



Erasmus+

Chania May 2022

Photo hunt: points and scenes



### Instructions

Below are the spots where you will have your pictures taken. Each part consists of the name of the place (yellow), information about it (white), a picture so that you can recognize it, and the “*director’s notes*” regarding your pose in the photo (grey). You should take a minimum of 10 photos. Each photo should be numbered according to the number of the monument below, and then uploaded to the Google Drive folder of your group. The links will be sent to the Greek students and can then be shared. A selection of the photos will be printed out and exhibited at school. The information will be exploited for a Kahoot game on Monday.

#### 1. Μητρόπολη – Τριμάρτυρη – Τα Εισόδια της Παναγίας

##### Mitropoli – Trimartyri - Presentation of the Virgin Mary Cathedral



There was a small church on the spot from the early 11th century. It was demolished by the Venetians, who built a warehouse in its place. When the Turks conquered Crete in 1695 they converted the warehouse into a soap factory, which continued operating until 1850. The building was then donated by the Turkish authorities to the Chania Christian community and turned into a church again after a miracle in 1861: Virgin Mary saved the son of the Pashah after his prayers. The cathedral was damaged in the Greco-Turkish war of 1897 but restored at the expense of the Tsar of Russia, who also donated the cathedral's bell. The feast of the Presentation of the Virgin (November 21) became the official feast day of Chania.

“You are observing a miracle. What are your reactions?”

#### 2. Γυαλί Τζαμί – Yali Mosque



The Kucuk Hassan Mosque (or Mosque of the Janissaries) is the oldest Ottoman building in Crete. It was erected in 1645 when the Turks captured Chania. The minaret was destroyed during the bombings of World War II. The building stopped functioning as a mosque in 1923.

“This is the shape of the domes of the mosque”

#### 3. Σπλάντζια – Άγιος Νικόλαος - Church of Agios Nikolaos - Splantzia Square



The large church to the East of the square is dedicated to Saint Nicholas. Built in 1320, it was part of the Dominican monastery of Saint Nicholas. The church underwent many transformations: it started as a basilica with a bell tower on the North side. In Turkish times it was used as barracks but also as a mosque called the Hugar mosque (Mosque of the ruler). It was

the largest mosque in town. A tall minaret with two balconies was built. After the Turks left, it became an Orthodox church dedicated to Agios Nikolaos.

“Some of you are the tower bell and some are the minaret”

#### 4. Μεγάλο Αρσενάλι – ΚΑΜ – Κέντρο Αρχιτεκτονικής Μεσογείου Great Arsenal - Mediterranean Centre of Architecture



The construction the Great Arsenal was initiated under Intendant Alvise Grimani and was concluded in 1600. Initially, there was just a ground floor but with the addition of a first floor in 1872, during the late Ottoman period, the building entered a new era. The Great Arsenal was used for many important civil purposes such as housing the Christian Community's School. Starting in 1892, plays were also held in the main hall. After 1923 it was used as a public hospital, whereas from 1928 to 1941 it was used as the Town Hall.

“It is 1892 and you are performing as actors in a play”

#### 5. Νεώρια – Shipyards



Venetian Shipyards (Arsenals) in Chania: One of the most enduring landmarks in Chania is the 16th-century Venetian shipyards. There used to be direct access from the sea so that the ships could be moved in and out of the buildings. Out of a total of 17 shipyards here in Chania, there are 7 which are still operational.

“Pulling a ship into the shipyard”

#### 6. Νεώριο Μόρο – Ιστιοπλοϊκός Όμιλος



Neorio Moro is one of the three shipyards that were constructed in the early of 16th century in the eastern cove of the Venetian port of Chania. In their original form the dockyards were open to the sea which seeped inside them to a point so as to haul the vessels for repair. This third shipyard was built up to the beginning of the roof. Later, it was accommodated with a simple roof, which collapsed due to the bombing of 1941. Today this shipyard is used by the sailing club of Chania and operates as a multipurpose exhibition space and coffee lounge.

“Now you can relax”.

#### 7. Πύλη της Άμμου – Gate of the Sand



The Venetian walls/fortification used to surround the whole area around the port and the old city. Entering was only possible through the gates. One of them was Porta Sabbionara, named

*Kum Kapi by the Turks later, and Pyli tis Ammou in Greek. Opposite it, on the side of the sea, is the Sabbionara rampart.*

**“You are crossing the gate in a line. Some of you are carrying goods.”**

## 8. Προμαχώνας Σαν Σαλβατόρε – San Salvatore Bastion



*The San Salvatore Bastion is located to the west of the Firka Fortress. The San Salvatore Bastion constituted part of the fortifications built by the Venetians in the 16th century in the city. It was surrounded by fortifications used for defense and protection from external enemies.*

**“You are fighting against the enemies to protect the city”**

## 9. Εβραϊκή συνοικία και Συναγωγή – The Jewish Quarter and the Synagogue



*If you are standing in the square facing the sea the area to your left (west) is called Evraiki, which was the Jewish Quarter and features the Etz Hayyim Synagogue. The Jews of Chania were rounded up by the Nazis to be sent to concentration camps. The Jews of Chania never made it that far. The boat transporting them was mistakenly sunk by the British and they all drowned.*

**“Different religions met in Chania. You are praying in all sorts of different ways”.**

## 10. Φάρος – the Lighthouse



*The original Venetian lighthouse was built around the late 16th century to protect the harbour. During the Turkish occupation the lighthouse fell into disrepair and was eventually rebuilt between 1824 and 1832 in the form of a minaret. The modern lighthouse is often referred to as 'Egyptian' because it was built during a time where Crete was occupied by Egyptian troops who were supporting the weakening Ottoman Empire against the rebellious Cretans. The base of the lighthouse is still the original Venetian base. The 'Egyptian' lighthouse was leaning badly due to bombings during WWII and earthquakes but it was extensively renovated in 2005 and now looks as good as new.*

**“You are supporting the lighthouse from a distance”.**

## 11. Χαμάμ – Hamam – Turkish Bath

*Built in the 17th century, the Hamam of Yusuf Pasha was erected in place of the Venetian monastery of St. Clara located at the opposite site of San Francisco (Former Archaeological Museum) in current Halidon Street. Part of it was destroyed by the German bombing in 1941. In 1965 was declared preserved, until 1994 housed a bell tower foundry, and now works as a clothing store.*





“You are taking a bath”

## 12. Φιρκάς / Ναυτικό Μουσείο – Firka Fortress / Maritime Museum



*On the northwest side of the harbor in the city of Chania, the Venetians built the Revellino del Porto, a fortification project to protect the harbor and its entrance. A chain from the Lighthouse to Revellino del Porto was used to block the entrance to the harbour. The*

*fortification was later called Firka by the Turks. Today, the main building of the fortress houses the main number of exhibitions of the Maritime Museum of Crete. At the two floors of the museum, you will explore the maritime history of Crete and Greece.*

“You are sailing”

## 13. Αρχαιολογική ανασκαφή Αγίας Αικατερίνης – Λόφος Καστέλι - Excavation Site of Saint Ekaterini



*The older excavations of Minoan Kydonia revealed that the modern town of Chania has a history of 5000 years and showed that the site was continuously inhabited except for ca. 400 years from the end of the Bronze Age (ca. 1150) till the end of the Geometric period (ca. 725) when people returned to the site and re-inhabited the Minoan ruins.*

“Archaeologists at work”

## 14. Λόφος Καστέλλι – Κτίριο της πέμπτης μεραρχίας / Rosa Nera Kastelli Hill – Building of the 5<sup>th</sup> Military Division / Rosa Nera



*The building of the 5<sup>th</sup> Military Division was built 1870-1880 during Turkish occupation on the Kastelli hill to be used by the Pashah. After the 1897-1898 revolution and the liberation of Crete from the Turks the building was given to Prince George who had been appointed high commissioner until 1905. During German occupation in World War 2 the building was used by the Nazis and the Gestapo. The cellar was used for torturing the prisoners. During the Greek dictatorship of Papadopoulos at the end of the 1960s the military administration and the Greek Military Police settled here as the chair of the 5h Military Division, hence the name of the building. However, since 2004 it is also known as Rosa Nera after being occupied by a group of people who claimed that they wanted to care for the building and use it for the benefit of the community. As occupying a building without permission is illegal, Rosa Nera has sparked a lot of controversy.*

“You are all taking pictures of the wonderful view over the Venetian port”.



## Φωτογραφίζοντας αλλιώς – Photos in a different way

### Κυριακή 8 Μαΐου 2022 - Sunday 8<sup>th</sup> May 2022

2<sup>ο</sup> Γυμνάσιο Χανίων “Literature for Everyone” 2019-1-DE03-KA229- 060128\_5

Groups	<i>from Finland</i>	<i>from Germany</i>	<i>from Estonia</i>	<i>from Greece</i>
<b>1</b> (7)	Justus Halonen	Max Kothmayr		Anna Maria Markantonaki
		Marcel Wagner Montes	Mikk Juur	Dimitris Frantzeskakis
				Giorgos Mylonakis
<b>2</b> (7)		Lisa Maas	Andreas Einloo	Alexandros Mylonogiannis
		Kacper Wroczynski	Triin Lisell Aasmaa	Mariangela Konstantinidou
				Christina Chatzidaki
<b>3</b> (6)		Robin Lücke	Andre Viktor Aarela	Marianna Manioudaki
		Felix Grauvogl		Filina Panagiotopoulou
				Eva Bayramyan
<b>4</b> (7)	Renne Haavistola	Johanna Tyroller	Karl Wilhem Kikas	Giorgos Giaitsis
		Felix Sanger		Chryssilia Xekoukoulotaki
				Efi Papadokokolaki
<b>5</b> (7)		Luis Dolezal	Helis Valk	Irini Volani
		Sebastian Mayer	Ruuben Püss	Irini Averkaki
		Tobias Jeske		