and set forth from Aigai on his great campaign that turned him into the ruler of the world.
- In 1977 Manolis Andronikos excavated the site and the history of Macedonia began to unravel.



Adapted by <https://www.aigai.gr/en/history/aigai-through-time>

Museum of the Royal Tombs of Aigai

1. Choose the correct answer:



- a) **Philip II, the great King of the Macedonians, at the age of 46,**
died in the battle against Persians
was poisoned by a servant
was assassinated at the theatre of Aigai

☐
☐
☐

- b) **The son of the Philip II was**
Alexander I
Alexander III (The Great)
Alexander IV

☐
☐
☐

- c) **It is said that the Macedonians had origins from**
Hercules
God Zeus
God Ares

☐
☐
☐

- d) **Aigai, was the first capital of Macedonia. "Aigai" in ancient Greeks means**
birds
sheep
goats

☐
☐
☐

- e) **The grave goods, the valuable objects inside the grave, that period of time used to be from:**
clay
iron
bronze

☐
☐
☐

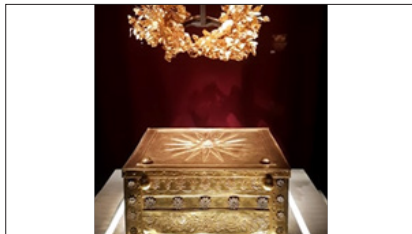
2. The Macedonian Royal Tomb. Use numbers the parts that combined the tomb of Philip II in the right order, starting from the inside to the outside:



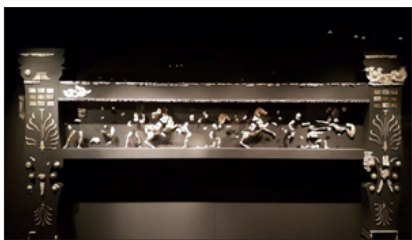
A



B



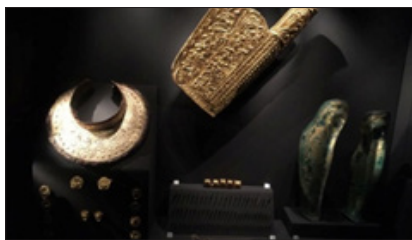
C



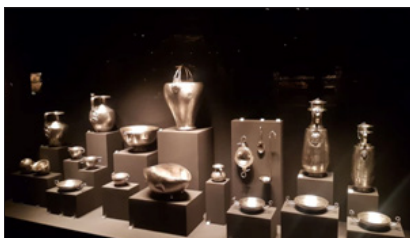
D



E



F



G



H

A

B

C

D

E

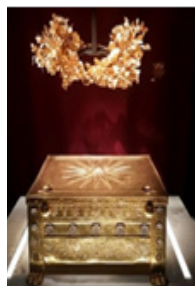
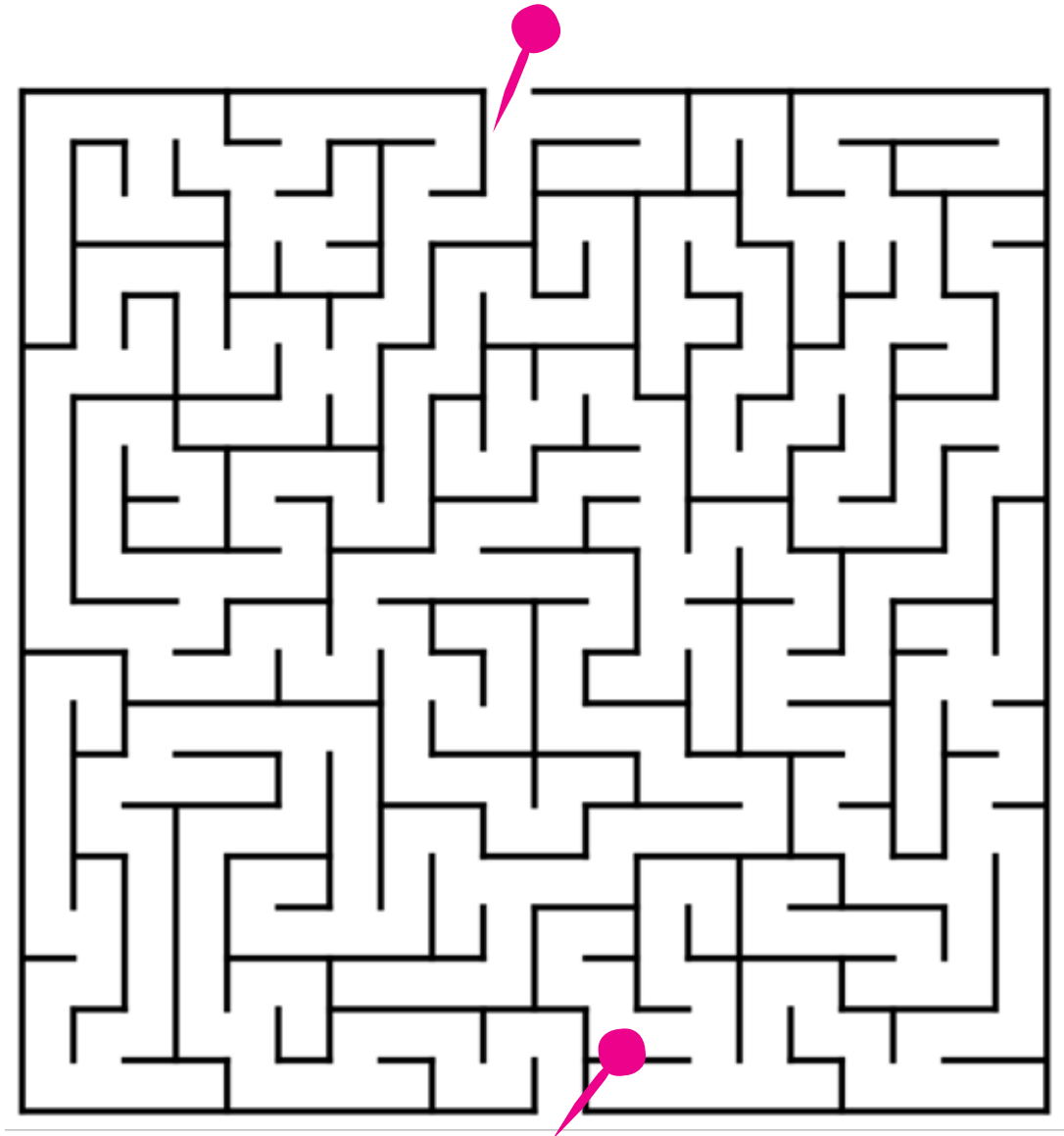
F

G

H

3. The Greek archaeologist Manolis Andronikos excavated the Macedonian Tomb in 1977 and identified it as the one of Philip II. The first thing he held in his hands was the gold larnax of Philip II.

Why don't you try to find the route to the gold larnax as well ?



4. Do the matching:

☐

Grave goods from a child's burial

☐

Grave goods from a warrior's burial

☐

Marble Grave stele of a family grave

☐

Marble Grave stele of a young man

☐

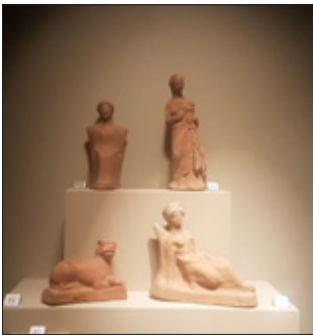
Grave of a prince

☐

The larnax of a King

☐

The larnax of a prince



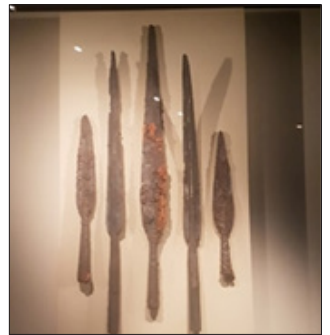
A



B



C



D



E

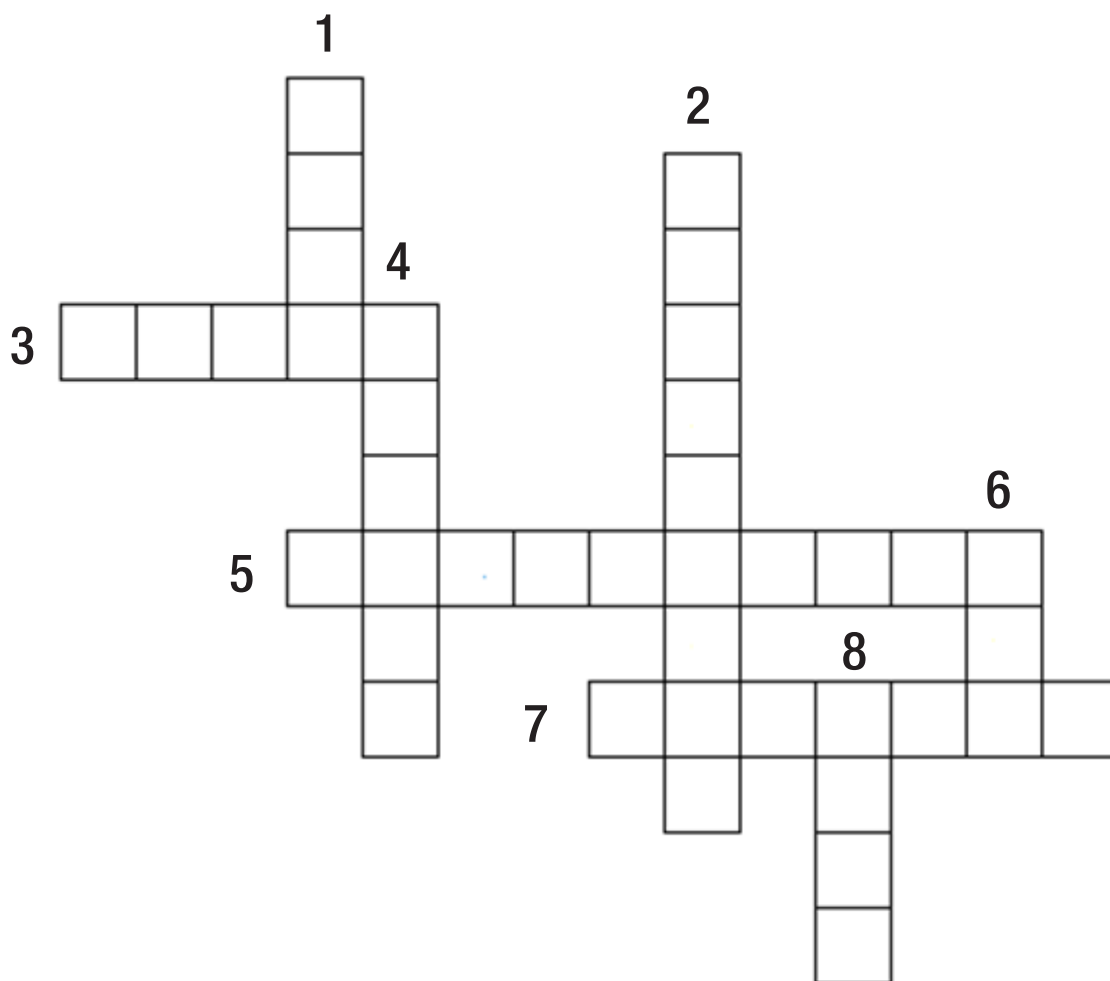


F



G

5. Fill in the crossword:



Across

3. Inside the larnax, they put the...of the dead
 5. The second name of the archaeologist that found the Macedonian Tomb
 7. Aigai was the first capital of Macedonia. Today it is called

Down

1. In the antechamber of the grave of Philip II was another chest with another golden larnax containing probably the bones of Philip's II...
 2. The king who made the Macedonians dominant over the land that was named after them
 4. A tumulus is a mound of earth or...
 6. The symbol of Vergina
 8. The material from which has been made out the larnax of Philip II

40
YEARS



Mandoulides Schools, Thessaloniki, Tel. +30 2310473813 / +30 2310474024
DAY CARE CENTER • KINDERGARTEN • ELEMENTARY SCHOOL • JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL • SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
www.mandoulides.edu.gr