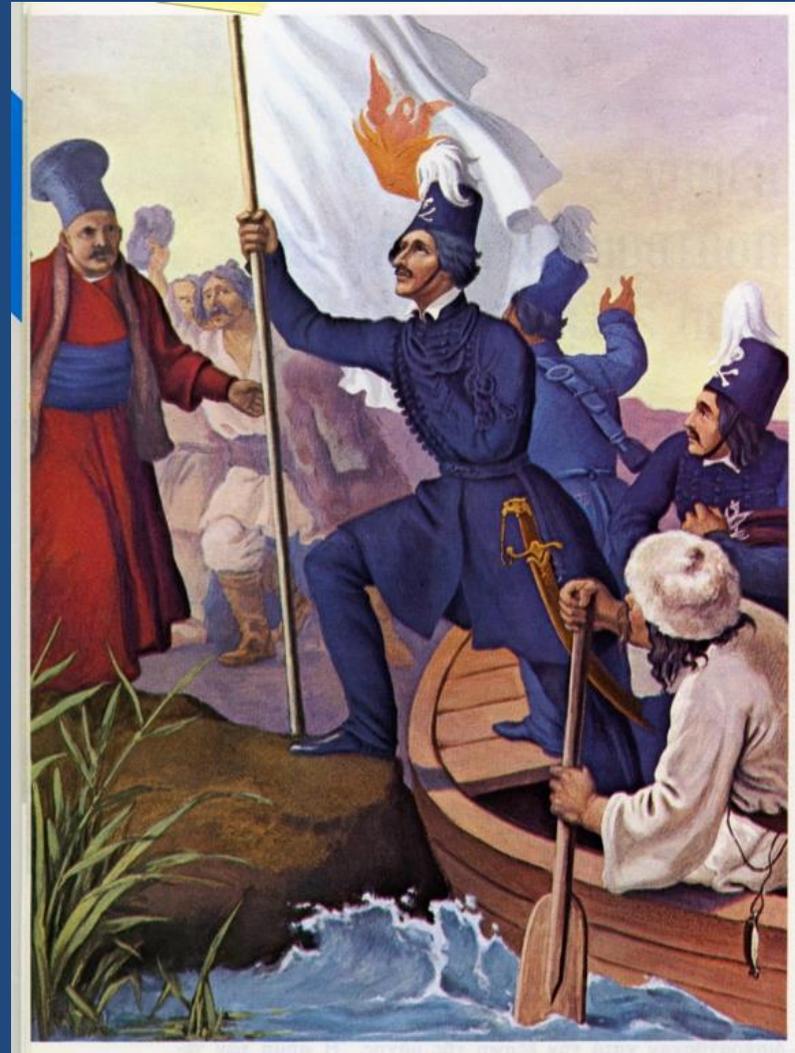




200 YEARS
AFTER THE
REVOLUTION
GREECE—2021

Fight for Faith and Fatherland

- **February 1821**
- In the very first declaration of independence, issued by Alexandros Ypsilantis at Jassy in Moldavia under the headline “Fight for Faith and Fatherland”, the call went out to the “enlightened peoples of Europe”, who, “full of gratitude for the benefits bequeathed by our Ancestors to themselves, eagerly await the liberty of the Hellenes”.^[1]



1453



THE 1821 GREEK REVOLUTION CHANGED THE WORLD

What made the Greek Revolution truly exceptional was that from the very start, it was never a matter for Greeks alone.



- **March 1821**
- The leader of the Maniotes, Petrobey Mavromichalis, addressed this appeal, which was published in several languages:
- “We invoke therefore the aid of all the civilized nations of Europe, that we may the more promptly attain to the goal of a just and sacred enterprise, reconquer our rights, and regenerate our unfortunate people.”

International Impact

- The outcome of the Greek Revolution of 1821 was the pivotal point on which the whole geopolitical map of Europe tilted away from the eighteenth-century model of multi-ethnic, autocratically ruled empires and towards the twentieth-century model of the self-determination of nation-states.



“The Greek Revolution of 1821 was a pivotal chapter in Greek history and a piece in the puzzle of world history. “



- February 1830: London Protocol
- On that day the foreign ministers of Great Britain, France and Russia signed a document known as the “London protocol”. It declared, for the first time: “Greece will form an independent State, and will enjoy all those rights – political, administrative, and commercial – attached to complete independence”.
- After that, the list of new European states created on the same model is a long one: Belgium in 1831, Germany and Italy in 1871, Serbia, Romania and Montenegro in 1878, Bulgaria in 1908, Ireland in 1922, Turkey in 1923, to say nothing of the broader redrawing of the map of the continent in the wake of the two world wars and the Cold War of the twentieth century.



THE REVOLUTION IN TIME

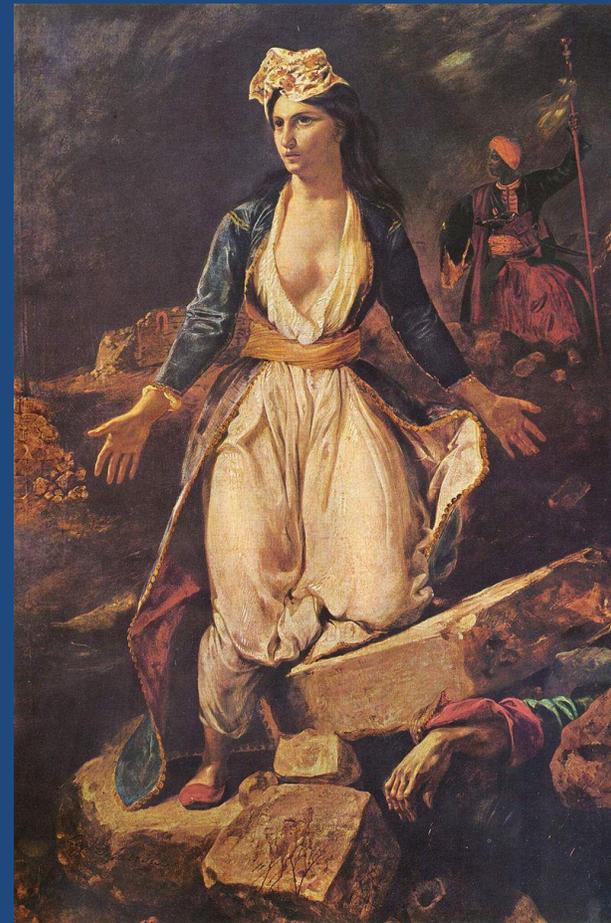
GREECE 2021

FAMOUS PAINTINGS-De La Croix

The massacre of Scio



The Ruins of Messolongi



THE GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

SYMBOLISM

- Greek Independence Day, national holiday celebrated annually in Greece on March 25, commemorating the start of the War of Greek Independence in 1821. It coincides with the Greek Orthodox Church's celebration of the Annunciation to the Theotokos, when the Archangel Gabriel appeared to Mary and told her that she would bear the son of God. Greek Independence Day is celebrated on Thursday, March 25, 2021.

The fight for independence and the annunciation



EVZONOI



- For two centuries now, the unique, traditional attire of Evzones – who are commonly known as ‘tsoliades’ – has been associated with the independence of Greece, and is considered sacred by the Greek people.
- The word ‘Evzonas’ (εύζωνος < ευ + ζώνη), which is the singular form of Evzones, derives from the words ‘well’ and ‘belt’ and describes a person who is ‘well-tied’ or ‘well-equipped’.

THE UNIFORM AND ITS SYMBOLISM

FOUSTANELLA

- Kilt-like foustanella which has 400 pleats, representing the number of years Greece was under Turkish occupation
- Krossia (a blue and white fringe)-blue and white just like the colors of the Greek flag

THE UNIFORM



PHAREON

Phareon (the red cap with the national emblem on the front) symbolising the bloodshed during the War of Independence with a long black silk tassel representing the tears shed by the Greeks during the years of Turkish occupation/ during Jesus cruxifixion



TSAROUHIA

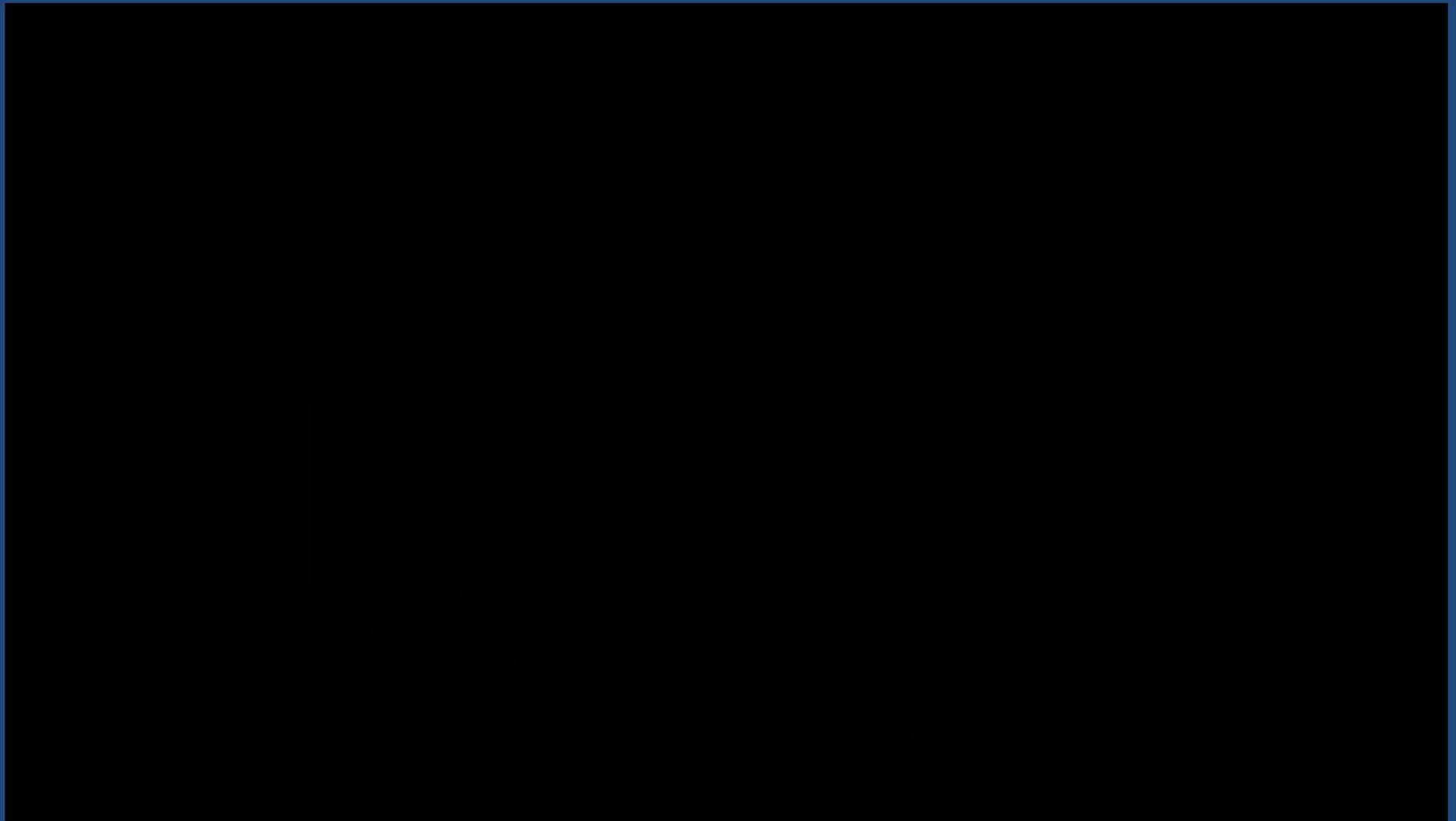
Tsarouchia (red leather shoes with black pompons).The pompons could be hiding sharp weaponry used during battles or protected them from frostbites.

The shoes Evzones wear weigh 3.5 kilograms each.

They are particularly heavy because the strong stamp and loud noise of the feet during the pace of Evzones is made purposely “to let the dead know that the Greek nation is still alive and free.”



EVZONOI



The National Anthem

History

- The National Anthem of Greece consists of the first stanzas of the poem “Hymn to Freedom”, written in May 1823 in the island of Zakynthos by the poet Dionysios Solomos. It was set to music in 1828 by Nicholas Mantzaros, a Corfiot musician and friend of Solomos’ The poem “Hymn to Freedom” consists of 158 stanzas, of which only the first 24 were integrated into the National Anthem. After the union of the Ionian Islands with Greece, the “Hymn to Freedom” was established as the national anthem. The national anthem, along with its music, was printed for the first time (27 copies) in London in 1873.

Rudyard Kipling’s Translation of the Greek Anthem

- :
- We knew thee of old,
- O, divinely restored,
- By the lights of thine eyes,
- And the light of thy Sword.
- From the graves of our slain,
- Shall thy valour prevail,
- As we greet thee again,
- Hail, Liberty! Hail!

The Greek National Anthem



CUSTOMS

Bakaliaros with Skordalia

- The most well-known custom for the 25th March National Anniversary is the traditional dish with cod and skordalia (garlic sauce). During the Great Lent, the Church allowed Christians to eat fish only two times: at Evangelismos celebration and on Palm Sunday.

Traditional way of serving



Let's Cook

