



GREECE IN 20TH CENTURY (1900-1989)

WARSAW, POLAND



THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY

- THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY FINDS GREECE WEAK AFTER MANY BANKRUPTCIES AND THE LOST GRECO-TURKISH WAR OF 1897. IN 1881, THESSALY HAD ALREADY BEEN ATTACHED TO THE GREEK STATE. MANY VOLUNTEERS FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY GO TO MACEDONIA TO FIGHT AGAINST THE TURKS AND THE BULGARIANS THAT OCCUPY THE REGION. THIS PERIOD FROM 1904 TO 1908 IS CALLED THE MACEDONIAN STRUGGLE.

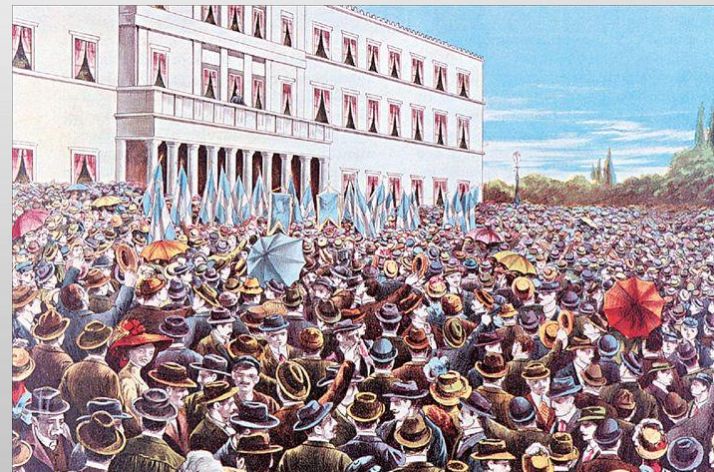


Pavlos Melas, leader of Macedonian struggle

THE GOUDI REVOLUTION

In 1909, after a period of political instability, the Goudi revolution took place by the Military Club, which did not establish a dictatorship, but instead called for an improvement in the army, administration and the economy.

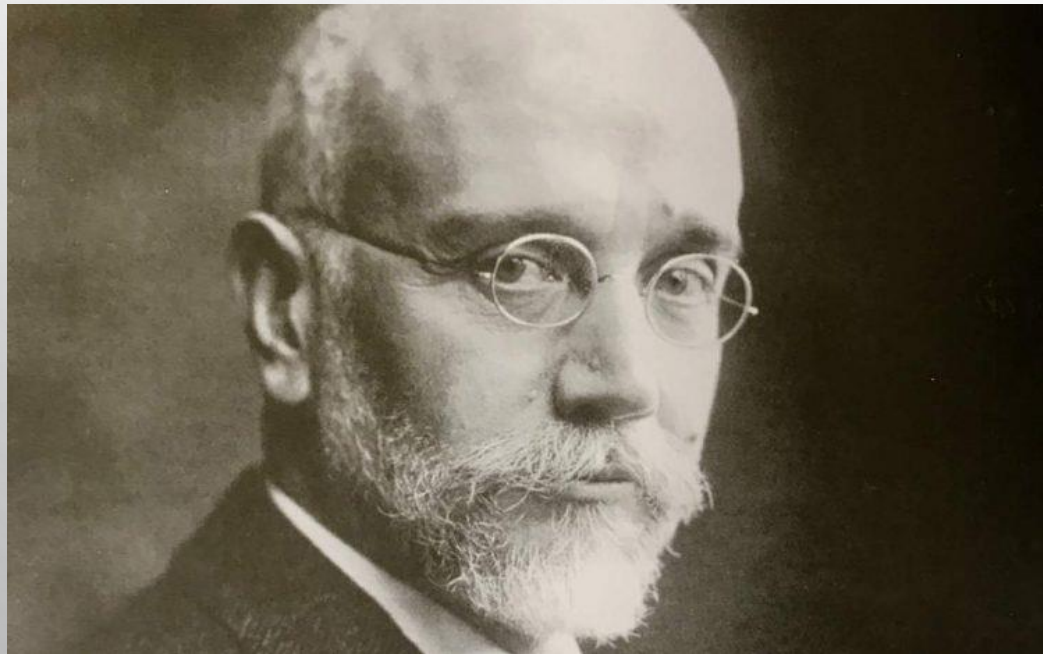
The man who called by the military to do all this was Eleftherios Venizelos from Crete.



CONSTITUTION OF 1911

VENIZELOS WORKED HARD FOR THE REUNIFICATION OF ALL GREECE, HE ESTABLISHED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND SOCIAL LAWS AND RE-EQUIPPED THE ARMY. HE MANAGED TO STABILIZE THE COUNTRY TO A GREAT EXTEND.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1911 STANDS MORE OR LESS UNTIL TODAY.



Eleftherios Venizelos, prime minister of Greece



BALKAN WARS (1912-1913)

- THE PARTICIPATION OF GREECE IN THE BALKANS WARS OF 1912–1913 IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EPISODES IN MODERN GREEK HISTORY, AS IT ALLOWED THE GREEK STATE TO ALMOST DOUBLE ITS SIZE AND ACHIEVE MOST OF ITS PRESENT TERRITORIAL SIZE.
- IN THE 1ST BALKAN WAR, GREECE WAS ALLIED WITH [BULGARIA](#), [SERBIA](#) AND [MONTENEGRO](#) IN THE "BALKAN LEAGUE" AGAINST THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.
- THE WAR WAS CONCLUDED WITH THE TREATY OF BUCHAREST ON 10 AUGUST 1913, WHICH CONFIRMED THE GREEK GAINS OF MACEDONIA, EPIRUS (WITHOUT NORTHERN EPIRUS) AND CRETE.



“NATIONAL DIVISION”

- WHEN WORLD WAR I ERUPTED, KING CONSTANTINE BELIEVED IN MAINTAINING A NEUTRAL POSITION BUT PRIME MINISTER VENIZELOS WAS PASSIONATELY PRO-ENTENTE. THE ENTENTE REINFORCED HIS POSITION BY PROMISING TO AWARD ASIA MINOR TO GREECE. VENIZELOS WANTED TO MAKE "MAGNA GRECIA", THAT IS TO UNITE THE COUNTRY AS PER ITS ANCIENT TERRITORIES. HE SET UP AN ALLIED REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT IN THESSALONIKI.
- THE CONFLICT BETWEEN VENIZELOS AND THE KING WAS CALLED THE “NATIONAL DIVISION” AND IT TOOK THE FORM OF A CIVIL WAR. GREECE SUFFERED FROM THE DIVISION FOR 25 YEARS.



GREECE IN WAR WORLD I

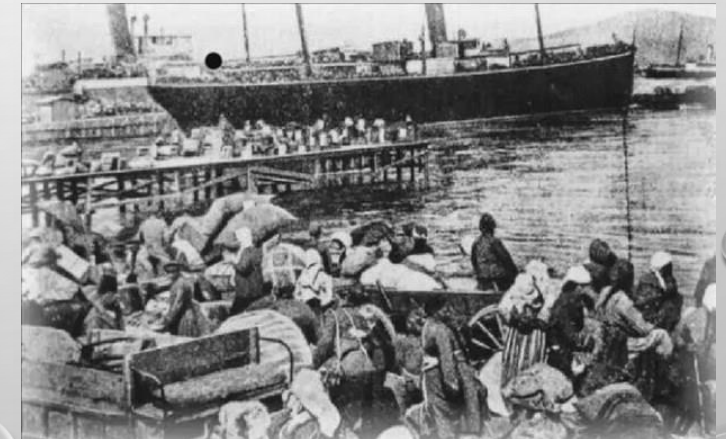
- FINALLY IN 1917 GREECE UNITED UNDER A SINGLE GOVERNMENT, THE KING WAS EXILED AND VENIZELOS FORMED HIS GOVERNMENT ON 30 AUGUST, WITH THE FIRM INTENTION OF BRINGING GREECE INTO THE WAR ON THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES.
- AS GREECE EMERGED VICTORIOUS FROM WORLD WAR I, IT WAS REWARDED WITH TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS, SPECIFICALLY WESTERN THRACE (TREATY OF NEUILLY, 1918) AND EASTERN THRACE AND THE SMYRNA AREA (TREATY OF SÈVRES, 1920).



Greek military formation in the World War I Victory Parade in [Arc de Triomphe](#), Paris. 1919

“ASIA MINOR DESTRUCTION”

- THE GREEK ARMY INVADED THE CITY OF SMYRNA, A TOWN WITH LARGE GREEK POPULATION, IN 1919. THE GREEK ARMY WAS MARCHING, REGAINING THE TERRITORY OF ASIA MINOR WHERE GREEK POPULATIONS WERE RESIDING SINCE THE 8TH CENTURY BC. HOWEVER, WHEN VENIZELOS LOST THE ELECTIONS IN GREECE, THE GREEK ARMY STARTED TO LOSE THE FIGHTS AND WAS FINALLY SEVERELY DEFEATED.
- VIOLENT ACTIONS WERE COMMITTED AGAINST GREEK POPULACES (50.000 DEATHS) AND THEIR PROPERTIES WERE PILLAGED. MOST OF THE EYE-WITNESS REPORTS IDENTIFIED TROOPS FROM THE TURKISH ARMY HAVING SET THE FIRE IN THE CITY.
- THE TREATY THAT FOLLOWED PROVOKED A POPULATION EXCHANGE. 400,000 TURKISH MUSLIMS WERE TRADED AGAINST ONE MILLION ORTHODOX GREEKS.



METAXAS DICTATORSHIP

- **THE ASIA MINOR DESTRUCTION OF 1922 WAS A LARGE WOUND FOR THE COUNTRY:** IMMIGRANTS WHO HAD LOST THEIR HOMES WERE COMING IN THE MAINLAND, THAT COULD DO VERY LITTLE TO COMFORT THEM. A NEW WAVE OF ECONOMICAL DIFFICULTIES FOLLOWED AND THE NEXT DECADE WAS FILLED WITH INTERNAL POLITICAL TURMOILS.
- GREECE ENDURED A SUCCESSION OF MONARCHIES, A MILITARY RULE AND BRIEF DEMOCRACIES. IN 1936, GENERAL METAXAS WAS APPOINTED PRIME MINISTER BY THE KING GEORGE II AND INAUGURATED AN OPPRESSIVE FASCIST DICTATORSHIP.



GREECE IN WAR WORLD II

GERMAN OCCUPATION

- IN OCTOBER 28TH, 1940, METAXAS WAS OPPOSED TO GERMAN AND ITALIAN DOMINATION AND REFUSED MUSSOLINI'S DEMAND TO OCCUPY THE COUNTRY DURING WORLD WAR II. THIS DAY IS CELEBRATED AS THE OHI (NO) DAY IN GREECE.
- IN THE GRECO-ITALIAN WAR THE GREEK ARMY WAS ABLE TO HALT THE INVASION TEMPORARILY AND WAS ABLE TO PUSH THE ITALIANS BACK INTO ALBANIA.
- FINALLY GREECE FELL TO THE NAZI TROOPS IN APRIL 1941, WHICH RESULTED TO THE MASS DESTRUCTION OF ANCIENT SITES, LARGE SCALE EXECUTIONS AND THE EXTERMINATION OF THE LARGEST PART OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY.



GREEK RESISTANCE AND LIBERATION

- AFTER THE FALL OF GREECE TO THE AXIS, ELEMENTS OF THE GREEK ARMED FORCES MANAGED TO ESCAPE TO THE BRITISH-CONTROLLED MIDDLE EAST.
- RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS SPRANG UP BUT THEY WERE DIVIDED BETWEEN A ROYALIST AND COMMUNIST MOVEMENT. IT IS CONSIDERED AS ONE OF THE STRONGEST [RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS](#) IN [NAZI-OCCUPIED EUROPE](#). (1941-1944)
- IN OCTOBER 1944, GREECE WAS SET FREE BY THE GERMANS BUT A COUPLE OF MONTHS LATER A CIVIL WAR STARTED BETWEEN THE ROYALIST AND COMMUNISTS.



CIVIL WAR (1946-1949)

- AFTER THE WAR, GREECE WAS IN POLITICAL AND ECONOMICAL CRISIS DUE TO THE GERMAN OCCUPATION AND THE HIGHLY POLARIZED STRUGGLE BETWEEN LEFTISTS AND RIGHTISTS WHICH TARGETED THE POWER VACUUM AND LED TO THE GREEK CIVIL WAR, ONE OF THE FIRST CONFLICTS OF THE COLD WAR.
- THE WAR LASTED UNTIL 1949 WHEN THE ROYALISTS (RIGHTISTS) CLAIMED VICTORY WITH THE HELP OF AMERICANS.



MILITARY JUNTA

- THE YEARS THAT FOLLOWED WERE INSTABLE FROM POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL ASPECT. A LARGE IMMIGRATION WAVE SPREAD TOWARDS ATHENS AND ALSO ABROAD, MOSTLY IN THE USA, GERMANY AND AUSTRALIA. IN **APRIL 21ST, 1967**, A GROUP OF ARMY COLONELS STAGED A MILITARY JUNTA WHICH WAS CHARACTERIZED BY REPRESSION, BRUTALITY UPON, CENSORSHIP AND POLITICAL INCOMPETENCE. THE JUNTA ENJOYED USA SUPPORT AND INVESTMENT.



ATHENS POLYTECHNIC UPRISING

- MANY SOCIAL REBELLIONS WOULD TAKE PLACE DURING THE SEVEN YEARS OF THE JUNTA, FROM 1967 TILL 1974. THE MOST IMPORTANT REBELLION WAS THE POLYTECHNIC UPRISE IN NOVEMBER **14TH TO 17TH 1973**, WHEN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS HAD LOCKED THEMSELVES IN THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL AND WERE ASKING FOR THE FALL OF JUNTA.
- IT ENDED IN BLOODSHED IN THE EARLY MORNING OF 17 NOVEMBER AFTER A SERIES OF EVENTS STARTING WITH A TANK CRASHING THROUGH THE GATES OF THE POLYTECHNIC.



TURKISH INVASION OF CYPRUS – END OF JUNTA (1974)

- THE JUNTA EVENTUALLY FELL IN JULY 1974, AFTER THE GOVERNMENT ATTEMPTED TO ESTABLISH ANOTHER DICTATORSHIP IN CYPRUS, WHICH LED TO THE TURKISH INVASION AND OCCUPATION OF NORTHERN CYPRUS.
- AROUND 3.000 GREEK CYPRIOTS KILLED AND 150,000 WERE EXPELLED FROM THE OCCUPIED NORTHERN PART OF THE ISLAND.
- THE OCCUPATION IS VIEWED AS ILLEGAL UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW, AMOUNTING TO ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF EUROPEAN UNION TERRITORY SINCE CYPRUS BECAME ITS MEMBER.



RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY – JOINING THE E.U.

- AFTER THE FALL OF THE GREEK JUNTA, KONSTANTINOS KARAMANLIS, FORMER PRIME MINISTER, CAME BACK TO POWER ORGANIZING PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS AND A REFERENDUM FOR THE FATE OF MONARCHY IN GREECE. THE MONARCHY WAS DEFEATED BY A TWO-THIRD VOTE AND A NEW CONSTITUTION WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1975. A PARLIAMENTARY REPUBLIC WAS ORGANIZED, WITH A PRESIDENT AT THE HEAD OF THE STATE.
- IN **1981**, GREECE BECAME A MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY.



CULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS

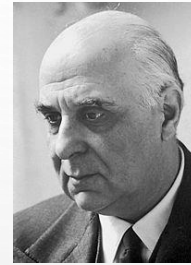
- 1944: OSCAR BEST SUPPORTING ACTRESS TO KATINA PAXINO



- 1960: OSCAR BEST SONG/COMPOSER TO MANOS HADJIDAKIS



- 1963: NOBEL OF LITERATURE TO GEORGE SEFERIS



- 1923-1977: MARIA CALLAS, ONE OF THE MOST RENOWNED AND INFLUENTIAL OPERA SINGERS OF THE 20TH CENTURY

- 1977: DISCOVERY OF PHILIP'S II TOMB IN MACEDONIA BY MANOLIS ANDRONIKOS



- 1979: NOBEL OF LITERATURE TO ODYSSEAS ELYTIS



- 1987: THE CONQUEST OF EUROBASKET 1987



The background is a light gray gradient. There are several realistic water droplets of various sizes in the corners: top-left, top-right, and bottom-right. The text is centered in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

**THANKS FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!!!**