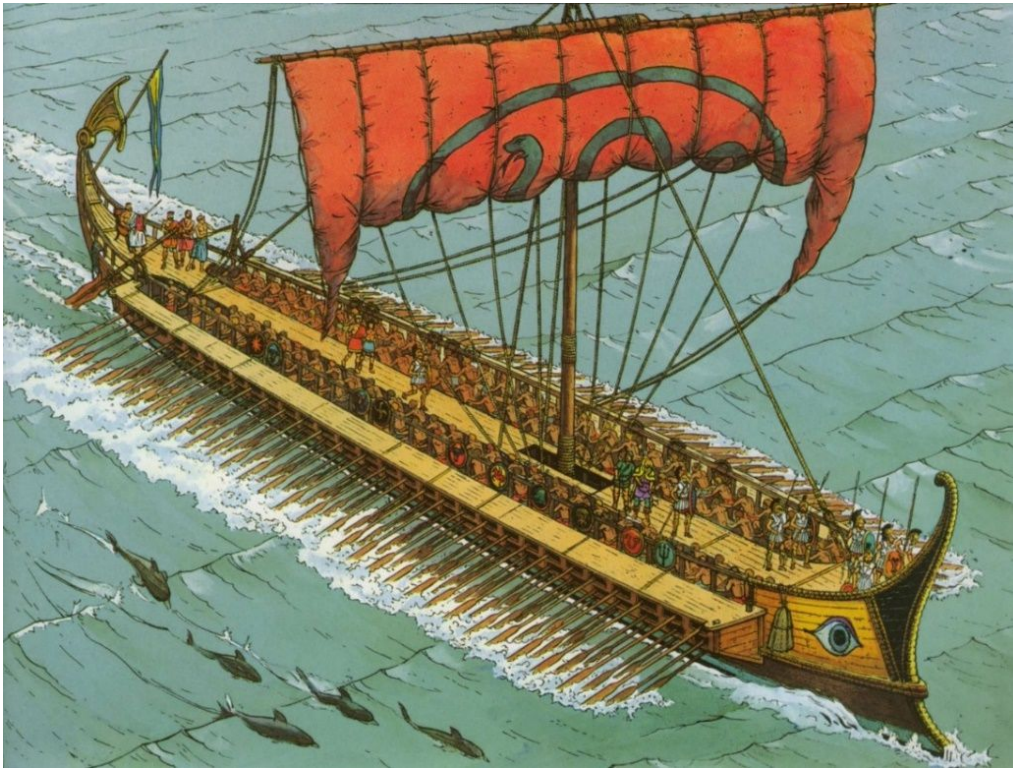


**Ταξίδι στην ιστορία  
Σχέσεις Ελλάδα-  
Ισπανία**



**History trip  
Greece-Spain  
relations**

# The first Greeks in the Iberian Peninsula



Ελληνική τριήρης

Greek trireme

# Οι πρώτοι Έλληνες στην Ιβηρική Χερσόνησο



Ελληνικές αποικίες

Greek colonies





A navigator in Zakantha (Sagunto)

Colaeus (Κωλαῖος) was an ancient Samian explorer and silver *merchant*, who according to Herodotus arrived at Tartessos circa 640 B.C. He was the first Greek in the Iberian Peninsula.



The river Evros in Greece, it forms the border of Greece and Turkey



The river Ebro in Zaragoza. Spain.

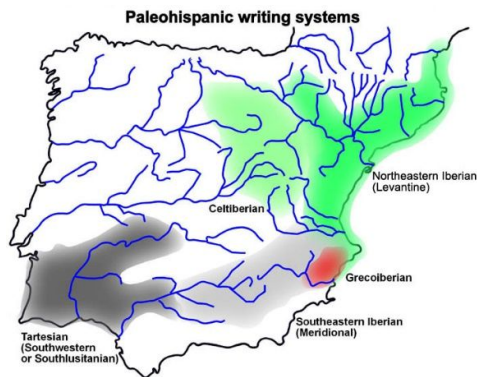
The Greeks called the river Ἰβηρ (*ibēr*), and the Romans called it *Iberus Flumen*, leading to its current name. The Iberian peninsula and the Hibēri or Ibēri (the people of the area) were named after the river. Historians and geographers of Greek culture, such as Herodotus, Strabo and Apiano, called it Iberia.





*Greek and Phoenician Colonies and Trade. The Western Mediterranean was first colonized by Phoenicians and Greeks who together controlled trade throughout the region.*

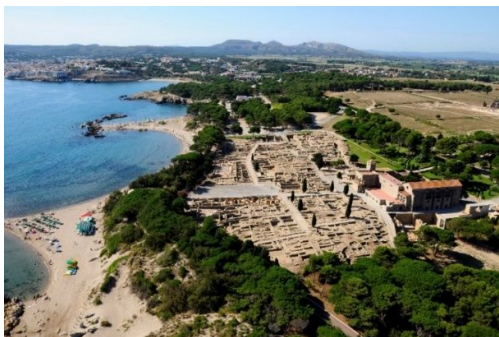
They came to the Peninsula attracted by the trade in salt, metals, fish, and agricultural products, and also by the wealth of the legendary tartesic civilization. They created several colonies along the Costa Brava, like Ampurias, Rosas, Mainake. Between 580 and 540 B.C they developed the most intense activities. They established relations with the tribes from the South, the centre and the East of the Peninsula.



A	Λ	G	Γ	S	Π	N	N
E	H	K	K	S'	Ξ		
I	I	T	T	R	Ϛ		
O	◊	D	Δ	R'	ϛ		
U	V	B	Β	L	Λ		

**A Greco-Iberian alphabet.**

The Greco-Iberian alphabet is a direct adaptation of an Ionic variant of a Greek alphabet to the specifics of the Iberian language.



Ampurias (Greek: Ἐμπόριον) was the first Greek colony in Spain. It was founded in 575 BC by Greek colonists from Phocaea.



# ο ήρωας Ηρακλής ταξιδεύει στην Ιβηρική Χερσόνησο

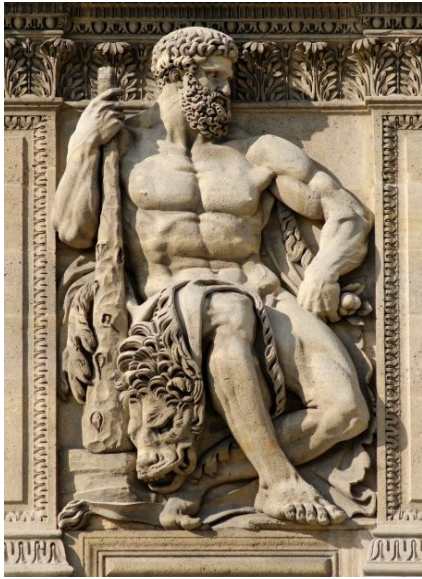


Pillars of Hercules

Ηράκλειες Στήλες



**Heracles** is a divine hero in Greek mythology, the son of Zeus and Alcmene. He was the greatest of the Greek heroes. In Rome and the modern West, he is known as Hercules.



To do some of the twelve labors he visited the Iberian Peninsula



Hercules and Teseo in the wall of Morata's palace, Zaragoza.



Hercules in Tarazona's townhall, Zaragoza.

## The Iberian peninsula: the Pyrenees mountain



The Pyrenees are at the top of Spain, it is range border with France and Andorra.



### Pyrene Etymology

In Greek mythology, Pyrene is a princess who gave her name to the Pyrenees. she was the virginal daughter of Bebryx, a king in Mediterranean Gaul by whom the hero Hercules was given hospitality during his quest to steal the cattle of Geryon during his famous Labors. Hercules rapes his host's daughter. Pyrene gives birth to a serpent and runs away to the woods, afraid that her father will be angry. Alone, she pours out her story to the trees, attracting the attention of wild beasts who tear her to pieces.



# Zaragoza and Thessaloniki during the Roman Empire



Εικονική ανακατασκευή του Γαλέριου Γαλεριανού Συγκροτήματος  
Recreation of Galerius Palace



# Η Σαραγόσα και η Θεσσαλονίκη κατά τη διάρκεια της Ρωμαϊκής Αυτοκρατορίας



Εικονική ανακατασκευή της ρωμαϊκής Σαραγόσας

Recreation of Roman Caesaraugusta

## Gaius Galerius Valerius Maximianus Augustus

Was Roman Emperor from 305 to 311. During his reign he campaigned, aided by Diocletian, against the Sassanid Empire, sacking their capital Ctesiphon in 299. He also campaigned across the Danube against the Carpi, defeating them in 297 and 300. Although he was a staunch opponent of Christianity, Galerius ended the Diocletianic Persecution when he issued an edict of toleration in 311.



Follis of Galerius



Arch of Galerius, Thessaloniki

Via Egnatia was a road constructed by the Romans in the 2nd century BC. It crossed the Roman provinces of Illyricum, Macedonia, and Thrace, running through territory that is now part of modern Albania, the Republic of Macedonia, Greece, and European Turkey.

The Arch of Galerius is close to Thessalonica's Via Egnatia.





Reconstruction of Caesaraugusta

Caesaraugusta in III – IV century:

Diocletian restored the tetrarchy, and Hispania has been separated in some regions, Caesaraugusta was in Tarraconensis. The Christian religion entered this century as official for Romans, with the edict of Thessalonica, issued on 27 February 380 AD by three reigning Roman Emperors, ordered all subjects of the Roman Empire to profess the faith of the bishops

This century, the theatre of Caesaraugusta has destroyed in part in order to expand the long wall that was all around the city.



Roman walls of Caesaraugusta



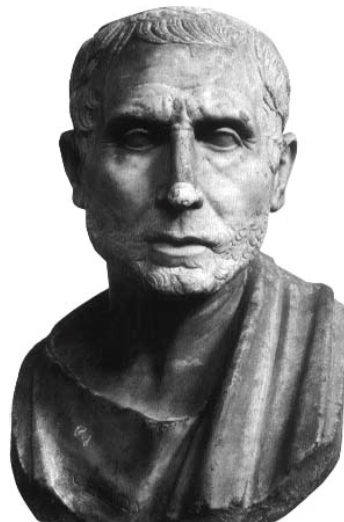
## Greek historians and geographers of Roman times speak of Hispania

### Οι Έλληνες ιστορικοί και γεωγράφοι της ρωμαϊκής εποχής μιλάνε για την Ισπανία



Polybius (Πολύβιος) (Megalopolis 200 BC -?, 118 BC) Greek historian. He held various positions in the Achaean League. During his first stay in Rome he entered the circle of Scipio, in which he dominated the Stoic influence. He made numerous trips to Spain, Gaul and Africa, and accompanied Scipio at the sites of Carthage (146 BC) and Numancia (133 BC). His stay in the Iberian Peninsula helped him to study the geography, the towns and the customs of Hispania.

Posidonius (Ποσειδώνιος,) (c. 135 BCE – c. 51 BCE), was a Greek Stoic philosopher, politician, astronomer, geographer, historian and teacher native to Apamea, Syria. He traveled in Greece, Hispania, Italy, Sicily, Dalmatia, Gaul, Liguria, North Africa, and on the eastern shores of the Adriatic. In Hispania, on the Atlantic coast at Gades (the modern Cadiz), Posidonius could observe tides much higher than in his native Mediterranean. He wrote that daily tides are related to the Moon's orbit, while tidal heights vary with the cycles of the Moon, and he hypothesized about yearly tidal cycles synchronized with the equinoxes and solstices.





Hispania according to the Greek geographer Strabo



The *Geographica* (Γεωγραφικά) is an encyclopedia of geographical knowledge, consisting of 17 books, written in Greek by Strabo, an educated citizen of the Roman Empire of Greek descent. In Books III to VI, Strabo successively described Iberia, Gaul, and Italy, for which his main sources were Polybius and Poseidonius, both of whom had visited these countries.

# Byzantine art and its influence on Romanesque and Gothic iconography





# Η βυζαντινή τέχνη και η επιρροή της στη Ρωμανική και Γοτθική εικονογραφία



**Νάος Αγίου Χριστοφόρου, Luzas, Αραγονία**

**San Cristobal Parish, Luzas, Aragón**



## History of the Byzantine Empire

When the Emperor Theodosius, aware of how expensive and difficult it was to maintain the security of the Empire's borders, decided in 395 AD to divide it into two parts: an eastern and a western one. The Eastern Roman Empire was given to his son Arcadius. The Western Roman Empire could not withstand the insistent German attacks, disappearing in 476 AD. On the contrary, the Roman Empire of the East, also known as the Byzantine Empire, managed to survive until the year 1453, when the Ottomans invaded the city of Constantinople.



Βυζαντινή αυτοκρατορία στην εποχή του Ιουστινιανού

Byzantine Empire in Justinian's time.

Byzantine art is almost entirely concerned with religious expression. Its forms of architecture and painting grew out of these concerns and remained uniform and anonymous, perfected within a rigid tradition rather than varied according to personal whim; the result was a sophistication of style and a spirituality of expression.

## Byzantine monuments in Thessaloniki



Church of Hagia Sophia



Thessaloniki Walls



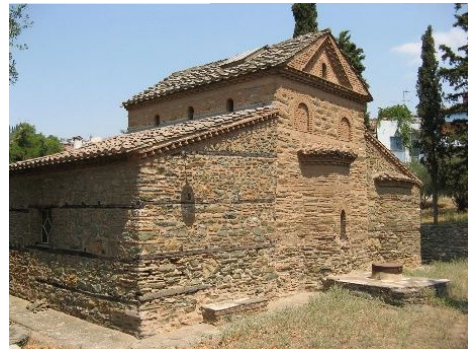
Monastery of Agia Theodora



Church of Saint Catherine



Church of the Saviour



Church of Saint Nicholas Orphanos



Church of Prophet Elijah



Church of Saint Panteleimon





Church of the Holy Apostles



Church of Panagia Chalkeon



Hagios Demetrios



Mosaic of Theophany in Hosios David



Byzantine Bath



The representation of the Virgin in Romanesque and Gothic art are a heritage of Byzantine art.



Agia Sophía , Thessaloniki

In the Romanesque the Virgin is not a mother, she is a Virgin-throne, also called "Kyriotissa" or "Theotokos". There is no relationship between the figures, the images are frontal, hieratic and without any relationship between them. The Virgin is understood as an intercessor between God and men and hence their representation.



Gallocanta, Zaragoza



La Malena, Huesca

In the Gothic appears the mother who plays with the child, Virgin Glycofilusa or the virgins of milk (Galactotrofusas), which follow many Byzantine models that would begin to recover after direct contact with this civilization through the Crusades and the active Mediterranean trade.



Byzantine Museum,  
Thessaloniki



Our Lady of the Pillar



Albarracín, Teruel, Aragón

# El Greco

Spanish painter born in Crete, he developed his unique style and most of his career in Spain. He was trained on his native island as a painter of icons that belonged to post-Byzantine art. He painted mostly religious works, you are also important portraits. In the last years of his career, the artist painted two celebrated landscapes of Toledo and a mythological painting, *Laocoonte*, that surprises by its theme, in the Spain of the time.



El Greco - The Dormition of the Virgin, before 1567, Syros, Greece

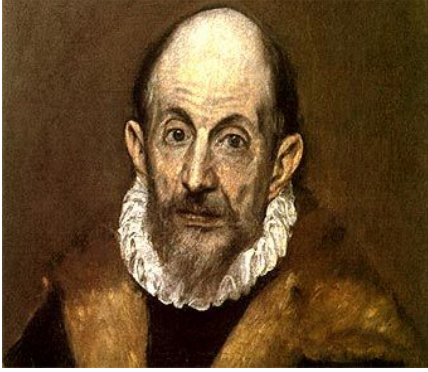


The adoration of the Magi, El Greco, Benaki Museum, Athens

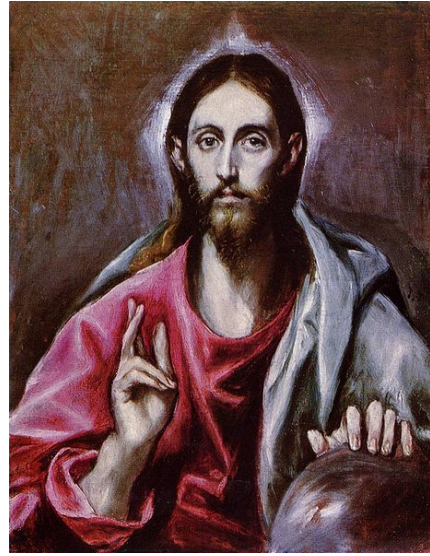


El Greco, Benaki Museum, Athens





Greco Self-portrait



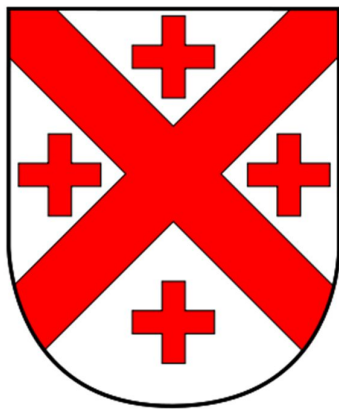
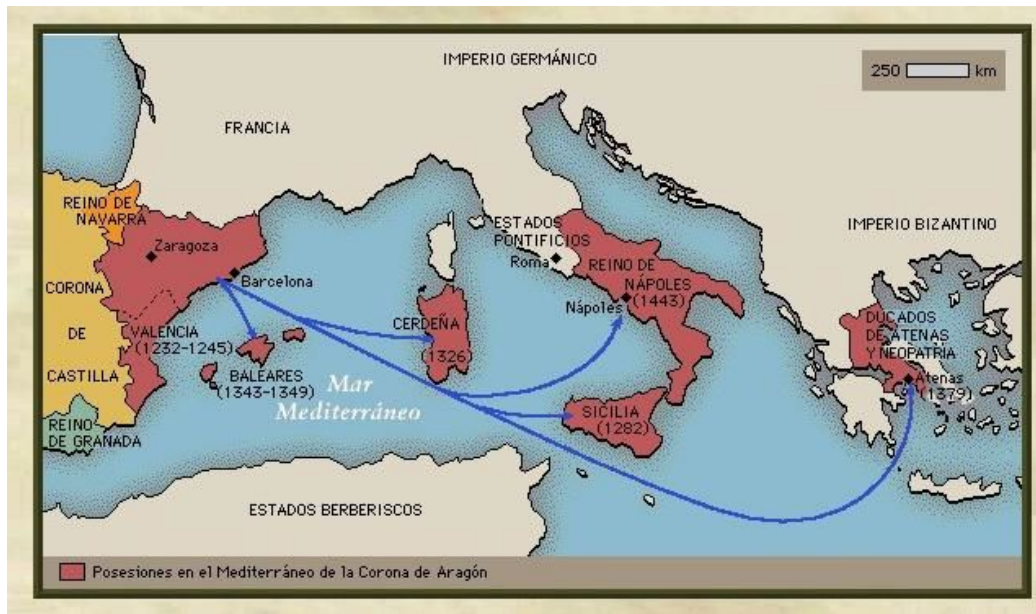
Christ as saviour



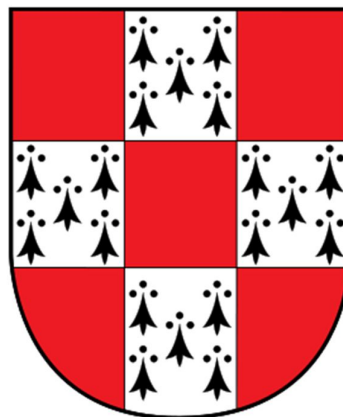
Burial of the count of Orgaz , Toledo



# Duchy of Athens and Neopatria



Το οικόσημο του Δουκάτου Νέων Πατρών  
The coat of arms of the Duke of Patras



Θυρεός του Δουκάτου υπό τους ντε λα Ρος  
Arms of the Duchy under the de la Roche family

# Δουκάτο των Αθηνών και Νέων Πατρών



Αλμογάβροι στην κατάκτηση της Μαγιάρκας



Tour of the Almogavars in Orient region during the 13th and 14th centuries.

Οι **Αλμογάβροι** ή **Αμογάβροι** ήσαν επίλεκτα τμήματα στρατού στην υπηρεσία του στέμματος της Αραγώνας. Έδρασαν στην περιοχή της Μεσογείου κατά τους 13ο και 14ο αιώνες.

Almogavars were elected armies in the service of the crown of Aragon. They acted in the Mediterranean

## Roger de Flor

Catalan adventurer of Germanic origin, templar and mercenary. He offered his services to the king of Sicily, Fadrique de Aragón. From the beginning of the fourteenth century he put himself in charge of the Almogavars who went to Constantinople to help Andronicus II. As a sign of gratitude, he was appointed Grand Duke by the Emperor. Again, around 1304, he again faced the Turks in command of the Almogavars. On this occasion Andronicus rewarded him with the title of Caesar. This provoked the distrust of Miguel IX, son of Andrónico II and associated to the government of the Empire, that made assassinate Roger de Flor. The reaction was the devastation of Thrace and Macedonia known by the name of Catalan revenge.

The figure of Roger de Flor reached diffusion among his contemporaries thanks to the Chronicle of Muntaner, inspiring the work *Tirante el Blanco*, by Joanot Martorell. One of the units of the Parachute Brigade of the Spanish Army bears his name.



Entry of Roger de Flor in Constantinople, José Moreno Carbonero

**Duchy of Neopatria:** Territory of the Latin Empire of the East in Attica and Boeotia, established in French dominion in favor of Otón de La Roche in 1205, who conquered the Almogávares in 1311. Thus, it formed the duchy of Neopatria that was immediately united to that of Athens. The duchy was linked to the royal house of Aragon until 1388.





The Lordship of Athens around 1214.

**Duchy of Athens:** State that founded the almogávares in Greece, in 1319. It depended on the crown of Aragon until 1391.



The Acropolis of Athens, where the ducal palace building was located.

The title of "Duke of Athens and Neopatras" continued in use by the kings of Aragon, and through them by the Kings of Spain, up to the present day.



**Peter IV (1319 -1387), called the Ceremonious** was from 1336 until his death the King of Aragon.



He was an energetic and hard monarch who reorganized the court, the administration and the army, directing his activities to increase the real power inside his kingdom and to increase his dominions in the Mediterranean Sea, thing he achieved with the expedition of almogavars, to conquer these the duchies of Athens and Neopatria. As proof of his interest in classical culture, he ordered that a permanent guard of eleven crossbowmen be placed on the Acropolis of Athens, stating that the monument was "the most beautiful jewel in the world, such that not even Christian kings together they could do something similar



Memorial plaque with phrase of Peter IV of Aragon inaugurated by Queen Sofia in 2011 on the Acropolis



The Aljafería Palace, residence of the kings of Aragon



La Seo Cathedral, place of coronation of the kings of Aragon



# Thessalonica, Alexander the Great and King Ferdinand II of Aragon



Statue of Alexander the Great, Thessaloniki

Άγαλμα του Μεγάλου Αλεξάνδρου, Θεσσαλονίκη

# Η Θεσσαλονίκη, ο Μέγας Αλέξανδρος και ο βασιλιάς Φερδινάνδος Β 'της Αραγονίας



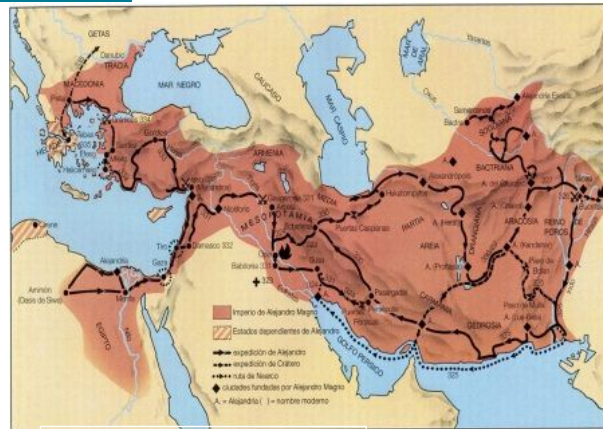
Portrait of Fernando II of Aragón

Πορτραίτο του Φερνάντο Β 'της Αραγονίας

The original name of the city was Θεσσαλονίκη Thessaloníke. It was named after princess Thessalonike of Macedon, the half sister of Alexander the Great, whose name means "Thessalian victory", from Θεσσαλός 'Thessalos', and Νίκη 'victory' (Nike), honoring the Macedonian victory at the Battle of Crocus Field

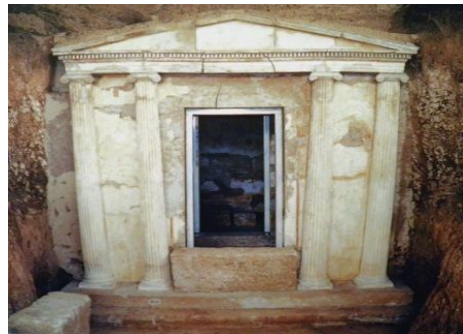


**Alexander III of Macedon** (20/21 July 356 BC – 10/11 June 323 BC), commonly known as **Alexander the Great**. Was a king of the Ancient Greek kingdom of Macedon and a member of the Argead dynasty. He was born in Pella, close to Thessaloniki, in 356 BC and succeeded his father Philip II to the throne at the age of twenty.



Kingdom of Great Alexander

## The Vergina Tombs: The Royal Burial Tomb of Philip II of Macedon



Tomb of Phillip II



Treasure of Phillip II

Golden Larnax that was found inside the Royal Tomb



**Ferdinand** (10 March 1452 – 23 January 1516), called **the Catholic**, was King of Aragon, Naples, Sicily and Navarra. As a consequence of his marriage to Isabella I, he was King of Castile as **Ferdinand V** from 1474 until her death in 1504.



#### Kingdom of Fernando II

Ferdinand, the Catholic had as emblem of his shield the "Tanto Monta" and a yoke with a cut Gordian knot, a knot tied by Gordius, king of Phrygia, held to be capable of being untied only by the future ruler of Asia, and cut by Alexander the Great. With his sword With it he wanted to imply that it was the same as how it was done, that what was important was the result.



# Sephardic Jews in Thessaloniki



Σεφαραδίτες της Θεσσαλονίκης. Αρχές 20ού αι.

Sephardics of Thessaloniki. Early 20th Century

# Οι Σεφαραδίτες στη Θεσσαλονίκη





# *La rosa en florece*

*Οι Εβραίοι της Θεσσαλονίκης μέσα  
από την ιστορία, τη λογοτεχνία  
και τα τραγούδια τους*

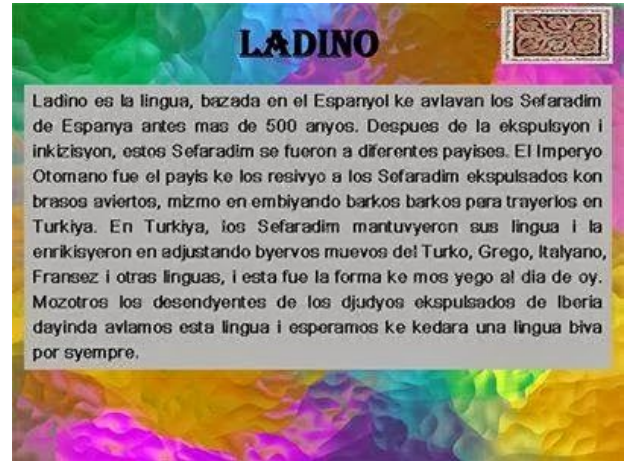


## *Σεφαραδίτικα τραγούδια*

*Τόια Κυριαζικίδου (τραγούδι)  
Θανάσης Μπιλιτσίης (πιάνο)  
Μαρία Βαγιωνάκη } (αφιέρωση)  
Ευαγγελία Μόσχου }*



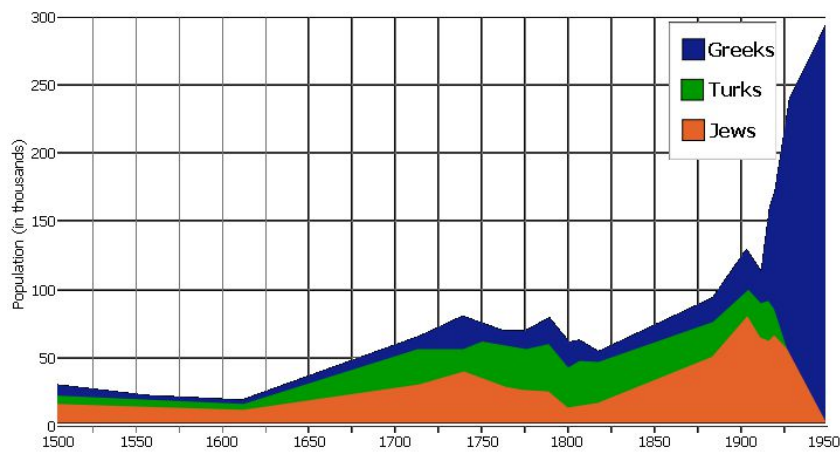
Catholic kings



The Sephardic Jews were the ones who lived in Spain until 1492 and also their descendants. They were expelled from the Iberian Peninsula in 1492 by a decree of the Catholic kings.

They spoke Ladino or Judaeo-Spanish, a language among Sephardic Jews, and the written form of Judaeo-Spanish used in Sephardic religious texts, secular literature, and songs. It is derived from Old Spanish.

The first Sephardim came in Salonika in 1492 from Majorca. They were "repentant" returnees to Judaism after earlier forced conversion to Catholicism. In 1493, Castilians and Sicilians joined them. In subsequent years, other Jews came from those lands and also from Aragon, Naples, Venice and Provence. Later, in 1540 and 1560, Jews from Portugal sought refuge in Salonika in response to the political persecution of the marranos. In addition to these Sephardim, a few Ashkenazim arrived from Austria, Transylvania and Hungary. They were sometimes forcibly relocated under the Ottoman policy of "sürgün," following the conquest of land by Suleiman the Magnificent beginning in 1526. Salonika's registers indicate the presence of "Buda Jews" after the conquest of that city by the Turks in 1541.



Changes in the population of Salonica's three major communities: Jewish, Turkish and Greek (1500–1950).



The routes of the Spanish language through the Mediterranean: Sefarad routes.



Humiliation of the Jews, Eleftherias Square



Registration of the Jews of Thessaloniki by the Nazis, July 1942, Eleftherias Square.



Before the outbreak of World War II, there were around 56,000 Jews living in the Greek port city of Salonica. By the end of the war, nearly 98% of the Jewish community from Salonica had perished from gassing, forced labor, starvation and disease in the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp in Poland. Only 11,000 Greek Jews, from a total pre-war population of 77,000 survived the Holocaust.



Holocaust memorial in Thessaloniki



Street of Ladadika, one of the main districts of the Jewish population, near the Port of Thessaloniki



*Villa Bianca*, residence of the Fernandez



Modiano Market, built between 1922 and 1930, which took its name by the Jewish architect Eli Modiano



Rabbi of the city. 1918



Members of the Amarillo family pose outside their home in



Jewish family of Thessaloniki in 1917.



Spanish diplomat Sebastian Romero Radigales, consul of Spain in Greece between 1943 and 1945. He saved 600 Sephardic Jews from the Nazi extermination camps in Salonika, citing their status as Spanish citizens.



Jewish Museum of Thessaloniki

## The last name Zaporta

### Το επώνυμο Zaporta

Gabriel Zaporta who lived in S.XVI was Carlos V's banker and he became a very important person. That's why he built the Zaporta's palace, where nowadays is situated Ibercaja headquarters in San Jorge street. The Infanta's courtyard was a part of his palace, first it was moved to Paris at the beginning of S.XX and then it was moved to Zaragoza again when Ibercaja bought it.



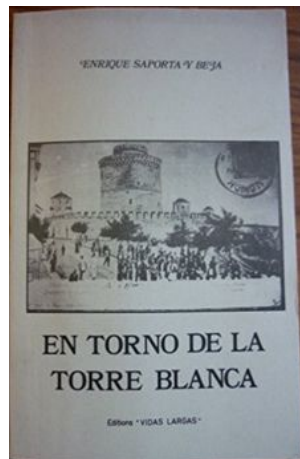
Renaissance courtyard of the Palace of the Zaporta



Jewish baths in Zaragoza



*En torno de la Torre Blanca*, was published in Paris in 1979 by Enrique Saporta y Beja, a sephardic Thesaloniki that, at the end of his life, tells in this novel how had been the history and the life of his city before the last disaster had happened.



White Tower of Thessaloniki

Raimundo Saporta was born in Constantinople in 1926, in the bosom of a Sephardic family from Salonica, a descendant of the Jews expelled from Spain. He was the head of the basketball section of Real Madrid, the basketball club Real Madrid Baloncesto in 1962-1978 and 1985-1991. He held numerous positions with the FIBA, including President of the Commission for International Organization (1960-), President of the Commission for International Competitions (1990-1997) and Vice-President (1995-1997). After his death, FIBA and Real Madrid renamed both the FIBA EuroCup and the Pabellón Ciudad Deportiva in his honor. In 2007, he was enshrined as a contributor to the FIBA Hall of Fame.

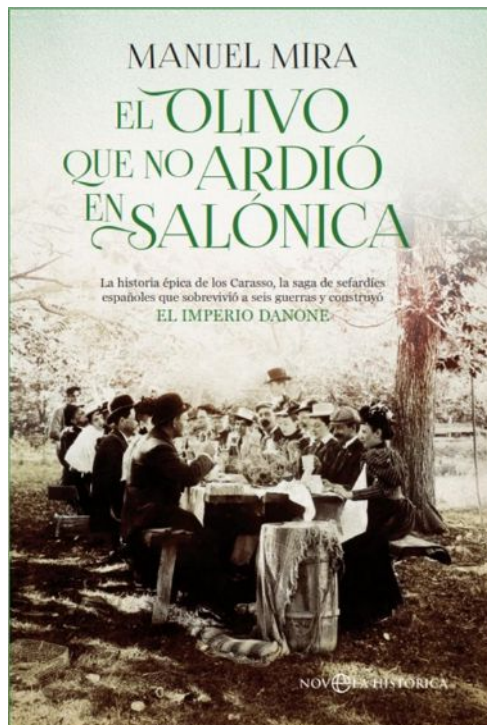


Sephardic Jew from Salonica, founder of an emblematic Spanish company.

Σεφαραδίτης Εβραίος από τη Θεσσαλονίκη, ιδρυτής μιας εμβληματικής ισπανικής εταιρείας.



Isaac Carasso Nehama's family have many secrets. One of them, that "jaurt" that some Bulgarian shepherds taught him and he brought to Spain after the escape of his family from Salonica. It became the first yogurt Danone of the world. It happened at the end of 1919, in the Raval neighbourhood, Barcelona.



Novel by writer Manuel Mira that tells the story of Isaac Carasso Nehama's family.

## Poem by the Argentine poet Jorge Luis Borges about the Jews of Thessaloniki

### LA LLAVE DE SALÓNICA.

LA LLAVE DE SALÓNICA.

Abarbanel, Farías o Pinedo,  
arrojados de España por impía  
persecución, conservan todavía  
la llave de una casa de Toledo.

Libres ahora de esperanza y miedo,  
miran la llave al declinar el día;  
en el bronce hay ayeres, lejanía,  
cansado brillo y sufrimiento quedo.

Hoy que su puerta es polvo, el instrumento  
es cifra de la diáspora y del viento,  
afín a esa otra llave del santuario

que alguien lanzó al azul cuando el romano  
acometió con fuego temerario,  
y que en el cielo recibió una mano

### ΤΟ ΚΛΕΙΔΙ ΤΗΣ ΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗΣ.

Abarbanel, Farías ή Pinedo,  
ριγμένοι από την Ισπανία λόγω ανόσιας  
καταδίωξης, διατηρούν ακόμα  
το κλειδί του σπιτίου τους στο Τολέδο.

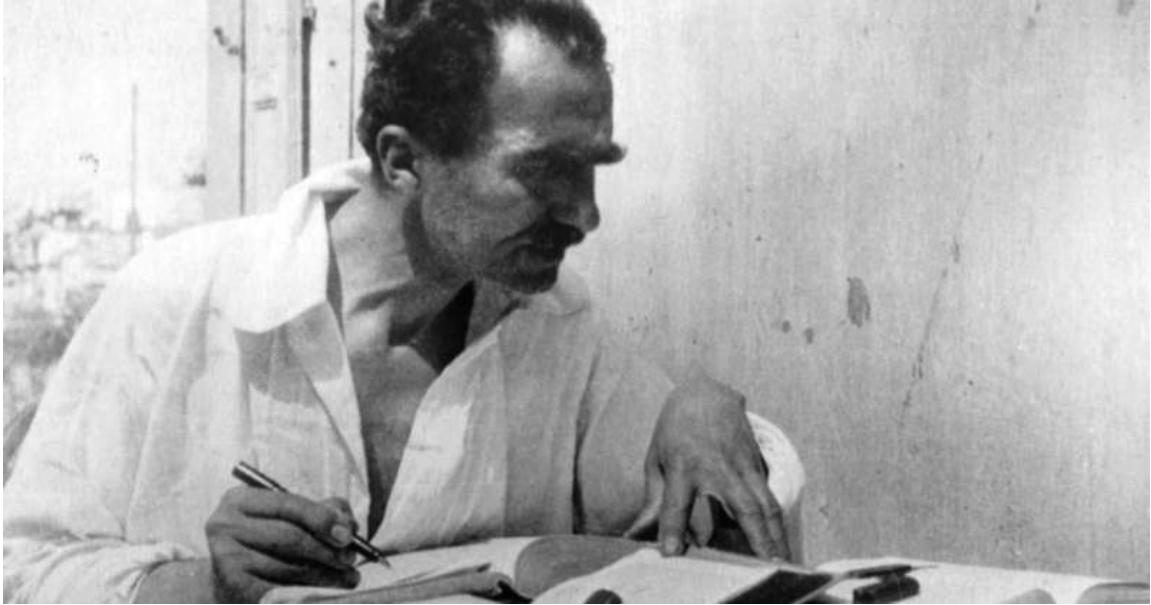
Ελευθερωμένοι τώρα από την ελπίδα και το  
φόβο,  
βλέπουν το κλειδί καθώς η μέρα υποχωρεί.  
στο χάλκινο υπάρχουν χθες, απόσταση,  
Κουρασμένη λάμψη και ταλαιπωρία.

Σήμερα ότι η πόρτα τους είναι σκόνη, το όργανο  
Είναι μια εικόνα της διασποράς και του ανέμου,  
που σχετίζονται με αυτό το άλλο κλειδί του ιερού

ότι κάποιος έριξε το μπλε όταν ο Ρωμαίος  
επιτέθηκε με απερίσκεπτη φωτιά,  
και ότι στον ουρανό έλαβε ένα χέρι.



# The writer Nikos Kazantzakis and the Spanish Civil War



**Nikos Kazantzakis** ( Crete 1883 – Freiburg, Germany 26 October 1957) was a Greek writer. Widely considered a giant of modern Greek literature, he was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature in nine different years.

# Ο συγγραφέας Νίκος Καζαντζάκης και ο Ισπανικός Εμφύλιος Πόλεμος



**The Greek antifascist volunteers in the Spanish Civil War**

Kazantzakis traveled three times in Spain between 1926 and 1937. The texts he wrote during his first trip in 1926 were published in the newspaper "Eleftheros Press".



On October 3, 1936, Kazantzakis left for Spain again as reporter of the daily Kathimerini, charged with the heavy duty of covering up the Spanish civil war. The result is a series of articles, published daily from November 24, 1936 to January 17, 1937, in the newspaper and they are the great section Viva la muerte!



Kazantzakis in Toledo during the Civil War



Kazantzakis learned of the murder of Lorca in November 1936, while he was in Toledo. He then decided to write a text for the philological section of the newspaper, with references to his life and his work, including his translation of the Lorca songs "Veleta", "Anunciación" and "La luna en la fragua".

## ANEMΟΔΟΥΡΑ

Άνεμε τοῦ νότου!  
Λιοψημένε, φλεγόμενε,  
φτάνεις ἀπάνω στή σάρκα μου  
φέρνοντάς μου σπόρους,  
ἀστραφτερές ματιές,  
μυροβολόντας πορτοκαλάνθι!

Χωρίς κανέναν ἄνεμο,  
ἔχετε τὸ νοῦ σας!  
γύρνα καρδιά μου!

Άνεμε τοῦ βορρᾶ,  
ἄσπρη ἀρκούδα τῶν ἀνέμων!  
Φτάνεις ἀπάνω στή σάρκα μου  
καὶ τρέμει ἀπάνω σου  
τὸ βόρειο σέλας.  
Καὶ φορᾶς κάπα ἀπὸ φαντάσματα  
καπετανέων.  
Καὶ γελάς μὲ κραυγές  
τοῦ Ντάντε!

Χωρίς κανέναν ἄνεμο  
ἔχετε τὸ νοῦ σας!  
γύρνα, καρδιά μου!  
Τὰ πράματα ποὺ φεύγουν δὲν γυρνοῦν  
πιὰ ποτὲ  
ὅλος ὁ κόσμος τὸ ξέρει·  
κι' ἀνάμεσα στή λαγαρὴν ἀνεμοσύναξη  
περιττὸ νὰ παραπονᾶσαι!

## VELETA

Viento del Sur,  
moreno, ardiente,  
llegas sobre mi carne,  
trayéndome semilla  
de brillantes  
miradas, emparado  
de azahares.

Pones roja la luna  
y sollozantes  
los álamos cautivos, pero vienes  
¡demasiado tarde!  
¡Ya he enrollado la noche de mi  
cuento  
en el estante!

Sin ningún viento,  
¡hazme caso!,  
gira, corazón;  
gira, corazón.

Aire del Norte,  
¡oso blanco del viento!  
Llegas sobre mi carne  
tembloroso de auroras  
boreales,  
con tu capa de espectros  
capitanes,  
y riyéndote a gritos  
del Dante.  
¡Oh pulidor de estrellas!  
Pero vienes  
demasiado tarde.  
Mi almario está musgoso  
y he perdido la llave.(...)



**Students who have done the work/μαθητές που έκαναν την συνεργασία**

Clara de Guzmán-Moure

Olivia Magaña

Alba Gironda

Sephora Rebiai

Gonzalo Pérez

Lucía González- Hontoria

María Pamplona

Nicolás Olmedo

Israel Serrano

**Teacher/ Μαθήτρια:** Mercedes Ortiz

«Διπλό είναι το πρόσωπο της Ισπανίας.  
Πάθος και τίποτα! Αυτοί είναι οι δύο  
πόλοι, και γύρα τους περιστρέφεται η  
ισπανική ψυχή. Όλη η Ισπανία λάμπει και  
σαλεύει στο νου μου σαν ένα παγόνι  
αρσενικό, που με ανοιγμένες τις  
φτερούγες του σεριανάει ανάμεσα σε δύο  
θάλασσες. Σφαλνώ τα μάτια μου για να  
θυμηθώ καλύτερα...»

*Ταξιδεύοντας Ισπανία, Νίκος  
Καζαντζάκης*

"Doble es la cara de España. Pasión y nada!  
Estos son los dos polos, y el alma española  
gira alrededor de ellos. Toda España está  
brillando y gritando en mi mente como un  
pavo real que, con las alas abiertas, se  
pavonea entre dos mares. Cierro los ojos  
para recordar mejor..."

*Viajando España, Nikos Kazantzakis*



Zaragoza, December 2017