



## National heroes - cultural and international identity to get active citizenship

**PUBLICZNE GIMNAZJUM NR 21 IM. MARII SKŁODOWSKIEJ - CURIE – the coordinator**

**Poland**



**ΜΟΥΣΙΚΟ ΣΧΟΛΕΙΟ ΚΑΡΔΙΤΣΑΣ  
MOUSIKO SCHOLIO KARDITSAS**

**Greece**



**ISTITUTO D'ISTRUZIONE SECONDARIA DI  
II GRADO "VITO CAPIALBI"**

**Italy**



**ESCOLA SECUNDÁRIA DR. JÚLIO MARTINS**

**Portugal**



**BURAK BORA ANADOLU LİSESİ**

**Turkey**



*polish edition*



ή - λιος θε - λει δου - λειά πολ - λη  
 i - lios the - li dou - lla po - li

ΑΙΩΝ ΕΣΤΙ Μίκης Θεοδωράκης

Ε - να το γε - λι - δό - νι κι η Α - νοι - ξη α - κρι - βή Για  
 E - na to he - li - do - ni ki η A - ni - xi a - kri - vi Yia

Sciolto e leggero (M.M. ♩ = 120) (Elzb. Roberto Goizic)

*staccato*

Mz co-me ba-ll be-la bím-ba, be-la bím-ba, be-la  
 Mz co - me ba - ll be - la be - ne, ba - ll be - ne be - la

## Пłyніе Вісла, пłyніе

Muzyka: Kazimierz Hofman  
Słowa: Edmund Wasilewski  
Akompaniament: Antoni Szaliński

Tempo krakowiaka

*mp*

Pły - nie Wi - sła, pły - nie po pol - skiej kra -  
 - i - nie, po pol - skiej kra - i - nie, a do - pó - ki pły - nie,  
 Pol - ska nie za - gi - nie, a do - pó - ki pły - nie, Pol - ska nie za - gi - nie!

Ser Poeta

21

é a - mar - res - sim per - di - da - mente... É sereş alma e sangue

D.C.

**GÜZEL ANADOLU**

Söz ve Müzik: Hasan Toragantı  
Eşlik düzenlemesi: S. Egüz

Marş Tempo

1. Dağ de - niz o - va ça - yır Gü - zel A - na do - lu  
 2. Sel gi - bi a - kan su - lar ke - kik ko - kan dağ - lar

Lu Lu Her yıl dört mev - sim ü - rün - ta -  
 lar lar Gün ba - tar er - ken kö - ye dö -

şar tar - la la - ri Buğ - day sap - sa - ri al - tin  
 ner ku - zu ko - yun Ses - siz bir ya - şamsü - rer

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<b>Contents</b>	page
1. National heroes - cultural and international identity to get active citizenship – introduction.....	4
2. Participating schools.....	4
3. Mikis Theodorakis - Greek national hero.....	12
4. Roberto Saviano - Italian national hero.....	27
5. Maria Skłodowska – Curie - Polish national hero.....	41
6. Egas Moniz – Portuguese national hero.....	54
7. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk – Turkish national hero.....	61
8. Evaluation of the project - National heroes - cultural and international identity to get active citizenship .....	73
9. The Conclusion.....	74
10. Vocabulary.....	76

## 1. National heroes - cultural and international identity to get active citizenship – introduction



The aim of the project is to extend the knowledge about the history of one's own country which will be based on the character of national heroes. Students from five countries are going to collect information concerning the chosen profile of characters who played a leading role for the national identity inside the framework of United Europe. The project will help the students evoke feelings of active citizenship through learning about themselves as growing individuals with their own experiences and ideas as members of their communities opened to Europe. They will become more independent and self-confident developing their sense of social justice and moral responsibility and understanding that their own choices and behaviour can affect political and social institutions. Moreover, it will teach tolerance towards other cultures. The project work will also help improving the students' language skills thanks to the opportunity to use their knowledge in authentic situations- in contacts with their mates from partner schools. Another aim is the promotion of European cooperation among groups of teachers, students and parents as well.

## 2. Participating schools.

ΜΟΥΣΙΚΟ ΣΧΟΛΕΙΟ ΚΑΡΔΙΤΣΑΣ  
MOUSIKOSCHOLIO KARDITSAS



The School of Music of Karditsa, Greece, was founded in 1994. Last May it moved to new accommodation and its facilities are of the most modern in the Balkan. It is a Secondary State school, Junior and High school, for students aged from 12 till 18 years. Students attend more classes than those of other schools because they are taught extra various subjects of music apart from general education subjects(language, maths, physics, etc.). Music is taught 15 hours weekly and the hours are equally divided into European(classical) music and Greek traditional music, aiming at providing students sufficient knowledge of both. All students learn how to play three musical instruments: the piano(European music), tambouras (Greek music) and one more of their choice. Each student takes part in school Orchestras, Choirs and bands.

The graduates can take exams in order to pass in the University in any field they choose, either General or Musical studies.

Karditsa's School of Music has participated in numerous music contests and has been awarded with first prizes a lot of times.



## ISTITUTO D'ISTRUZIONE SECONDARIA DI IIGRADO "VITO CAPIALBI"



Vito Capialdi" Secondary School is in the capital town of the province of Vibo Valentia which has about 35,000 inhabitants. The province - which consists of 50 villages and towns spread over an area comprising mountains, plains and coastal resorts - has an overall population of 175,00. Many of the students in the school are commuters and travel by car or by bus every day to the town of Vibo Valentia from the outlying villages. Public transport is scarce in the afternoon that is why extra-curricula activities are limited. The school itself is situated in the town centre. The building is about 40 years old but has recently been renovated. It has a big yard and car parking facilities. There is a good school library, two modern computer labs, a science lab and a physics lab. There is also a music room, a gym and a big Hall for meetings and other activities. About 1,000 teenagers - from 14 to 19 years old - attend the school which is subdivided into four major areas of study : languages, psychology, sport science and social studies. All four areas consist of a five-year course finishing with the State Exam which gives access to University Faculties.



**PUBLICZNE GIMNAZJUM NR 21 IM. MARII  
SKŁODOWSKIEJ - CURIE – the coordinator of the project**



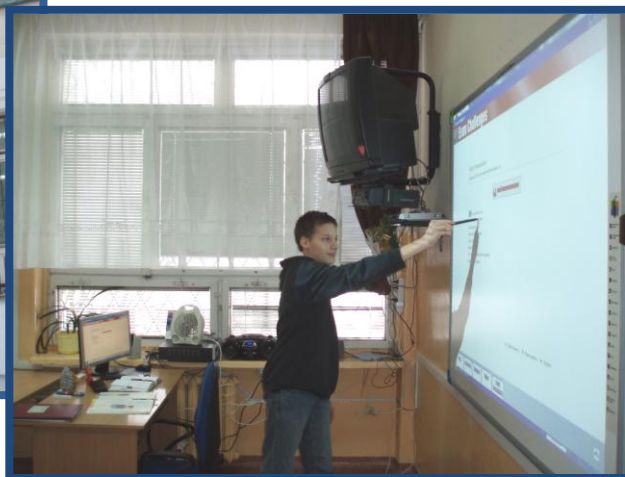
Our school, like the other state Junior High Schools in Poland was established in 1999. Right now it is one of the best schools in our region. It is situated in the big housing estate called Retkinia. Our students, aged 13-16, study languages (Polish, German, English, French), Maths, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, History, Art, Music, Computer Studies, Religious Education and PE. To check and compare our knowledge and abilities we like taking part in all kinds of school competitions, and what is more, we are successful with them. Great number of our students win contests organized among other schools and institutions. We have the opportunity to cooperate with friendly and helpful teachers who motivate us to hard work.

In our school there are 3 gyms, a swimming pool and modern outdoor sport facilities. Apart from that, we have a library, computer rooms and rooms with interactive boards. We have a wide range of extra activities like choir or drama classes to choose from. The additional classes are highly attended by many of us.

We have already taken part in some international projects like Comenius-Socrates or e-Twinning. Participating in the project like Comenius LLP is a great motivating factor to get involved in the school life more actively.

The originator of the project *National heroes - cultural and international identity to get active citizenship* is Anna Dworniak – Kijewska – the teacher of English and Geography.

Our national hero - Maria Skłodowska-Curie, the first woman who received the Nobel Prize, has been the patron of our school since April 2010.



*Publiczne Gimnazjum nr 21 im. Marii Skłodowskiej – Curie , Poland*



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# Our Comenius Team!



ESCOLA SECUNDÁRIA DR. JÚLIO MARTINS



## The History of our School

In the field of education, the 1880s were marked by special attention to vocational technical education. Some of the most enlightened minds indicated the lack of preparation of workers and poor teaching as obstacles to the development of our industries.

In 1884, the Minister of Public Works Antonio Augusto de Aguiar planned the creation of industrial and industrial design schools in several parts of the country, where centres of production already existed or could be created.

On the 3<sup>rd</sup> of January, 1884 decree, which establishes the creation of the first industrial school in Covilhã, it is written: “it [the school] aims to teach according to the industrial needs of that area. This teaching method should have a predominant practical component.

On 31st October, 1889, “an industrial school is created in Chaves, destined to teach theory and practice adapted to the existant industries in the village”. Article 39 of the same decree establishes: “the

theory teaching provided in that school should be supported by the proper manual work, so, for that purpose, the necessary workshops will be built.” On this school the former Industrial Design Lecture (article 4) would be integrated, and the disciplines of Arithmetics, Elementary Geometry, Portuguese Language, French Language and Industrial Design should also be taught there.

The beginning of the school run was delayed due to the lack of furniture and school material Only on 18<sup>th</sup> December 1889 did it open its doors to the first 197 students. This is the historical context in which our school was created. Today “Escola Secundária Dr. Júlio Martins” comprises a large number of students as well as educational offers which allow our students to widen their horizons as far as their education is concerned.



## BURAK BORA ANADOLU LİSESİ



### **BURAK BORA ANATOLIAN HIGH SCHOOL / İSTANBUL - TÜRKİYE**

Burak Bora Anatolian High school was founded in 1989. It is a state school and students are selected according to their score that they have got from the common exam after primary education. Students are taught various subjects as Chemistry, Maths, Physics, English Geography, History, Physical Education, Geometry and second language either French or German.

After having four-year–education, the students take the university exam. Our school is said to have a great success in university entering exam.

The school was built by Ülkü Bora, whose son died at the age of 17 in a train accident for keeping her son’s memory alive.

The logo having two hearts which fits inside each other symbolize the heart of the mother and her son and it also has the initials of Burak Bora. Both the school and the students are really important for the mother, Ülkü Bora, as she describes her feelings in the lines,

‘...The idea of keeping my son’s memory and spirit alive brought me back to life. There are my tears and love everywhere of this school. The school is filled my love...’

The coordinator of the Comenius Project “National Heroes-Cultural and International Identity to get active citizenship” of Turkish Team is Ayla Gümrah - the teacher of Chemistry. The Vice-Comenius Coordinator is Handan Kab – the teacher of English.



*(Ayla Gümrah and Handan Kab)*

The Turkish meeting is held by the names of the teachers below: Reyhan Engin - the teacher of History, Duygu Çöller- the teacher of English, Metin Karaca - Guidance Counselor, F.Nihal Çakır - the teacher of Physics, Emel Sağlamer - the teacher of Biology, Gülten Özen – the teacher of Physics, İbrahim Altuntaş – the teacher of Biology, Huriye Ateş – the teacher of Literature, Hediye Taştan – the teacher of Literature, Nilgün Aslan – the teacher of Mathematics, Semra Kutlular – the teacher of English, D.Yeşim Geyyas – the teacher of English, Nilüfer Karalar – the teacher of Geography and Veysel Mersinlioğlu – the teacher of Mathematics. In the second year of the project, Sehel Eskiköy Aydoğan – the teacher of English joined to the Comenius team.

There is a group of 18 students involved in the Project and they work within Lifelong Learning Program-Comenius team. The members of the students’ team are: Öykü Ünal, İlvana Çaklovica, Uğur Ünal, Mert Can, Ayşegül Çilekrenkli,



Kaan Angün, Pantea Bayatfard, H.Mert İşsever, Mert Keskin, Onur Kurtulmuş, Gizem Kaygusuz, Çağla Çakıllı, Zeynep Dönmez, H.Rabia Delikanlı, Büşra Kırım, Şevval Göç, Poyraz Bozkurt and Melis Gülerdi.

*1st line from the left to right: Zeynep Melis Kaan, Mert., Mert K., Uğur.*

*2<sup>nd</sup> line from left to right: H.Rabia, Büşra, Gizem, Pantea, Binali Kayacan-Head Master, Ayla Gümrah-Comenius Coordinator and Chemistry Teacher, Çağla, Ayşegül, İlvana and Povraz.*



*(1<sup>st</sup> line from left to right: Zeynep, Melis, Kaan, Mert C., Mert İ., Mert K., Uğur.*

*2<sup>nd</sup> line from left to right: H.Rabia, Büşra, Gizem, Pantea, Binali Kayacan-Head Master, Ayla Gümrah-Comenius Coordinator and Chemistry Teacher, Çağla, Ayşegül, İlvana and Poyraz.)*



*(Kaan, Mert İ., Uğur, İlvana, Mert C. and Ayşegül)*

We thank to our head master, Binali Kayacan, vice principals of our school, H.İbrahim Kapan, Hanife Gülmez and Aydın Bayır. Also thanks to Mehmet Öncüer-the teacher of French for his support. There is a special thank to the members of parent-teacher association (PTA) of our school, especially, Melek Kurtulmuş and Aysun Çelik. Also thanks to Emine Özbaşak, Funda Çancı and Arzu Atılman.

*National heroes - cultural and international identity to get active citizenship - Comenius LLP.*

### 3. Mikis Theodorakis - Greek national hero.

## Mikis Theodorakis – the biography

### The man

Mikis Theodorakis was born on July 29, 1925 in the island of Chios. His family used to move from place to place constantly and lived in various places of Greece, such as Syros, Limnos, Mytilini, Crete, Chios.

When Mikis was six they were living in Ghiannenna. When he was nine in Kefallonia and in Patras in 1937. When Mikis was fifteen, in the summer of 1940, he was living in Tripolis where he spent the hard years of the German conquest, until 1943.

In 1943 Mikis met Myrto Altinoglou, an active member of the Young People Resistance Association, who became his wife ten years later.



*with his father*



*with his mother*



*Mikis' wife*

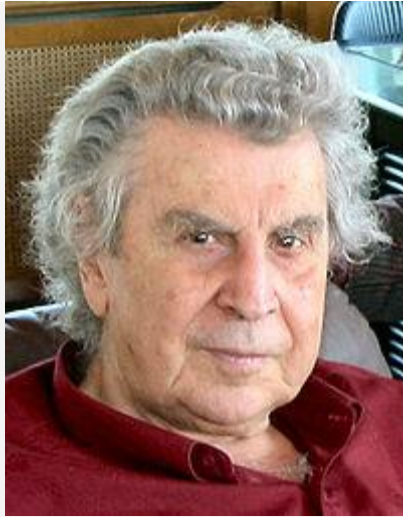
In 1958 their daughter Margarita was born and two years later, in 1960 their son Ghiorgos was born.



*With his children*

During the summer of 1962 Mikis got ill with tuberculosis and had to spend two months in the sanatorium “Edward VII” in London and another two months in another sanatorium near Athens.

Today he is 84 years old, he lives in Athens, the capital of Greece, is held in highest esteem and enjoys the love and the appreciation of the whole nation. Mikis Theodorakis is totally related to the social, political and cultural progress of modern Greece



He has never stopped reminding us all that -no matter what the circumstances are- we should never give up thinking freely, singing and hoping for the best

He was deeply affected by ideals like freedom, liberty of people, equality and solidarity.



And Mikis himself is a representative of a whole nation's ideals and dreams, beyond political approaches and differences.

His character was influenced by his father's stories about Greek Mythology and History.

### His revolutionary action

In 1943 he was arrested and tortured by the Italians. After the Greek liberation the Greek Civil War takes place. Mikis was persecuted by the Greek authorities because of his beliefs. For a short time he lived as an outlaw in Athens without stopping his activities in the National Resistance.

He eventually got arrested and was sent to the exile on the island of Ikaria first and then to Makronissos, the known as "Camp of death".



*Mikis in the Hospital*



*in the Greek Parliament*



In 1963 after the assassination of Gregory Lambrakis, Member of the Greek Parliament and the Greek Communist Party, a new Organization was founded in his memory, President of which Mikis Theodorakis was elected.

At the same time Mikis was also elected Member of the Parliament with the Party of the Greek Democratic Struggle

In 1967 when dictators began to rule Greece-after a coup- Mikis becomes an outlaw once more and fights against the dictatorship, creating with other patriots the first revolutionary organization and was elected as its President.

He was arrested in 1967 and was imprisoned in a high security jail where he went on a long-term hunger strike. As a result he was taken to hospital and then he was released.



However he had to stay strictly at home and later on, since he was still considered very dangerous by the authorities, he was expelled to a camp along with his family away from their residence



All this time he didn't stop composing. He managed to send some of his songs abroad and they were performed by famous singers like Melina Merkouri, Manos Chatzidakis and Maria Farandouri.

As a result lots of protesting takes place abroad, claiming Mikis' freedom. Important persons such as Dimitri Sostakovits, Arthur Miller, Laurence Olivier, Yves Montand etc. formed Committees to support Mikis Theodorakis



After all this struggle in favor of Mikis, the Greek government decides to free him. He moved to Paris with his family in 1970.



*Mikis in Paris*



*With F. Mitteran*

When he is abroad he spends all his time going on tours all around the world, giving concerts with his songs, meeting leaders of various countries, making anti-dictatorship statements and trying to persuade the whole world that democracy should go back to Greece, the country which invented it



His concerts become inspiration for other depressed peoples as well: Spanish, Portuguese, Iranians, Palestinians

In 1974, when dictatorship ended and democracy was re-established in Greece, Mikis went back to his country. He had a dynamic participation in the political situation as a Member of the Parliament twice and once as a Minister.



## Mikis, the musician



### His first steps in music

Although he was very young he became the conductor of the choir of Santa Barbara Church in Tripolis, Peloponnese, where he lived at the time. Later he composed a remarkable religious hymn, the lyrics of which Kassiani-the famous poet-wrote and he presented it to the audience of Tripolis.

Everybody was astonished by the work of 17 year old Mikis.

In 1943 he fled to Athens where he joined the National Resistance and fought against the German occupation.

At the same time he was studying Music in the Conservatory of Athens. In 1950 he graduated having got Diplomas of Harmony, Counterpoint and Fugue.

In 1954 he won a scholarship in the Paris Conservatoire, where he studied Musical Analysis, having Olivier Messiaen as a tutor and also Orchestra Conducting, having Eugène Bigot as a Professor.

## The composer



The period 1954-1960 was very productive for him as far as European music is concerned. He composed music for the shows of the Ballets of Ludmila Tcherina, Covent Garden, Stuttgart Ballet and also for films. At the same time Mikis composed a lot of symphonic music.

In 1957 he won the first prize of Moscow Festival for his work "Suite No 1 for piano and orchestra". Shostakovich himself awarded him.



*With Ghiannis*

In 1960 he returned to Greece. He had already composed music for "Epitaph" of Ghiannis Ritsos, the world-wide known poet, a work which shows that Mikis had made a turn to popular music.

He then composed hundreds of songs which strongly appealed to Greek people.

He established the Minor Symphonic Orchestra of Athens and gave concerts all over Greece in order to make people familiar with the masterpieces of classical music

*Ritsos*

In the '80s and '90s he lived in both Athens and Paris, writing new songs and symphonic music.

In 1993 he was appointed as General Manager and Conductor of the Orchestra and the Choir of the Public Radio and Television.



*With Ritsos, Farantouri, Ntalaras*



*With Mpithikotsis*

### The musician-his achievements

Mikis Theodorakis composed all kinds of music: operas, symphonic music, oratorio, ballet music, religious music, music for ancient Greek plays, for modern plays, for films, etc.

He has also written a lot of books which have been translated to many languages.



His albums:



Children's songs, Epitaph, Epiphania, Small Cyclades, Mounthausen, Romancero Gitano, Sea moons, The sun and the time, Death night, Arcadias, Songs of the Struggle, Andreas' songs, 18 Couplets, Ballads, In the East, the lyrical songs, Serenades, Greetings, Dionysus, Phaedra, A sea full of music.

Music for plays:



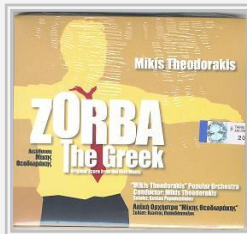
The song of the dead brother, Homer, Enemy people, Betrayed people, Kapodistrias, Christopher Columbus, Pericles, Mac Beth, The beast of Tavros, The tree's name was not Patience

Music for ancient Greek plays:



Orestia, Agamemnon, Evmenides, Choiphori, Antigoni, Hippies, Lysistrati, Prometheus imprisoned, Oedipus tyrant, Ekavi, Iketides, Troads, Aeas

Music for films:



Zorba the Greek, Z, Sherpico, Iphigenia, Ζορμπάς, Z, Electra, Soutieska (Tito), Phaedra, When the fish got out of the sea, In a state of siege, Actas de Marusia

Oratoria:

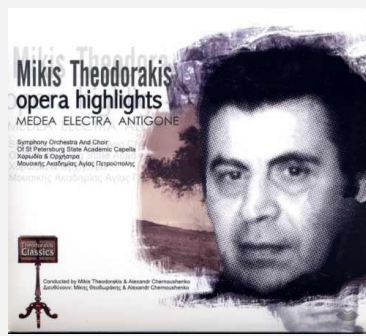


Axion esti, Margarita, Epiphania Averof, In a state of siege, Spiritual March, Requiem, Canto Cheneral, Mass for children-victims in war.

Music for ballets:  
Lovers of Terruel  
Antigoni  
Zorba the Greek



Operas:



Kariotakis (The transfigurations of Dionnyssus)

Medea

Electra

Antigoni

Lysistrati

### Mikis's struggle for peace and humanitarianism

In 1972 he visited Israel and gave concerts. He met Israeli and Palestinian representatives and was a mediator between the warring parts

He also visited Algeria, Egypt, Tunis, Lebanon and Syria, trying to promote peace in the area.



### **Mikis, the peace maker**



In 1976 he founded the club “Culture for Peace” and gave lectures and concerts all over Greece.

In 1983 he was awarded with the Lenin Prize for Peace.

In 1986 Committees for Greek-Turkish friendship were created. Mikis Theodorakis was the President and a lot of Turkish intellectuals became their members, like Aziz Nessim, Yaser Kemal and Zulfi Livaneli.

Mikis gave a number of concerts in Turkey in order to promote our friendship. The audience were mostly young people.

Later on he had the role of the not formal Ambassador of peace, and was carrying messages from the Greek Prime Ministers, Andreas Papandreu and Konstantinos Mitsotakis to the Turkish Government

### **Mikis and Peace**

He is the promoter of peace in the world, one of the mediators of friendship between Greece and Turkey.



### **Mikis, the humanist**

In 1986, after the nuclear disaster in Chernobyl, Russia, Mikis gave concerts all over Europe against nuclear weapons

### **Mikis, the universal mind**

In 1988 after Mikis’s initiative two world conventions about peace were held in Tübingen and in Koeln. Great personalities took part in them.



Politicians such as Oscar Lafontaine and Johannes Rau, philosophers like Dürrenmatt, writers, artists and political analysts

In 1990 Mikis gave 36 concerts throughout Europe, sponsored by the Amnesty International.

He kept up with good work giving more concerts in favor of protection of the environment (sponsored by EuroSolar), against illiteracy, against drugs and other social problems

For the last twenty years Mikis has developed great activity all around the world (Europe, America and South Africa) about helping people. He is an enthusiastic supporter of promoting solutions concerning all important matters and problems which exist in modern societies.

Some of his Mikis's words :

- **“Music is universal. It's an evidence which panders to every man!”**
- **“I trust music. I trust its truth.”**
- **“To me music is the ultimate need, it's the reason I exist. I am nothing but a composer”**
- **“I' m just a composer who does what every citizen of the world should do. Nothing more, nothing less...”**



Project by the Comenius team of Music school of Karditsa, Greece

**Following our national hero Mikis Theodorakis in Greece**

Mikis Theodorakis, our national hero is alive, so the research was difficult... However we have found a lot of institutions named after him.

### 1. Cultural Centres

Cultural Centre of Municipality of Argyroupoli, Athens

The Cultural Centre is located next to the Town Hall, 68 Cyprus st. It is 2.800 square metres, contains a Theatre and a Concert Hall for 500 people, a foyer, an open cinema on the flat-roof, a Municipal Library and two Ballrooms.

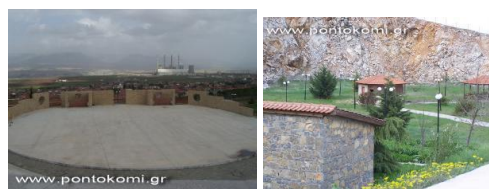
On Wednesday January 27, 2002, during the Opening Ceremony Mikis Theodorakis sent a message expressing his deep joy for the decision of the Authorities to dedicate this Centre to him and wished that it would become a factor of civilization due to the citizens' active participation and mostly the young. "Civilization builds up integrate and responsible citizens. We must oppose to the new-barbaric ways the strong of the earth threaten us, using the invincible weapons of our nation: high morals, spirituality and civilization" his message says.

2. Theatres Open Theatre "Mikis Theodorakis" (Cultural Centre of Municipality of Rendi, Athens)

It was inaugurated by the great composer himself in 1998. It can accommodate 1000 people and big events take place there (concerts, plays, etc).



Amphitheatre "Mikis Theodorakis" (Cultural Centre of Municipality of Pontokomi, Kozani, Macedonia) 20/06/02.



Amphitheatre "Mikis Theodorakis" (Cultural Centre of the Municipality of Cholargos, Athens)



Open Theatre "Mikis Theodorakis" (Lisippio Cultural Centre of Prefecture of Korinthia, Korinthos, Peloponnese).

On July 6<sup>th</sup>, 2002, the "Mikis Theodorakis" Open Theatre in Dimitsana, Korinthia was inaugurated and Mikis himself was there too. He stated that the theatre was the best thing that had happened to his life and that he was deeply grateful to the citizens of Korinthia for the great honor.

### 3. Conservatories

-Municipal Conservatory "Mikis Theodorakis" (Municipality of Kalamaria, Thessaloniki, Macedonia)



*Mikis Theodorakis(second on the left) outside the Municipal Conservatory in Kalamaria, Thessaloniki, which is named after him*



*Mikis Theodorakis signing in the Visitors' Book of the Municipal Conservatory of Kalamaria.*

#### **4. Schools**

High School “Mikis Theodorakis”  
(Scala Oropos, Athens)

Hall “Mikis Theodorakis”  
 (“Domi” Private Educational Institution)



#### **5. Museums**

##### **International Cultural Centre “Mikis, the Museum”**

The Museum was created to honor Mikis as a composer, as a musician, as the man who loved Zatouna, its citizens and all Greeks in general. The museum is in the old stone Primary School of Zatouna, at the same place where little pupils learnt their first words and made dreams about life. The school is located in the square of the village, opposite the stone church of Madonna, which was built in 1853.



#### **6. Choirs**

-Choir “Mikis Theodorakis”  
(Hellenic Community of Erevan – Armenia)

#### **7. “Mikis Theodorakis” Folk Orchestra**

The Orchestra was created in March 1997 by musicians-associates of Mikis’, people who had a deep knowledge of his work, trying to promote it. The first appearance of the Orchestra took place in Glyfada, Athens, in 1997.

#### **8. Exhibition in the Houses of Parliament**

The Greek Houses of Parliament honors our chosen national hero with an exhibition named “Mikis Theodorakis, the Composer- the Politician-the Thinker”.

In the inauguration , besides Mikis, Karolos Papoulias( President of the Democracy), Kostas Karamanlis( Prime Minister) and a lot of Congressmen were present.

#### **9. The Greek television honors the great composer**

The television channel of the Greek Parliament in order to honor Theodorakis started to broadcast a series of concerts, documentary films and interviews of Mikis. Furthermore the signal of the channel has changed and the new one will be a part from Mikis' s work "Axion esti" starting from March 2009.

## Following the national heroes of Poland, Italy, Turkey and Portugal in Greece

### FOLLOWING Marie Curie IN GREECE

POLAND- Marie Curie



Marie Curie (1867-1934)

The Polish researcher, Marie Curie is the only woman ever who was awarded twice with the Nobel Prize (Nobel Prize for Science in 1903 and Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1911). Her name is world-wide popular because she discovered radium and studied radioactivity.

Her first daughter Eva Curie became a writer and wrote her mother's biography and he second, Irene Curie followed her mother's steps and was also awarded with the Nobel Prize for Science.

Marie Curie's first experiments were made with the use of radio activity, without her knowing the great danger she was exposed to. The great scientist was the inventor of curie therapy, a method which used radio activity to destroy malignant tumors. She died of leukemia. The methods she used and the weapons she gave the world to fight cancer eventually killed her!

We have found :

Mobility Marie Curie

A website for the projects of Marie Curie (<http://ec.europa.eu/research/mariecurieactions/index.htm>).

This website offers new researchers the opportunity to improve their skills, to become members of research teams and improve their future.).

"Chiron" is a scholarship created by the University of Aegean, for young researchers.

The University of Macedonia has materialized the project Mobility -11, concerning "Marie Curie" scholarships for "Human resources and mobility activities".

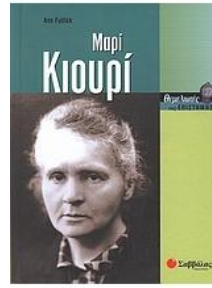
BOOKS PUBLISHED IN GREECE



Marie Curies' biography written by her daughter, Eva Curie



“Marie Curie’s Science lessons”, a book based on the notes Isabel Savant took during the lessons Marie Curie had taught



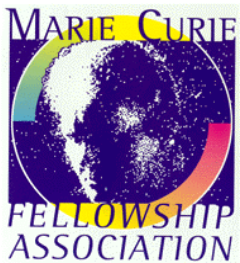
“Marie Curie” a book by Ann Fullick which presents the life and the achievements of the great researcher.



a DVD-videotape about the big inventors Marie Curie and Louis Pasteur.

National Hellenic Research Foundation

The National Hellenic research Foundation held a series of events (May 2003) to honor Marie Curie and Henri Becquerel.



“Marie Curie” Greek Scientists Society

Marie Curie Fellowship Association (Observatory of Athens)



A pedestrian precinct in Piraeus, Athens, named after Marie Curie in which there are a lot of street cafes, shops, playgrounds and parks.



A BlogSpot

(<http://varia-gr.blogspot.com//2009/03/maria-curie-1867-1934.html>) An extract on Woman's Day, March 8, 2009, says: " I feel the need to express how much I admire Marie Curie's mind, spirit, energy and honesty. I consider myself happy for having the opportunity to meet her in Brussels in November 1911. Marie Curie does not think of herself as a celebrity, she is the only human being whose virtue has not been corrupted by fame" Albert Einstein.

### FOLLOWING Egaz Moniz IN GREECE

Dr. Egaz Moniz (1874-1955)



In 1935 Dr Egaz Moniz did the first modern lobotomy operation in Lisbon. In 1949 the doctor was awarded with the Nobel Prize for Medicine.

We have found information about him depending on notes of Medicine Seminars and doctorate theses of Greek doctors on Neurology.

([http://www.neurocare.gr/gr/03\\_subpages/03\\_page02\\_gr.html](http://www.neurocare.gr/gr/03_subpages/03_page02_gr.html))

([http://el.wikipedia.org/wiki/Βραβείο\\_Νόμπελ\\_Ιατρικής](http://el.wikipedia.org/wiki/Βραβείο_Νόμπελ_Ιατρικής))

### FOLLOWING Roberto Saviano IN GREECE

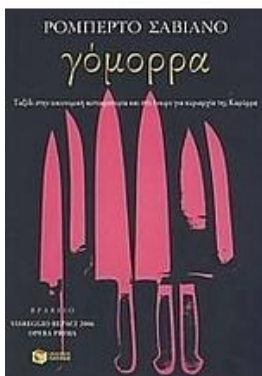
Roberto Saviano

Roberto Saviano was born in Naples, Italy, in 1979. He studied Philosophy in the University of Naples. He was a member of the research team for the Camorra (Mafia of Sicily) and he wrote articles about this topic in various newspapers, like "Il Manifesto", "Il corriere del mezzogiorno", "L'Espresso", "La Repubblica" etc.

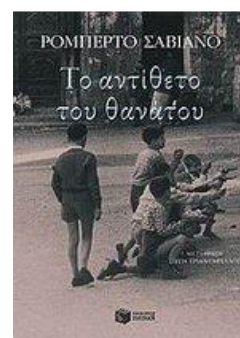


In 2006 his book "Gomorra" was published it has been translated in 33 languages. It depicts Naples and how Mafia burgeons uncontrollably there. Due to the fact that his book has been a best-seller and because his life has been threatened, Roberto Saviano lives under military protection.





his book “Gomorra” .



“The opposite of death” , book by Roberto Saviano



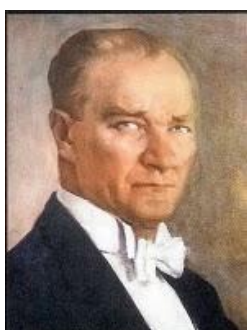
A documentary film based on an interview of the writer, entitled “Breaking the law of silence(Omerta)”, on the “Exandas” TV show of the Greek television



DVD-Movie “Gomorra” , a film released in October 2008. The movie “Gomorra” has been released based on Saviano’s book and it was awarded at the Cannes Movie Festival in 2008

## FOLLOWING KEMAA IN GREECE

Kemal Ataturk (1881-1938)



He was born in Thessaloniki, Greece, when Thessaloniki belonged to the Ottoman Empire. His name was Mustafa. During his studies in a military school, a teacher of his suggested that he should change his name into Kemal, which means “perfectness” and “maturity”. He did so and later on the people of Turkey named him “Ataturk” which means “father of all Turks”. He was the founder and the first President of the Turkish Republic. When he assumed the Presidency he managed to unite the parts of the Ottoman Empire and convert it into a model western country, naming it Turkey. He proved to be a charismatic leader, one of the most effective politicians-transformers of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

A museum:



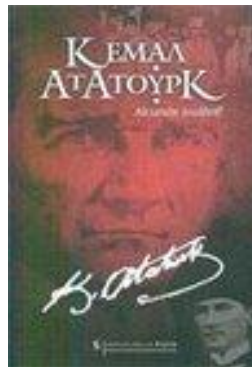
In 1933 after Ioannis Metaxas, the Greek Prime Minister and MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK had signed a trait between Greece and Turkey , the local Authorities of Thessaloniki placed a sign outside Ataturk’s house to honor him and his birth there. In 1937 Ataturk’s house became a museum, open daily from 10 a.m. – 5 p.m. The Turkish Consulate is also at the same territory. There was a street next to Kemal’s house in Thessaloniki named after the Turkish leader.

Books.

There are various references to Kemal and his work in the books of the Greek History



“The immortal Ataturk ,  
A psychobiography” book by  
Volkan Vamik



“Ataturk,  
The way to the West”, book  
written by Alexandre Jevakhoff



„Ataturk, the  
great speaker”,  
book translated  
by Maro  
Mavropoulou.  
It is about the  
speech Kemal  
made during  
the Turkish  
National  
Assembly in 1927 which lasted 6,5  
hours.

#### 4. Roberto Saviano – Italian national hero

# Saviano: life Roberto Saviano



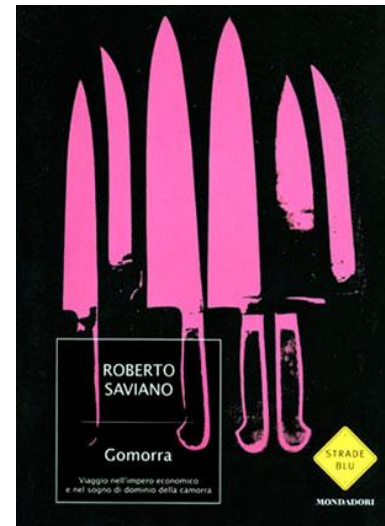
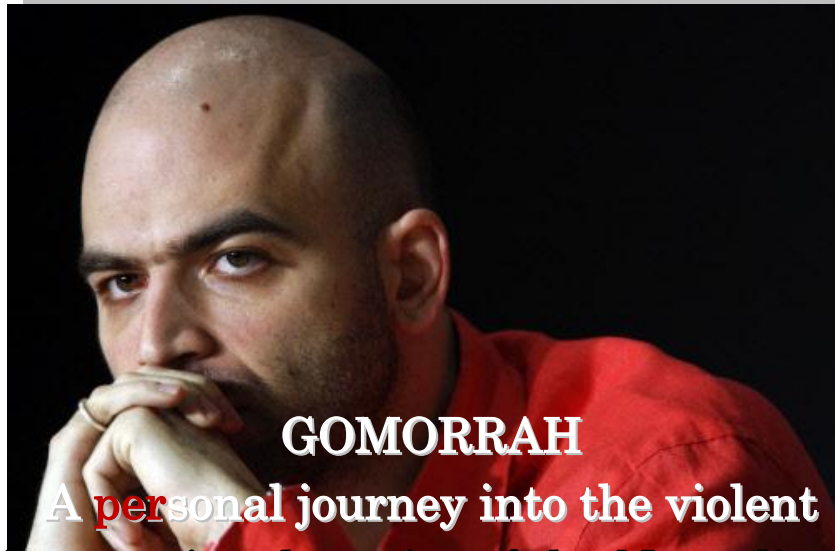
Son of Luigi Saviano and his Jewish mother

Myriam Haftar, Roberto Saviano graduated in philosophy from the Federico II University of Naples . There he studied with Francesco Barbagallo, professor of Southern Italian Historical Studies.



Saviano began his career as a journalist in 2002 writing for magazines and newspapers including: *Diario*, *Il Manifesto*, the website *Nazione Indiana* and for the Camorra observatory in the *Corriere del Mezzogiorno*.





## **international empire of the Neapolitan organised crime system**

The title of the book comes from a text by Giuseppe Diana, a parish priest in Casal di Principe, who was killed by the Camorra, and recalls the biblical Old Testament city of perdition, Gomorrah.

*Gomorra*, published in 2006, is a journey into the criminal world of the Camorra. It describes the places where Saviano was born and grew up. He describes the life of the bosses and how people have come to accept their power.

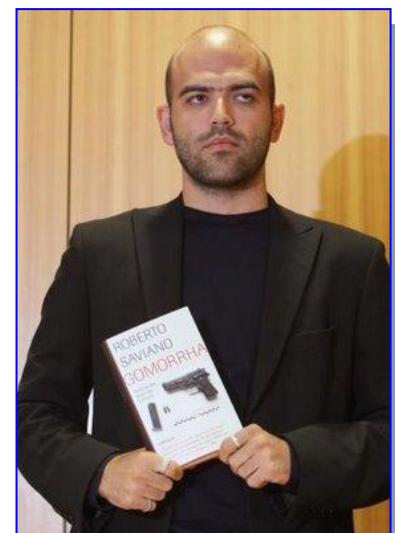
The Camorra recruits children, making them think that this is the only way to live. And these boss-children think that the only way to die as a real man is to be killed.

Saviano tells us that the Camorra sells more than 14 tons of toxic waste illegally. In Campania tumour-related deaths have risen by 21% compared with the rest of Italy. Saviano believes that compliant civil servants and the companies themselves, which collaborate with the Camorra, are responsible.

## **Gomorra's success in Italy...**

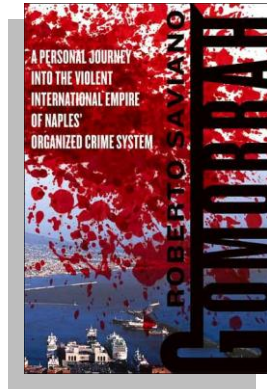
In January 2009 the number of copies sold in Italy reached 2,000,000. Saviano has won many prizes:

- Premio Viareggio - Opera Prima 2006
- Premio Giancarlo Siani 2006;
- Premio Lo Straniero 2006;
- Premio Elsa Morante - Narrativa Impegno Civile 2006;
- Premio Tropea 2007;
- Premio Vittorni per l'impegno civile 2007.
- Premio Guido Dorso per la Letteratura 2007.

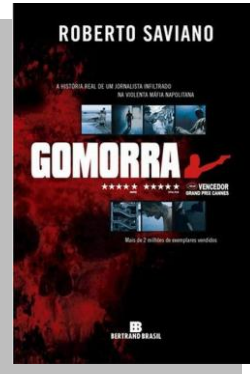


## ...and abroad

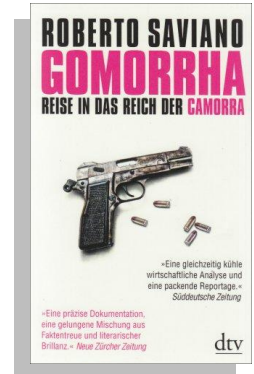
*Gomorrhah* has been translated in 42 countries. It appeared in the best seller lists in Germany, Holland, Spain, France, Sweden and Finland. The *New York Times* listed it among the most important books of 2007, while *The Economist* included it among the hundred books of the year. Saviano is the only Italian present in both lists.



English Book cover

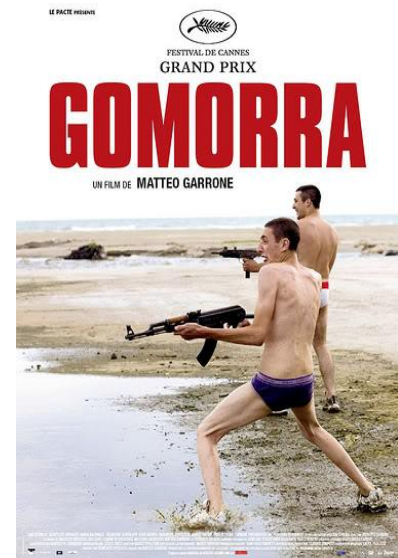
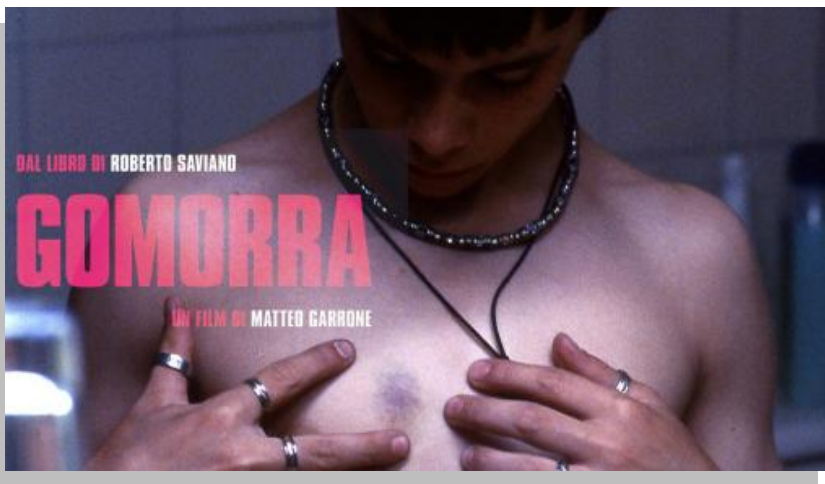


Portuguese book cover



German Book cover

## Gomorrhah: The Movie



A movie, directed by Matteo Garrone has also been based on the novel. The movie was premiered in North America at the Toronto International Film Festival. It was nominated for the Palme d'Or and won the Grand Prix at the Cannes Film Festival in 2008. It won the Ari-Zeiss Award at the Munich Film Festival.

The film was chosen by the National Association of Cinematographic Industries to represent Italy for Best Foreign Language Film at the 81st Academy Awards. Despite the earlier success at Cannes, and defying expectations, it failed to be short-listed.

*Gomorrhah* won five awards at the 2008 European Film Awards, including Best European Film in Copenhagen on 6 December 2008. The film also received seven awards at the 2009 David di Donatello Awards (Italian version of the Oscars). In 2009, *Gomorrhah* was given a Golden Globe nomination for Best Foreign Film.

*Gomorrhah* has also been adapted as a stage play directed by Mario Gelardi.

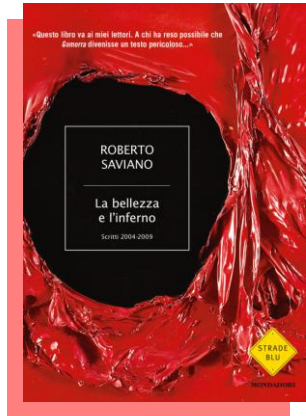




## *Gomorrah's success is continuing!*

The most recent book by Roberto Saviano is *La bellezza e l'inferno. Scritti 2004-2009*. (*Beauty and Hell: essays 2004-2009*)

This book deals with the stories of Michel Patrucciani, Anna Politkovskaja, Lionel Messi, Clemente Russo, Joe Pistone and Miriam Makeba.



The book highlights Saviano's personal and literary evolution over the last five years, during which his life has changed radically. *Gomorrah* has been so successful that, ironically, Saviano is now forced to live under 24-hour police protection.

## *Berlusconi: Italian Mafia made famous by "La Piovra" and "Gomorrah"*

During a press conference in April, 2010, Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi attacked those who talk about organized criminality on television and in books. He said that the Italian Mafia is the sixth most powerful in the world but is the most well-known because of movies and fiction about it like the TV serial *La Piovra* (The Octopus) and books like *Gomorrah*. It is not the first time Berlusconi has attacked writers who, according to him, make publicity for the Mafia. In November he said he wanted "to strangle" the makers of the television serial "La Piovra". "When *Gomorrah* was written and became an international success, the Camorra and the Naples rubbish scandal were already known all over the world" says actor Michele Placido. Now the leader of an Italian political party, Antonio Di Pietro, has declared, "Berlusconi must apologize to Saviano for his statement". Veltroni, another Italian politician has said, "Roberto Saviano is one of the protagonists of the battle against the Mafia and our Prime Minister should respect him rather than attack and isolate him".



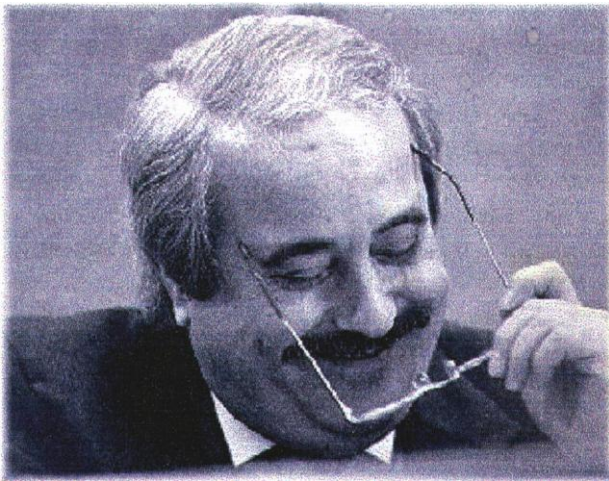
Berlusconi with Dell'Utri sentenced for Mafia crimes



# FALCONE & BORSELLINO



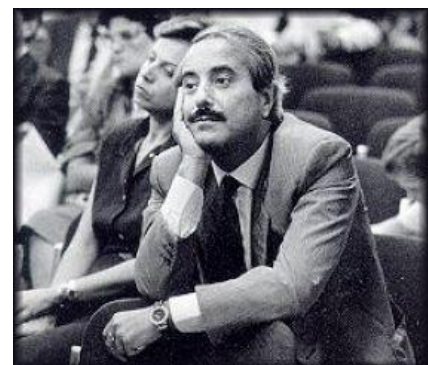
## GIOVANNI FALCONE



Giovanni Falcone was born in Palermo on May 18, 1939. He was an Italian magistrate who specialised in prosecuting the Sicilian Cosa Nostra. Shortly after the murder of judge Cesare Terranova, Falcone started to work for the investigative branch of the Prosecution Office in Palermo. His murder was organized by Salvatore Riina in revenge for Falcone's conviction of dozens of mobsters in the Maxi-Trials.

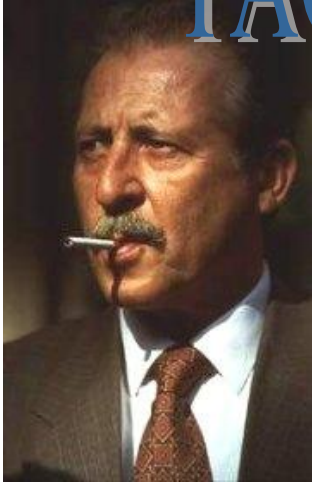


Falcone was killed with his wife Francesca Morvillo (herself a magistrate) and three policemen: Rocco Di Cillo, Antonio Montinaro and Vito Schifani, near Capaci on the motorway between Palermo International Airport and the city of Palermo on May 23, 1992.





# PAOLO BORSELLINO

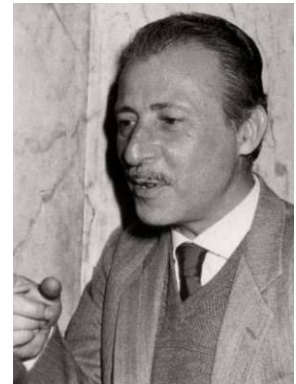


Born in a middle-class Palermo neighbourhood, Borsellino obtained a degree in law at the University of Palermo with honours, in 1962. He passed the judge's exam in 1963. During those years he worked in many cities in Sicily. Paolo Borsellino is considered as one of the most important magistrates killed by the Sicilian Mafia during the 1980s and 1990s, and he is remembered as one of the main symbols of the battle of the State against the Mafia.

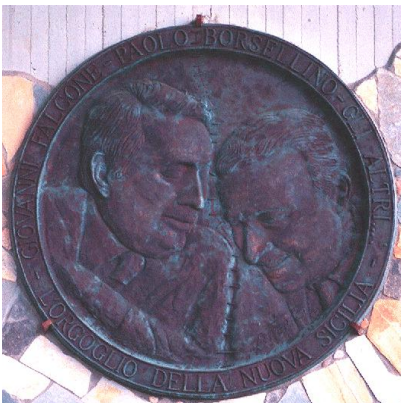
## BORSELLINO AGAINST THE MAFIA

Paolo Borsellino worked in many cities throughout Sicily, fighting and attempting to defeat the growing Sicilian Mafia.

His accomplishments included the arrest of six organization members in the 1980s. In the same year, one of his colleagues, the carabinieri Captain Emanuele Basile, was murdered by the Mafia. Because of that event, Borsellino was assigned police protection. During those years, working together with magistrates Giovanni Falcone and Rocco Chinnici, Borsellino continued his research into the Mafia and its links to political and economical power in Sicily and Italy. He became part of Palermo's Antimafia Pool, created by Chinnici.



## Falcone-Borsellino Airport



Palermo airport is now also known by the name Falcone-Borsellino Airport in honour of Giovanni Falcone and Paolo Borsellino. A memorial by local sculptor Tommaso Geraci can be found there.





# Falcone and Borsellino: murder

In the major crackdown against the Mafia following Falcone and Borsellino's deaths, Riina was arrested and is now serving a life sentence for sanctioning the murders of both magistrates as well as many other crimes.



## Competition open to all students "In memory of Giovanni Falcone and Paolo Borsellino..." Rome



2009 - On the seventeenth anniversary of the Mafia killings at Capaci and in Via d'Amelio, the Prime Minister's Office and the Education Department of the Province of Rome promoted the first competition "In memory of Giovanni Falcone and Paolo Borsellino". The competition, which all students attending secondary education in the city or province of Rome were able to take part in, aimed at "renewing the important lesson in democracy and freedom which Falcone and Borsellino left for us – in particular for the younger generations. "They are an unforgettable example which should encourage the young in their fight against the Mafia!" said Paola Rita Stella, Education Secretary for the province of Rome.



# Piazza Falcone

- Sicily, Palermo 2008 – Piazza Magione was dedicated to Giovanni Falcone. This is a highly symbolic place. It was here that Falcone, the anti-Mafia judge assassinated at Capaci sixteen years ago, spent his childhood. The announcement was made by Mayor Diego Cammarata during a press conference which took place at the “Giovanni and Francesca Falcone foundation”.



- Maria Falcone thanked Mayor Cammarata for the publicity campaign entitled “Heroes forever” promoted by Palermo city council.

- The campaign’s aim was to honour the strength and moral values represented by Giovanni Falcone, Francesca Morvillo, Paolo Borsellino and their police escorts. These men and women are heroes of our time and our renewed “NO” to the Mafia must be shouted in their name.

- Our society tends to use images as a synthesis of important events and the photograph showing Falcone and Borsellino side by side looking down from publicity hoardings all over Palermo has become a symbol of the inalienable rights of justice, social equality, liberty and democracy.

## Via Borsellino

### **Sicily, Palermo.**

The city council has decided to reserve a great honour to Borsellino. Working closely with the family of the late magistrate, a road is being chosen to be named after Borsellino who was murdered together with his police escort in Via d’Amelio.

## Piazza Falcone and Borsellino opened

Now Cagliari, too, has a piazza named after Giovanni Falcone and Paolo Borsellino. The mayor of Cagliari, Emilio Floris, has unveiled a stone plaque inscribed with the names of the two judges killed by the Mafia. “ It has been 17 years since the massacres at Capaci and in via d’Amelio in 1992, but the faces of the two judges are imprinted on our hearts and in our minds. This is why we have decided to honour these heroes who served the state, never holding back from the fight against the Mafia”.

The piazzas chosen to be named after the judges remind the public of the ideals which they gave their lives for: Piazza Repubblica and Palazzo di Giustizia. Alongside the piazza is another road dedicated to yet another hero Nicola Calipari, a secret services agent killed in Iraq. Mayor Floris added that “ we also remember Emanuela Loi, a policewoman in Borsellino’s escort killed with the judge”.



## Following the Partners' heroes in Italy

# Mustafa Kemal Atatürk

## Trailing Atatürk in Italy

In Italy the visitor can admire works of art dedicated to Atatürk in a museum in Villa Borghese in the centre of Rome. This museum contains the collection of one of the major Italian sculptors of the first half of the twentieth century – Pietro Canonica. This great artist, musician and latterly, Senator of the Italian nation, was born in Moncalieri in 1869 and attended the Accademia Albertina in Turin. As an artist his difficult task was to build an identity of the Italian population through sculpture in the years following the Unification of the country (1860). His art and ability to define national characteristics and reinforce cultural identity was appreciated throughout Europe. He was called upon to exhibit his works in many countries including France, England and Russia.



Canonica was commissioned to create two commemorative works dedicated to Atatürk. The first was the bust of Atatürk finished in 1927. The original is to be found in Victory Square in the Turkish capital, Ankara.

The second work commissioned in Turkey was *The Taking of Smirne*. This work was intended as the base of the monument dedicated to Atatürk. Canonica himself was invited to inaugurate the sculpture in Smirne in 1932.





The third work created by Canonica having as its theme the Turkish nation is *The Battle of Sakarya* produced in 1928 and dedicated to the Republic of Turkey. In the Rome museum the visitor can admire the original model for the monument which can be seen in Istanbul.

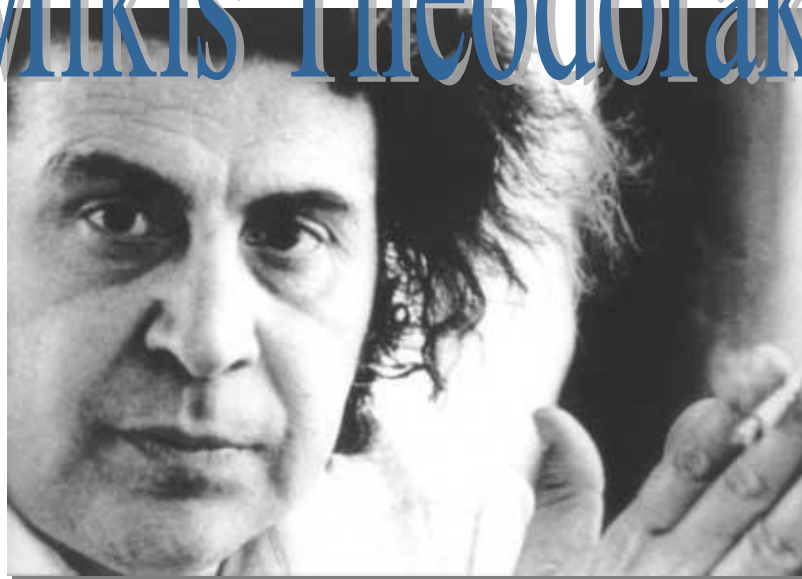


All three sculptures were realised in plaster covered with a bronze patina. The three works on display in the Pietro Canonica Museum in Rome are copies made by the artist himself of originals found in Turkey.



In Rome the visitor may also visit the square dedicated to Atatürk. Five years ago, in November 2005, the then Mayor of Rome, Walter Veltroni inaugurated Largo Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. At the centre of the square is a commemorative plaque in memory of the great Turkish leader.

# Mikis Theodorakis





# Theodorakis in Italy

In Italy his fame is mostly linked to the composition of the film music for “Zorba the Greek” (1964) including the famous “Syrtaki”. The film was a great success in Italy and the music ,in particular, is considered emblematic of Greek folk culture. In 1998 the choral ballet “Zorba the Greek” was premiered. Italian librettist and choreographer Lorca Massine created this ballet in two acts with the original film score composed by Mikis Theodorakis. Massine’s spellbinding mastery of dance and words together with the powerful and joyous music of Theodorakis make the spectator forget all his problems and come tip-tapping and humming out of the theatre. The most recent production of the ballet was performed at the Flegrea Arena in Naples with ballerinas Giuseppe Picone and Alessandro Macario at the end of April, 2010.



In the 1970s the Greek composer began to collaborate with Iva Zanicchi for whom he composed the album “Caro Theodorakis...Iva” (1970) which became one of the most beautiful and highly appreciated albums ever produced in Italy. The album comprised twelve songs including the single “Fiume amaro” (Bitter River) which has sold more than one million copies since its release. The album itself took Iva Zanicchi to the top of the Italian charts where she remained for nine months. Theodorakis proposed a world tour but Zanicchi refused in order to spend more time with her young children.

For Milva, one of the most prestigious female artists on the Italian musical scene, he composed the album “Come spiegarti” (How can I explain) , Golden Disk in Germany in the German version with the title “Von Tag zu Tag”, later recorded in French, too.

# Marie Curie



*M. Curie*



In Italy many streets have been named after Marie Curie. Touring around Italy you can find *Vie Marie Curie* in Bolzano, Novara, Cagliari (Sardinia), Modena and Reggio Emilia to name but a few. Also, in recognition of the extraordinary importance of this woman to science and research, the name of Marie Curie can be found in connection to schools and universities in Italy.

Our trail starts not with Italy but with a much more distant place-Montevideo in Uruguay, South America. Here in Curie Square the visitor can see a large bronze and granite statue of Marie Curie created by the Italian sculptor, Aristide Bassi from Cremona and commissioned by the French community living in Uruguay. The statue was inaugurated in 1938 to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the scientist's lecture on radioactivity held in the Academy of Science in Paris.



**UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI  
DI UDINE**

The University of Udine in the north-eastern Friuli Region of Italy has instituted five yearly prizes – the Marie Curie Awards (Premi Marie Curie) which are awarded to young research students who have excelled in the field of scientific research. The awards aim at recognising publicly the activities of researchers who have been sustained in their work by European Community exchange and training projects. Entitling this prestigious award to the Polish scientist is a recognition of the global impact of Marie Curie's research but also of the trans-European nature of her life and commitment to science.

Many secondary schools in Italy are named after the great Nobel prize-winner including the *Istituto Tecnico Industriale in Ponticelli, Naples*. The school states that it has been named after Marie Curie in recognition and in memory of “a woman who was a pioneer for female emancipation and scientific research”.

Some other schools which take their names from the Polish scientist include the *Liceo Scientifico e Tecnologico Marie Curie in Monopoli*, in the Puglia Region, the *Liceo Scientifico Marie e Pierre Curie in San Giorgio a Cremano (Naples)* and the *Istituto Tecnico Industriale Statale e Liceo Scientifico Marie Curie in Milan*.



## Beautiful Minds Premi Nobel. Un secolo di creatività

In 2004 the Museum of the History of Science in Florence held an exhibition entitled “Beautiful Minds. Nobel Prize winners. A century of creativity”. The aim of the exhibition, set up in the historic Palazzo Strozzi , was to celebrate the courage of those new ideas which challenged old theories and the existing order. As well as presenting the figure of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish chemist who instituted the prestigious prize, more than seven hundred winners of the Nobel Prize were included. Short video clips made up a part of the exhibition including one dedicated to the discoveries of Marie and Pierre Curie . The exhibition was inaugurated by the Italian writer and philosopher Umberto Eco and Italian scientists Renato Dulbecco, Carlo Rubbia and Rita Levi Montalcini were invited as guests of honour.

## Egas Moniz



## An Italian Award

In 1949 Moniz was awarded the Nobel Prize and in the same year he was honoured with the *Ordine della Corona* (Order of the Crown) in Italy. This was one of the highest recognitions of merit in Italy instituted by King Victor Emanuel I in 1868 and awarded to Moniz because of his valuable work in the field of neuroscience which was to benefit many Italian patients over the following years.



## Partners in Italy

*The Institute of Health Sciences Egas Moniz* in Lisbon is one of the most accredited centres dealing with problems related to psychology and psychiatry in Europe. The Institute has partner institutions throughout the continent including, in Italy, the Universities of Bari, Cagliari (Sardinia), Genoa, Milan, Modena, Naples and Rome. The University of Calabria in Cosenza just a hundred kilometres from Vibo Valentia is also proud to be partnered with the prestigious Portuguese medical centre.



UNIVERSITÀ DELLA CALABRIA



CAMPUS DI ARCAVACATA



## An Italian patient in the Department of Neurology Egas Moniz Hospital, Lisbon

“Maida”, an Italian patient, suffered damage to her spinal cord following a horrendous car accident in 1997. The terrible diagnosis was total tetraplegia which meant that she would never walk again. She was given physiotherapy in Germany and in Italy but remained unable to move the lower part of her body. Then she made contact with Doctor Lima of the *Egas Moniz Hospital* over the internet. He told her about his research into stem cells at the hospital and said that he could help her. On 20 September 2003 “Maida” underwent a 6-hour operation. Stem cells were taken from her own olfactive mucous and transplanted into her spinal cord by the Portuguese surgeon resulting in some spinal regeneration. Wearing special boots “Maida” can now walk short distances and is making more progress every day thanks to the research and talented medical staff of the *Egas Moniz Hospital*.



## 5. Maria Skłodowska – Curie - Polish national hero.

### Maria Skłodowska - Curie - our national hero.

#### The biography .

She was born on 7th November 1867 in Warsaw. She was the youngest of five children of the Skłodowskis. Her father, Władysław was a teacher of Physics and Mathematics and her mother, Bronisława was the headmistress of one of the best girls' schools in Warsaw. In 1876, when Maria was 12 years old, her mother died.

*Maria with her family*

She left Warsaw at the age of 24. She followed her elder sister Bronisława to study in Paris . She spent the majority of her life there , where she developed her academic career. That's why she was the citizen of Poland and France. Her

achievements include the creation of a theory of radioactivity (a term coined by her), techniques for isolating radioactive isotopes, and the discovery of two new elements, polonium and radium.

Maria Skłodowska-Curie died on July 4, 1934.

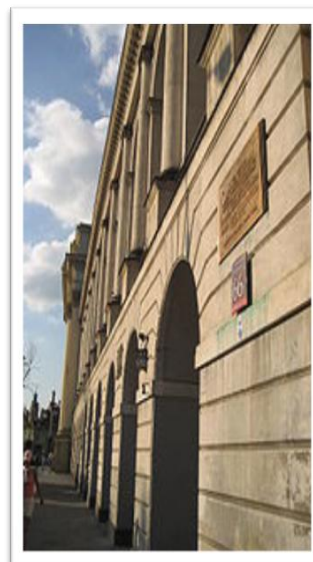
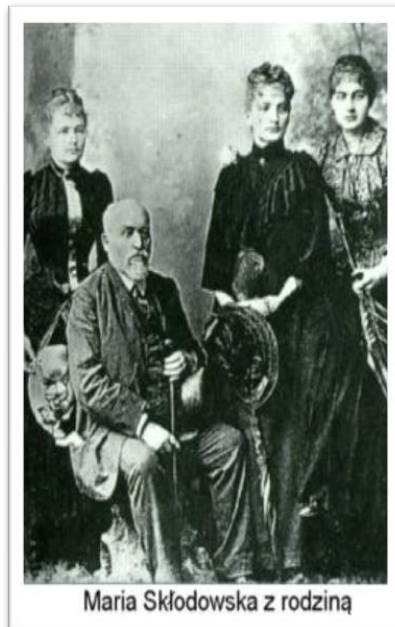
*Maria Skłodowska's birthplace , Freta Street in Warsaw*

#### Studies

Maria Skłodowska-Curie studied in France at the University of Sorbonne. In 1891 in Paris she passed an entrance exam to the department of physics and chemistry as the first woman in history. During the days she studied, and in the evenings she worked as a tutor. In 1893 she got the bachelor's degree in Physics and she started working as the laboratory technician. One year later, in 1894, she got the other bachelor's degree in Mathematics.

*Krakowskie Przedmieście in Warsaw. It was here, in 1890–91, that Maria Skłodowska did her first scientific work*

*The University of Sorbonne*



## Career

After receiving the Nobel Prize Maria and Pierre Curie became suddenly very famous. The authorities of Sorbonne granted Pierre Curie the position of the professor and allowed to establish his own laboratory, in which Maria became director of research. In 1897 and 1904 Maria gave birth to their daughters Eva and Irène. On 19th April 1906 Pierre Curie was tragically killed in the street accident. After his death Maria became the first female professor at the Sorbonne.



*Pierre and Marie Curie in their Paris lab, before 1907 Maria in her lab*

## Interesting facts

- Living in France she never lost her sense of Polish identity. She named the first new chemical element that she discovered (1898) 'polonium' for her native country
- Her husband was a Nobel co-laureate of hers, and her daughter Irene and son-in-law Frederic Joliot - Curie also received Nobel prizes.
- Skłodowska-Curie was the first person to win or share two Nobel Prizes.
- Maria Skłodowska- Curie's biography was written by her



daughter Eva .

- Skłodowska-Curie's likeness appeared on the Polish late-1980s 20,000-złoty banknote. Her likeness also appeared on stamps and coins, and on the last French 500-franc note, before the franc was replaced by the euro. Skłodowska-Curie visited Poland a last time in the spring of 1934



*Maria Skłodowska's Museum in Warsaw*



*Maria and Pierre*

## Museum in Warsaw

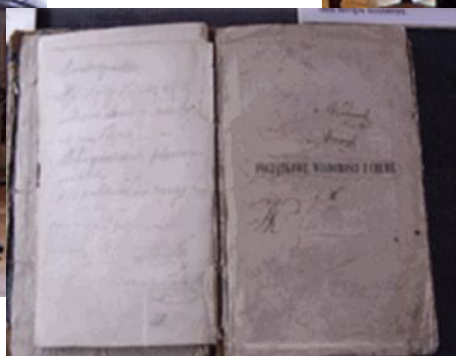
The only Maria Skłodowska – Curie's Museum in the world is in Warsaw. It is located in a historic tenement from the 18th century, where she was born. It stays under the care of Polish Chemical Association. Maria Skłodowska – Curie was the co-founder and an honorary member of this association.

Marie Curie was decorated with the French Legion of Honor. In Poland, she had received honorary doctorates from the Lwów Polytechnic (1912), Poznań University (1922), Jagiellonian University of Kraków (1924) and the Warsaw Polytechnic (1926).

There are four exhibitions in the museum, each showing her work, awards, academic titles and consequences of discovering polonium and radium. In every room there are quotations and parts of Maria's and Pierre's statements. It is possible here to see Maria's private things, e.g.: the first textbook of chemicals, the coat she wore, her hat and her bicycle



exhibitions in the museum



### Radium and Polonium

Maria Skłodowska - Curie discovered two elements: Polonium and Radium

Group	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Period																			
1	1 H																	2 He	
2	3 Li	4 Be											5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne	
3	11 Na	12 Mg											13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar	
4	19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr	
5	37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe	
6	55 Cs	56 Ba	* Lu	71 Hf	72 Ta	73 W	74 Re	75 Os	76 Ir	77 Pt	78 Au	79 Hg	80 Tl	81 Pb	82 Bi	83 Po	84 At	85 Rn	
7	87 Fr	88 Ra	** La	103 Lr	104 Rf	105 Db	106 Sg	107 Bh	108 Hs	109 Mt	110 Ds	111 Uuu	112 Uub	113 Uut	114 Uuq	115 Uup	116 Uuh	117 Uus	118 Uuo
*Lanthanoids	* 57 La	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb					
**Actinoids	** 89 Ac	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No					

### Maria Skłodowska Curie's activity during the World War I

During the war Maria Skłodowska - Curie organized X-ray movable stations for injured men who needed being X-rayed. She got 20 cars and organized moving ambulances with apparatuses of Roentgen. In July 1916 as one of the first women she got the driving license to drive a car on her own. She reached the most dangerous positions of Verdun. She served in emergency to treat wounded soldiers. Apart from the emergency service, Maria founded 220 radiological





stations and trained their staff. They served over 3 million cases of injuries among French soldiers.

*Maria in her moving ambulance*

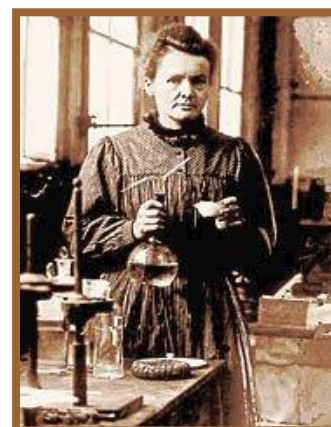
Based on the project by the students of Publiczne Gimnazjum nr 21 im. Marii Skłodowskiej - Curie, Poland

## Following our national hero - Maria Skłodowska-Curie in Poland



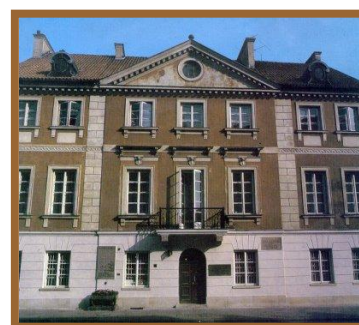
**We would like to invite you to follow the footsteps of Maria Skłodowska- Curie**

She was born in Warsaw on 7 November 1867 and she died on 4 July 1934. She had dual citizenship of Poland and France. She was a physicist and a chemist. Her achievements include the creation of a theory of radioactivity and the discovery of two new elements, polonium and radium. It was also under her personal direction that the world's first studies were conducted into the treatment of cancer, using radioactivity. She was the first person honoured with two Nobel Prizes and the first female professor at the University of Paris. She still remains the only woman who got the Nobel Prize twice



**WARSAW** – the place where Maria was born

*The museum of Maria Skłodowska-  
Curie*



One can see original documents and books belonging to Maria Curie and her father, a professor of physics and mathematics, Władysław Skłodowski, as well as family furniture, memorabilia and letters written by Maria. Museum also presents Maria and her husband Pierre's laboratory equipment.

Besides Museum in Warsaw there is Maria Skłodowska-Curie **Institute of Oncology**. It is known as a Radium Institute. The research into the treatment of cancer using radiotherapy techniques is conducted there. Next to the hospital (Radium Institute) there is a **monument of Maria**.



*Maria Skłodowska-Curie  
Institute of Oncology*



## The Footsteps of Maria Skłodowska-Curie .

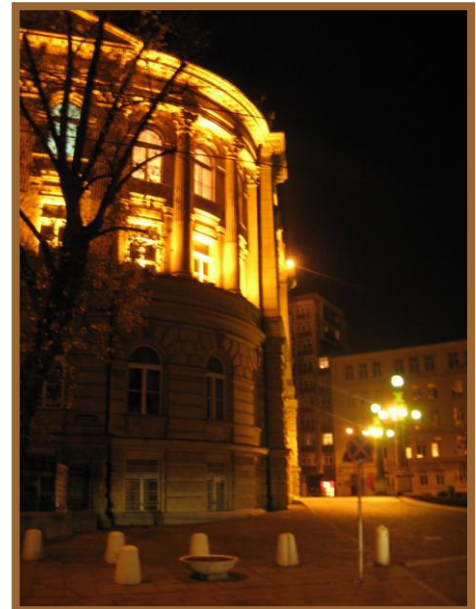
A few years ago in Warsaw there was a walk called "Footsteps of Maria Skłodowska-Curie". Its route included:

- Maria Skłodowska-Curie Museum
- The streets which Maria was walking down to school

The guides were telling a story of the places where Maria worked.

### Maria Skłodowska-Curie Exhibition at University of Warsaw

The main aim of the gallery is to present Maria's private life as well as her work. This exhibition will show you the effects of the discovery of radium, polonium and the phenomenon of radioactivity. It will show how it influenced other scientific fields.

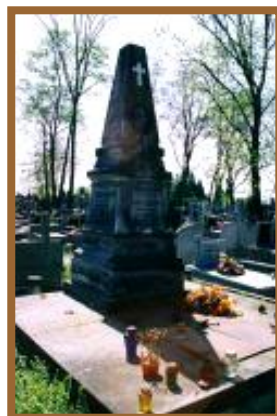


### FAMILY SIDES

The hometown of Maria Skłodowska-Curie is Skłody Piotrowice. This is a place where Maria's great grandparents lived and where Maria's grandfather – Józef Skłodowski was born. He attended Elementary School there. The people who live there have built a statue of Maria to commemorate her connection with this place.



*Skłody Piotrowice*



*Zawiepryce*

*The tomb of Maria Skłodowska-Curie's family*

There is a residence where young Maria spent holidays with her grandfather and her cousin. Maria's relatives have been buried here. There is Maria Skłodowska-Curie Elementary School too.

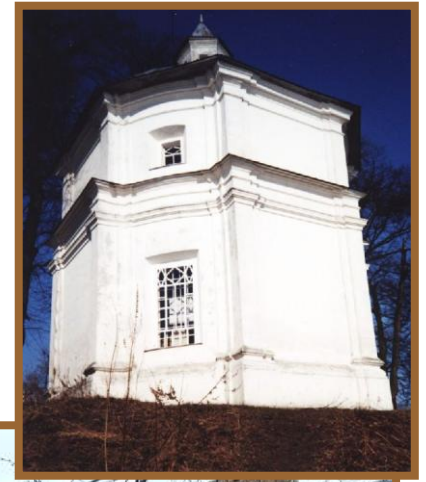
*The school which was attended by Maria's grandfather*





*The places which Maria used to visit*

*The Elementary School of Maria Skłodowska-Curie*



*Zawieprzyce*

*The ruins of the castle in Zawieprzyce*

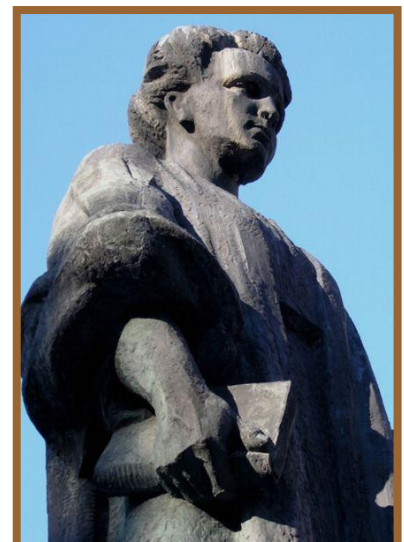


*The University of Maria Skłodowska – Curie*

In Lublin there is the **University of Maria Skłodowska – Curie** - one of the most important academic in Poland.

*The Monument of Maria Skłodowska-Curie in Lublin*

In this important academic city there is a statue of Maria Skłodowska-Curie, which is situated on the square of her name.



*Maria Skłodowska Curie Exhibition in Ciechanów Museum.*



Near Lublin there is a town, Ciechanów, where you can see an exhibition which tells the story of Maria's life.

An additional

attraction is a film about Maria's life and work.

One of the rooms in the museum is devoted to the period when Maria was living in Szczuki. This is the place where Maria was a governess and where she fell in love for the first time.



*Maria Skłodowska-Curie's house in Szczuki*

Local authorities want to renovate this house.

*Sanatorium of Bronisława and Kazimierz Dłuscy*

In 1902 Bronisława and Kazimierz Dłuscy sanatorium in Kościelisko was built on the south clive of Gubałówka. It was built at Maria Curie- Skłodowska, Henryk Sienkiewicz ( famous Polish writer) and Ignacy Paderewski's ( famous Polish musician ) suggestion. Now it is a military spa.



**OUR REGION**

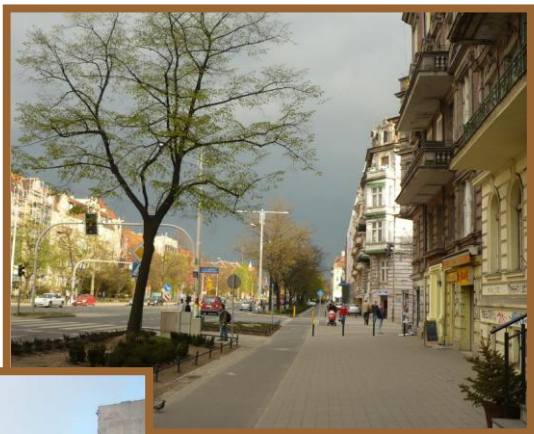
**Maria Skłodowska-Curie's Schools.**

In Poland there are about 120 schools named for Maria Skłodowska-Curie. In Lodz there are 3 schools:

- Elementary School No 153
- High School No 2
- Publiczne Gimnazjum nr 21 ( Since April 2010)

***Maria Skłodowska-Curie Streets***

In every big city there is Maria Skłodowska-Curie Street. In Lodz there is an old Ziegler’s villa in Maria Skłodowska-Curie street. Nowadays the building houses the exhibition of beautiful stained glass windows. It reminds us about a period of intensive development of Lodz at the end of XIX century.



*Ziegler’s villa in Lodz*



*Hospital of Maria Skłodowska-Curie in Pabianice ( near Lodz )*

In 1990 the authorities of our country wanted to commemorate Maria. They printed banknotes with her face on them.



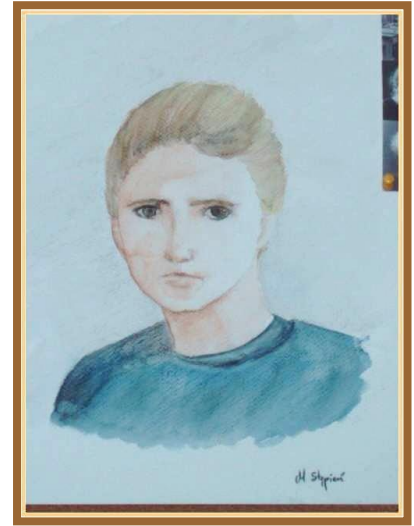
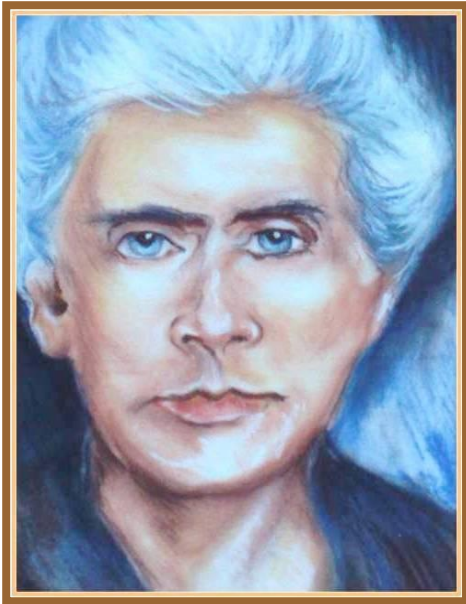
**Our school**

All the achievements of Maria Skłodowska-Curie are well known among Polish teenagers. As a result pupils of our School have chosen Maria to be the **patron of our School**.



*Maria Skłodowska at our school – the exhibition of our students’ drawings.*



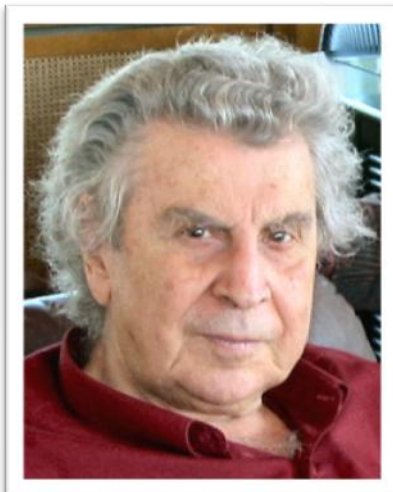


*Based on the project by the students of Publiczne Gimnazjum nr 21 im. Marii Skłodowskiej - Curie, Poland*

## Following the national heroes of Greece, Italy, Turkey and Portugal in Poland

### FOLLOWING MIKIS THEODORAKIS IN POLAND

Our first presentation is about a famous Greek musician Mikis Theodorakis, a famous composer in Europe and Greece. He was born on the Greek island of Chios on 29th July 1925. He was closely involved in Greek politics. The music for the film "Greek Zorba" brought him his fame.

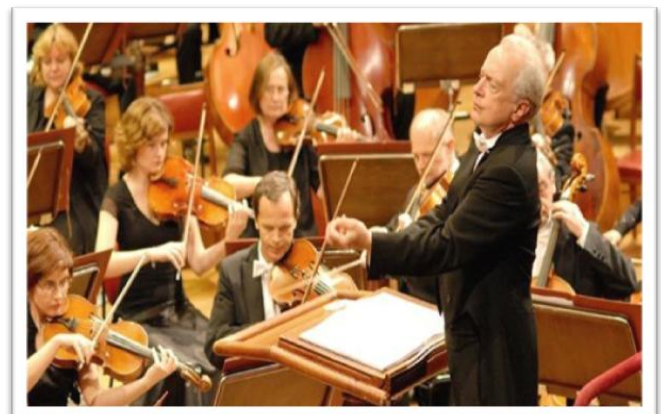


*Mikis Theodorakis*

#### "Music concert of foreign films" -

It was held on 23th November 2002 at the National Philharmonic. The music from the movie of

Michael Cacoyannis "Greek Zorba" was presented there.



*National Philharmonic in Warsaw*

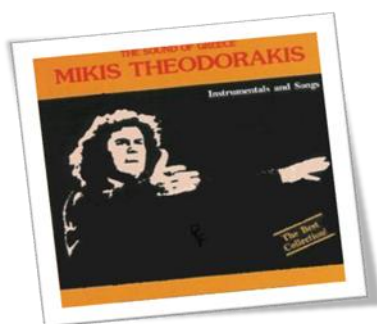
## "Mikis Theodorakis concert work" -

It was held on 28th June 2000 in  
Wroclaw Philharmonic

*Wroclaw Philharmonic*



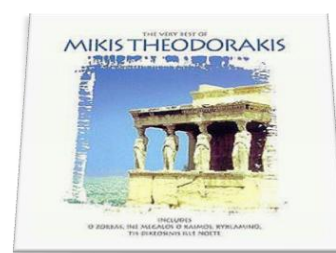
CDs with music of Mikis Theodorakis are  
available at Polish record stores.



*The sound of Greece*

*The Very Best  
Of*

*Mikis Theodorakis*



On 11th January 2008 in Bydgoszcz Philharmonic the concert with music from  
the film "Zorba Greek" took place.

„The Rhythm of Freedom”- A biography of Mikis Theodorakis written by  
Hansgeogra Hermann is available in Polish bookshops.

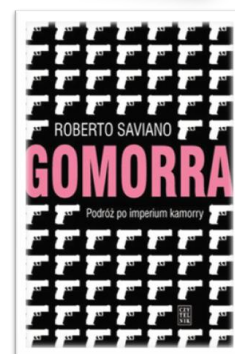
*Bydgoszcz Philharmonic*

## FOLLOWING ROBERTO SAVIANO IN POLAND



The next presentation is about the person who fought  
against the Italian mafia.

Roberto Saviano - the Italian writer and journalist.



*National heroes - cultural and international identity to get active citizenship - Comenius LLP.*

The greatest book called “Gomorra” about the Italian Mafia brought him fame. He wrote that this problem affects the whole Europe.

Currently he is hiding from the mafia. From time to time he changes the place of residence.



“Gomorra” was translated into 43 languages. In November 2007, it appeared on the list of 100 best non fiction books, presented each year by The New York Times. In Poland the book was published in 2008 in Warsaw.

"Gomorra" is also a movie based on the book by Roberto Saviano. The film's director is Matteo Garrone.

The film won numerous awards including the Grand Prix at Cannes. The premiere of "Gomorra" in Poland was held on 16th January 2009. We could watch it on Polish TV in March 2010.

We can find many articles about Saviano in a Polish newspaper called “Gazeta Wyborcza”. We can find there the articles about Italy, Roberto Saviano and his activities against the mafia.

More than hundred thousand people including Nobel Prize winners and the Poles signed various documents in defense of Roberto . Roberto Saviano has never been to Poland.

## FOLLOWING EGAS MONIZ IN POLAND



The next presentation is about a Portuguese Nobel Prize winners in medicine - **Egas Moniz** .



In Poland the information about Egas Moniz can be found only in medical magazines. However, we found the mention about him in the popular Polish newspaper called 'Gazeta Wyborcza' :

 **Gazeta.pl Bydgoszcz**

 **gazeta**  
Bydgoszcz

„...In 1949 dr. Egas Moniz received a Nobel Prize for inventing the lobotomy procedure (destruction of lobes of the brain) as a way of treating certain mental illnesses. he Nobel Prize stated the method as a successful one. In 1939-1951 in the USA about 18 000 operations were carried. Thousands were carried all around the world. Negative effects of that method are described in „One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest” by Ken Kessey...”

He's never been to our country.

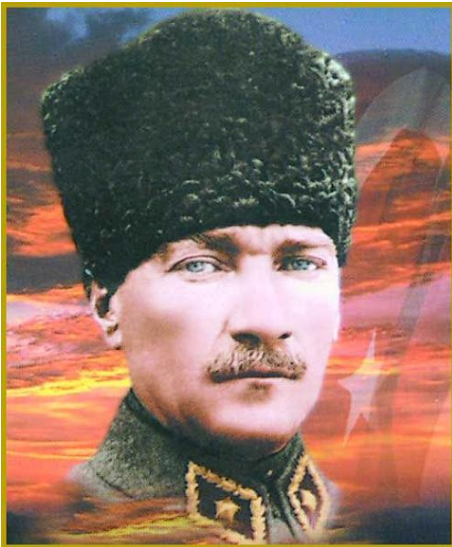
## FOLLOWING MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK IN POLAND



*Mustafa Kemal Atatürk*  
(1881–10 November 1938)  
*1<sup>st</sup> President of Turkey*



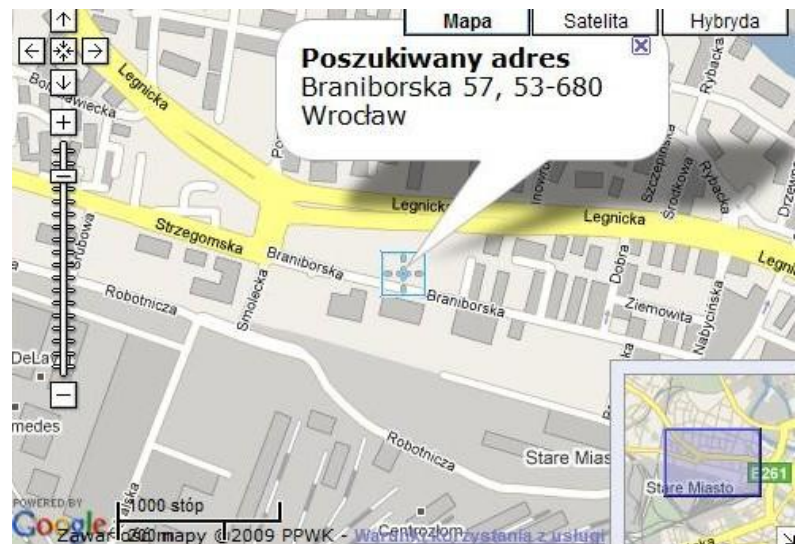
This part of our presentation is about a Turkish hero - Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. He was a Turkish army officer and revolutionary statesman, and a founder of the Turkish Republic as well as its first President.

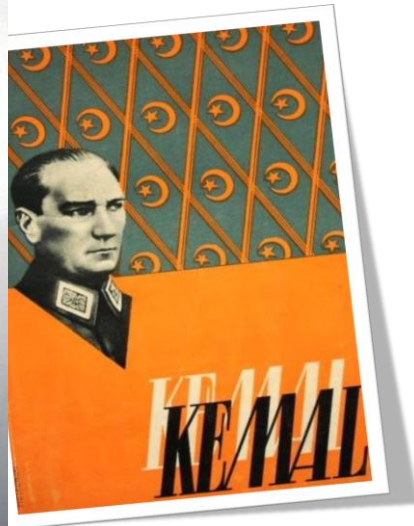
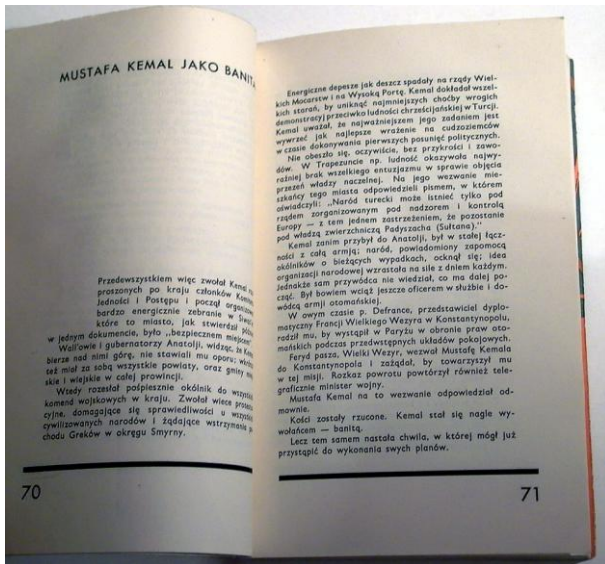


Mustafa Kemal Atatürk promoted modern teaching methods at the primary education level, which turned out to be very extremely successful.



MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK is the patron of the Secondary School no 7 in Wrocław ( the southern part of Poland )



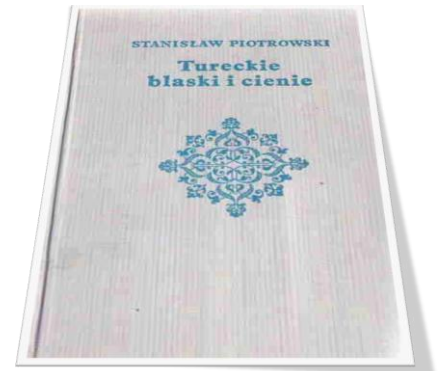


The book titled "The creator of new Turkey" was issued in 1934 by „Biblioteka Polska” (“Polish Library Publishing”)



There was an article about him in the newspaper „Nowe Państwo” (“The New Country”) published in the summer, 2007.

The second & third part of the book „Tureckie cienie i blaski” /”Turkish shadows and lights” /by Stanisław Piotrowski is devoted to Mustafa Kemal Atatürk .



Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was also a hero of Polish historical magazine „Mówią Wieki” (“The centuries can speak”), 1987



Based on the project by the students of Publiczne Gimnazjum nr 21 im. Marii Skłodowskiej - Curie in Lodz.



## 6. Egas Moniz – Portuguese national hero

# *Egas Moniz*

*(Medicine Nobel Prize Winner)*



*Based on the draft prepared by students of the School Dr. Julio Martins involved in the project*

## Biography

- *António Caetano de Abreu Freire Egas Moniz was born in Avanca, Portugal, in November 29, 1874;*
- *He received his early education from his uncle Abbé Caetano de Pina Rezende Abreu Sa Freire, before joining the Faculty of Medicine at Coimbra University;*

*Egas Moniz house in Avanca*



- *He received further education at Bordeaux and Paris and became Professor at Coimbra in 1902;*
- *In 1911 he transferred to the new Chair in Neurology at Lisbon;*
- *He also worked for a time as a physician in the Hospital of Santa Maria, Lisbon;*

- *Moniz entered politics in 1903 and served as a Deputy in the Portuguese Parliament until 1917 when he became Portuguese Ambassador to Spain;*
- *Later in 1917 he was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs and he was President of the Portuguese Delegation at the Paris Peace Conference in 1918;*



- *Moniz received the Gran-Cruz da Instrução e Benemerência (Portugal) and the Gran-Cruz de Izabella Católica (Spain); he was appointed Grand Officier de la Couronne d'Italie, and Commandeur de la Légion d'Honneur (France);*
- *He was Doctor, honoris causa, of the Universities of Bordeaux and Lyon;*





- *Membre de Mérite, and President at various times, of the Academy of Sciences, Lisbon;*
- *Member of the Academy of Medicine, Paris; of the Academy of Medicine, Madrid; of the Society of British Neurological Surgeons;*

- *Honorary Member of the Royal Society of Medicine, London; of the Académie Nationale de Médecine de Rio de Janeiro; of the American Society of Neurology; and of several South American institutions among many others;*
- *Egas Moniz died in 1955.*



### ***Medicine Nobel Prize***

- *Egas Moniz won a nobel prize for his discovery of the value of leucotomy in certain psychoses;*
- *He was the first portuguese to ever win a nobel price;*

### ***Nobel Prize***



## Conclusion

- *A portuguese poet named António Gedeão wrote a poem called "Filosofal Stone", which we like a lot and in it he says: "They don't know, nor do they dream that the dream commands life that each time that a man dreams the world jumps and develops like a colourful ball in the hands of a child"*



- *In fact, great men get known by their capacity of dreaming and this portuguese doctor got known when he full field his dream and gave his contribute to the wellness of mankind. He dedicated his life to science and investigation and achieved the deserved prize. The world needs men like him who must become an inspiration to the youngsters of today.*



*Egas Moniz Hospital*

- *It is, in fact, an honor to us, young portuguese people, having a nobel prize of medicine achieved by Egas Moniz and more recently a nobel prize of literature won by José Saramago.*

*Following the National*

*Heroes of Greece, Italy,*

*Poland and Turkey*

*In*

*Portugal*



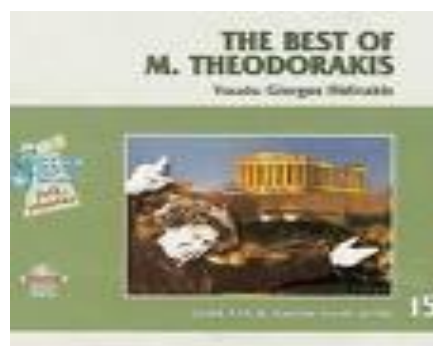
## Following Mikis Theodorakis in Portugal



Mikis Theodorakis was born on the Greek island of Chios on 29th July 1925. He became famous in Portugal for the soundtrack movies “Zorba the Greek” performed by Anthony Quinn and “Serpico” performed by Al Pacino



In Portugal, in every house of music CDs are available for Mikis Theodorakis



## Following Giovanni Falcone in Portugal



**Giovanni Falcone** (May 18, 1939, Palermo – May 23, 1992) was an Italian magistrate who specialised in prosecuting the Sicilian Cosa Nostra. He was killed by the Mafia, together with his wife and three of his bodyguards, by a 350 kg dynamite explosion placed beneath the motorway from Palermo Airport to Palermo near the town of Capaci.

In Portugal, it is much appreciated because the Portuguese are also against any type of Association criminal, like the Mafia



### Following Maria Curie in Portugal



Maria Sklodowska-Curie was born on 7th November in Warsaw. In Portugal, all the students know their work. Because they are studying the periodic table, and in particular the two elements discovered by her, Polonium and Radium.



in Portugal, is studied by all students and is part of textbook chemistry

### Following Mustafa Kemal Ataturk in Portugal

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk (1881–10 November 1938) was a Turkish army officer, revolutionary statesman, and founder of the Republic of Turkey as well as its first President.

In Portugal, is studied by modern history and is part of textbook history



## 7. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk - Our National Hero

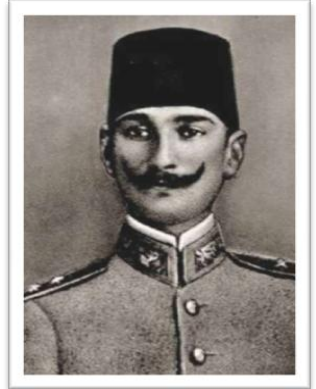
### The Biography



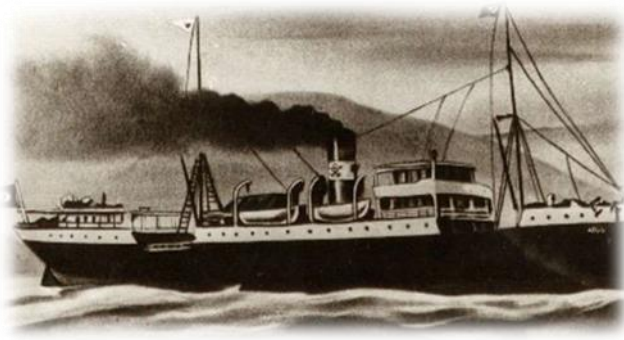
“Atatürk with his family.”

First enrolled in a traditional religious school, he soon switched to a modern school. In 1893, he entered a military high school where his mathematics teacher gave him the second name Kemal (meaning perfection) in recognition of young Mustafa's superior achievement. He was thereafter known as Mustafa Kemal.

He attended the Manastır Military School and later the Military School and graduated with the rank of lieutenant in İstanbul. He later entered the Military Academy and graduated with the rank of major. In 1911 he started to work at the General Staff Office in İstanbul.



He said “This nation has never lived without independence .We cannot and shall not live without it. Either independence or death.”And he left from İstanbul to arrive in Samsun.



Story of great liberation was started by him in 1919.

He bravely defended his country in several frontlines and gained many victories with his military skills and leadership. He had some ideals of a new modern Turkey and a great ambition in achieving his goals with his far-sight.

He proved that his wish about the future was a democratic-secular Republic of Turkey, when he formed up the Grand National Assembly and it was opened on 23<sup>rd</sup> April 1920 in Ankara.



But we know that date as Day of Children too. During the time of Atatürk, the 23<sup>rd</sup> April was celebrated by only Turkish Children but in time it is celebrated by the children from all over the world. And it is still the only international day of children. He really liked all of the children from all over the world...

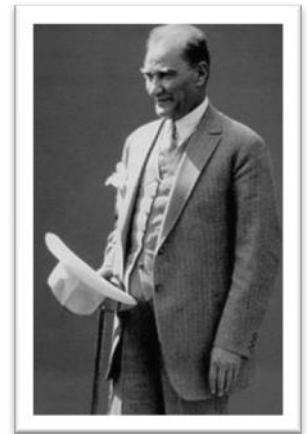


*Atatürk undertook a series of reforms to "raise Turkey to the level of modern civilization" which can be grouped under five titles:*



### 1. Political Reforms

- Abolishment of the office of the Sultan (November 1922)
- Proclamation of the Republic (29 October 1923)
- Abolishment of the caliph (3 March 1924)



### 2. Social Reforms

- Recognition of equal rights to men and women (1926 - 1934)
- Reform of Headgear and Dress (25 November 1925)
- Closure of mausoleums and dervish lodges (30 November 1925)
- Law on family names (21 June 1934)
- Abolishment of titles and by-names (26 November 1934)
  - Adoption of international calendar, hours and measurements (1921-1931)



### 3. Legal Reforms

- Abolishment of the Canon Law (1924 - 1937)
- Transfer to a secular law structure by adoption of Turkish Civil Code and other laws (1924 -1937)

### 4. Reforms in the fields of education and culture

- Unification of education (3 March 1924)
- Adoption of new Turkish alphabet (1 November 1928)
- Establishment of Turkish Language and History Institutions (1931 - 1932)
- Regulation of the university education (31 May 1933)
- Innovations in fine arts

### 5. Economic Reforms

- Abolition of tithe
- Encouragement of the farmers
- Establishment of model farms
- Establishment of industrial facilities, and putting into effect a law for Incentives for the Industry
- Putting into effect 1st and 2nd Development Plans (1933-1937), to develop transportation networks



According to the Law on Family Names, the Turkish Grand Assembly gave "Atatürk" (Father of Turks) as last name to Mustafa Kemal on 24 November 1934.



He was interested in making researches and studied a lot. He wrote several books; Nutuk, Medeni Bilgiler, Bölüğün Muharebe Eğitimi, Cumalı Ordugahı, Takımın Muharebe Eğitimi, Taktik Tatbikat Gezileri, Geometri, Subay ve Komutan ile Konuşmalar.

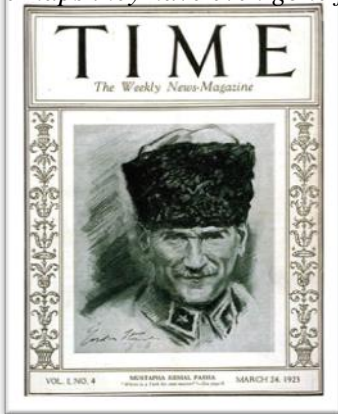


In his leisure time, he enjoyed reading and writing (books and a personal journal), horseback riding, chess and swimming. He adored nature. He was also an avid dancer and enjoyed both the waltz and traditional Zeybek folk dances. We don't know him only as if a courageous, strong or great man , he was also a kind man and he liked to smile.

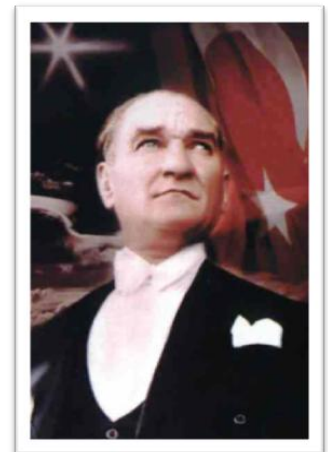


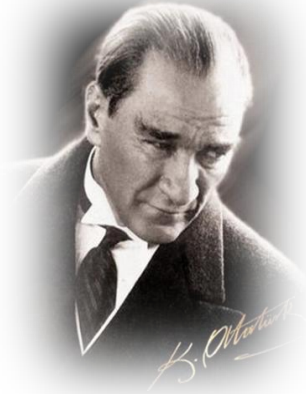
With abiding faith in the vital importance of women in society, Atatürk launched many reforms to give Turkish women equal rights and opportunities. Atatürk greatly admired the support that the national liberation struggle received from women and praised their many contributions: " *In Turkish society, women have not lagged behind men in science, scholarship, and culture. Perhaps they have even gone further ahead.*"

**He gave women the same opportunities as men, including full political rights.**



Among the prominent statesmen of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century few articulated the supreme importance of culture as did Atatürk. To create the best synthesis, Atatürk underlined the need for the utilization of all the viable elements in the national heritage, including the ancient indigenous cultures, and the arts and techniques of the entire world civilization, past and present.





He was chosen as the leader of the 20th century in a congree of UNESCO.

Atatürk knew the value of peace and did his utmost to secure and strengthen it throughout the world during his Presidency. Few of the giants of the modern times have spoken with Atatürk's eloquence on the vital need to create a world order based on peace, on the dignity of all human beings, and on the constructive interdependence of all nations.

*"Peace at home, peace in the world."*

A blue ink signature of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, written in a cursive style.

Atatürk died on 10 November 1938 at 9.05 A.M at Dolmabahçe Palace. When the mausoleum was completed in Ankara (the capital of Turkey), he was taken to his permanent rest place with a grand ceremony on 10 November 1953

Maybe we lost "our founder" that day but he is still in our hearts...

**Anıtkabir/ANKARA**



*"There are two Mustafa Kemals. One the flesh-and-blood Mustafa Kemal who now stands before you and who will pass away. The other is you, all of you here who will go to the far corners of our land to spread the ideals which must be defended with your lives if necessary. I stand for the nation's dreams, and my life's work is to make them come true."*

A blue ink signature of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, written in a cursive style.

# WHERE IS ATATÜRK?

Atatürk is in;

- Abroad
- Universities
- Statues and monuments
- Streets and avenues
- Our hearts

...

Statues of Atatürk symbolize

his modernity and ideals.

“Statues of Atatürk symbolizing his modernity and ideals”



“Statues of Atatürk symbolizing his military skills”

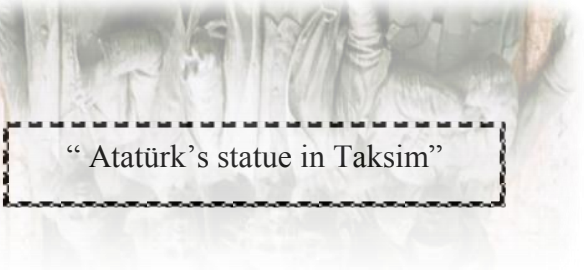


“Atatürk gave importance to education and young population”

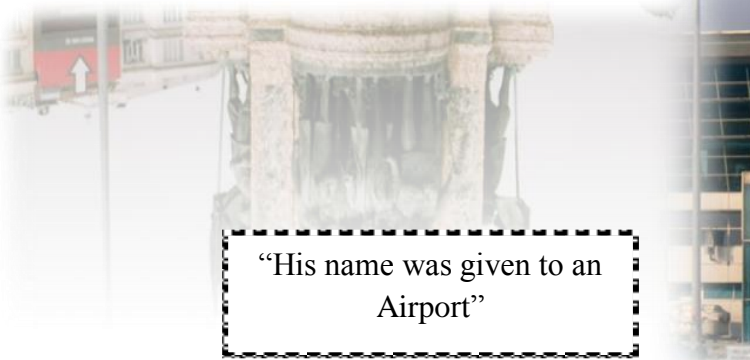




“ Atatürk’s statue in Çanakkale, symbolizing the victory in war”



“ Atatürk’s statue in Taksim”



“His name was given to an Airport”



“His name was given to Universities”



“His name was given to culture centers”



“His name was given to parks”

“His name was given to stadiums”



“Atatürk in the first bank of Turkey which he established (Türkiye İş Bankası)”



“His name was given to a flower”



“Dolmabahçe Palace  
which he died in”



“Atatürk in museums”



“Anıtkabir (Ankara), this is  
where Atatürk rests”



*He is in our hearts...*

# THE TRACES OF OTHER HEROES IN TURKEY

## FOLLOWING EGAS MONIZ IN TURKEY



\*Egas Moniz

Egas Moniz was a Nobel awarded neurologist. He is best known for introducing the controversial psychosurgical procedure leucotomy.



By his develops in neurology, there was a light of hope for Turkish patients; just like patients in all over the world. There is a hospital in Lisbon named Egas Moniz.

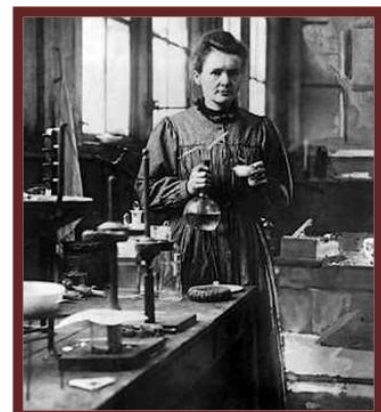
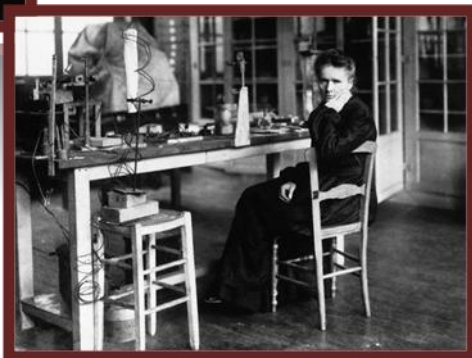
## FOLLOWING MARIE CURIE IN TURKEY



\* Marie Curie:

Marie Sklodowska Curie was born November 7, 1867 in Warsaw, Poland. She was a physicist and a chemist. She would become famous for her research into radioactivity, discovered two highly radioactive elements,

“radium” and “polonium.”



She was the first person honored with two Nobel Prizes in physics and chemistry. She was also the first woman professor at the University of Paris. There are some supports and scholarship programmes in Turkey which are named after her. You can benefit from this programme up to 2013.

<http://www.fp7.org.tr/home.do?ot=1&sid=3350>

TÜBİTAK made a meeting about Marie Curie on 6<sup>th</sup> June 2008, Istanbul. They made a speech about her life and the discovery of radioactivity.

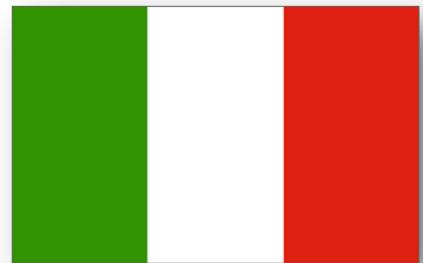


## FOLLOWING ROBERTO SAVIANO IN TURKEY

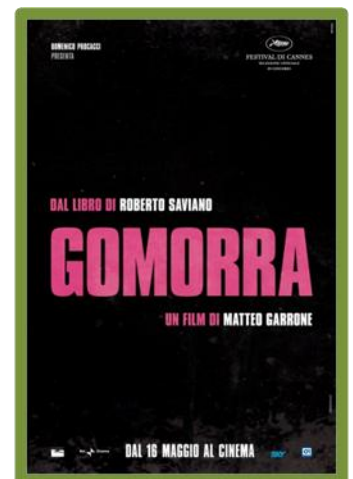


### \*Roberto Saviano

Roberto Saviano is an Italian writer and a journalist. He was born in Naples, Italy on September 22, 1979. In his writings, articles and books he employs prose and news-reporting style to narrate the story of the Camorra (a powerful Neapolitan mafia-like organization), exposing its territory and business connections. Saviano has been threatened by several Neapolitan “godfathers”.



His book, Gomorra was published by Yurt in Turkey and filmed.

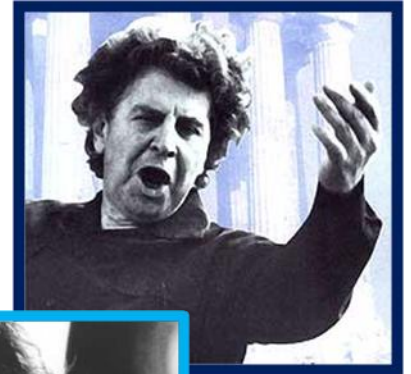


## FOLLOWING MIKIS THEODORAKIS IN TURKEY



### \*Mikis Theodorakis

Mikis Theodorakis was born on July 29, 1925 in Greek island of Chios. He is one of the most popular Greek song-writers & composers. He is particularly well known for

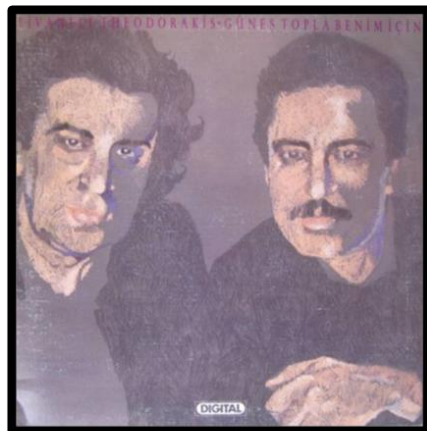
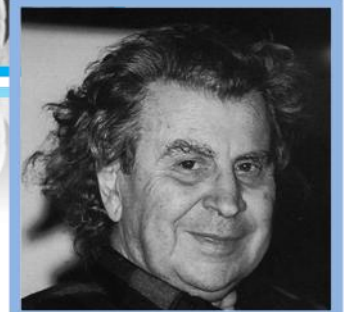


his songs and for his scores in the films Zorba the Greek (1964), Z (1969), and Serpico (1973).

Among other countries, he visited Turkey. He had positive discussions with writers, poets, musicians, and intellectuals.

The outcome was something he had desired for a long time: two committees for Greek-Turkish friendship were formed, one in Greece with him as the president and one in Turkey with the participation of well-known intellectuals and artists. During his concerts in Turkey, many of the young people in the audience waved Turkish and Greek flags and called for an end to the hostilities between the two countries.

Theodorakis agreed to convey a message from the Greek Prime Minister to his Turkish counterpart in 1988. He also met with other international leaders to discuss the issue of Greek-Turkish relations.



<http://www.mikis-theodorakis.net/>

<http://www.livaneli.net/>

Mikis Theodorakis and Zülfü Livaneli were close friends. At their concerts they always gave messages about the peace between Greece and Turkey.

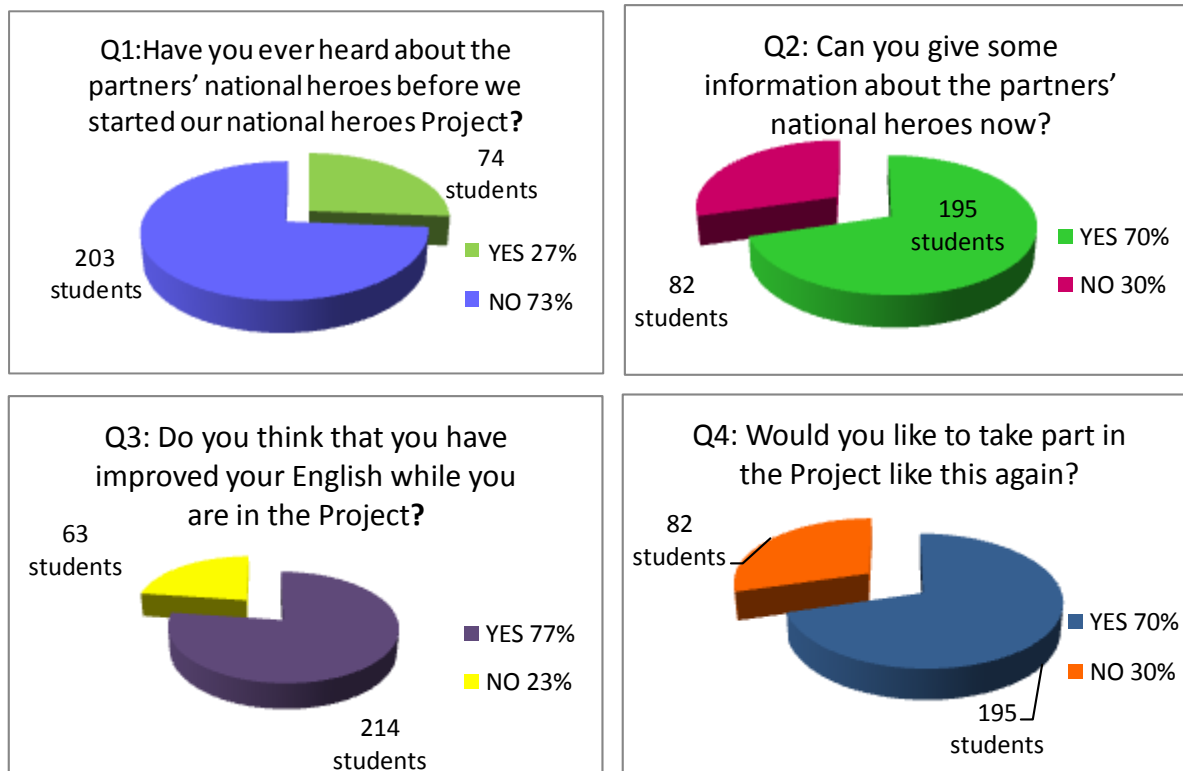


Theodorakis and Livaneli made albums "Güneş Topla Benim İçin" and "Together" and gave many concerts together to improve the relationship between Greeks and Turks.



## 8. Evaluation of the project - National heroes - cultural and international identity to get active citizenship

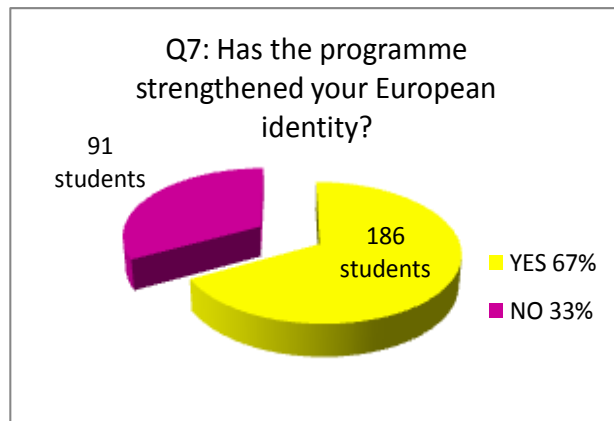
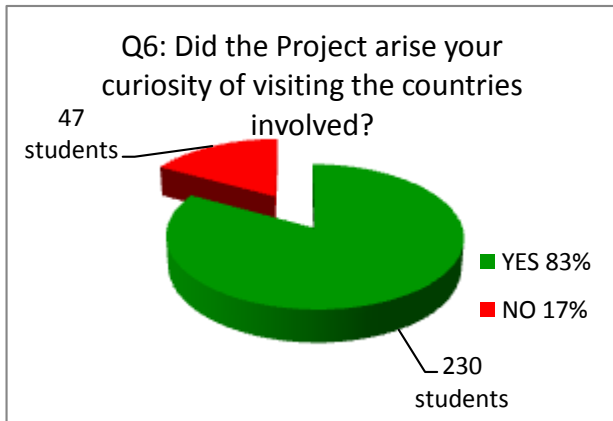
In order to evaluate the work of the last 2 years 277 students of all partner schools answered seven questions:



Q5-What would you change in the next Project?

The students' new ideas and offers on projects are:

- A) More projects to take part in at school
- B) Longer visits in the partners' town and cities
- C) After coming back to school, having lessons for missing subjects during trip
- D) More support for the participant students and the teachers
- E) Variety of subjects in projects
- F) More students take part in visits
- G) Whole students at school should be informed about the project
- H) More often visits to the partners' schools
- I) Extending the cooperation between partners' schools in different subjects
- J) To have more opportunities to be in touch with visitor students
- K) Extending the cooperation with the schools that are not in the UE
- L) Longer time for the project
- M) Different alternatives of accommodation in host countries
- N) Students from different levels of English for visits
- O) More partner countries to take part in the project



According to our survey most of our students ( 73%) hadn't heard about the partners' national heroes before we started our project but they are able to give some information now ( 70%).They have definitely improved their English while working on the project ( 77%) and they would like to take part in the project like this in the future ( 70%). Most of them would like to have at their schools more projects to take part in and they would change the frequency and length of the meetings. The project has definitely arose their curiosity of visiting the countries involved ( 83%) and strengthened their European identity( 67%).

## 9. Conclusion

The 2-year work on the project ran according to our earlier arrangements. We had the opportunity to extend our knowledge about our partners' countries and their national heroes. We worked on the topics such as: the history of our own and partner schools' countries, analysis of the national characters, who played a great role in creating national identity. We studied how far they influenced the history of our countries and at the same time our present lives. The theme of the project with its focus on gaining cultural identity and achieving active citizenship helped us to get to know ourselves through getting new experiences. We could shape tolerance, promote cooperation, exchange and mobility among our schools that represent different kinds of education systems. This project helped us to raise our motivation as well as make the process of learning more attractive and appealing. The theme of our project was only universal but also interdisciplinary. The key concepts of our cooperation, such as a national hero, cultural identity, active citizenship, tolerance or cultural variety of European countries were discussed on a number of lessons in each of the schools.

The participation in this programme was also the promotion of foreign languages learning and ICT . A foreign language here was not only a tool to convey necessary information for the project, but also it constituted an essential factor, that was needed during partner meetings, chat sessions or e-mail correspondence. Information and communications technology was used in all stages of the project work- starting from communicating with each other (e-mail, chat sessions, weblogs), creating joint projects (website, multimedia presentations of all kinds) to the final project - this guidebook.



**Poland, October 2008**



**Turkey, March 2009**



**Portugal, May 2009**



**Italy , October 2009**



**Greece , May 2010**

We would like to say thanks to all the participating schools, the head teachers, teachers, students, parents and all the people involved for the successful cooperation while working on the Comenius LLP project “National heroes - cultural and international identity to get active citizenship”.



Special thanks to the European Agencies of all participating countries for their financial support.

## 10. Vocabulary

English	Greek	Italian	Polish	Portuguese	Turkish
Yes	Ναι (Ne)	Si	Tak	Sim	Evet
No	Όχι ( ohi)	No	Nie	Não	Hayır
Thank you	Ευχαριστώ (Efharistó)	Grazie.	Dziękuję	Obrigado	Teşekkür ederim.
How are you ?	Πώς είσαι(Pos ise)	Come stai?	Jak się miewasz?	Como Estás?	Nasılsınız?
Fine, thank you	Ωραία Ευχαριστώ (Orea, Efharisto)	Bene, grazie.	Dziękuję, świetnie.	Bem, Obrigado	İyiyim, teşekkür ederim.
Hello!	Γειά(gia)	Ciao!	Cześć!	Olá	Merhaba!
Enjoy your meal	Απόλαυσε το γέυμα σου (Apolafse to gevma sou)	Buon Appetito!	Smacznego!	Saboreie a sua refeição	Afiyet olsun!
Good morning!	Καλημέρα! (Kalimera!)	Buongiorno!	Dzień dobry!	Bom Dia	Günaydın!
Good afternoon!	Καλό απόγευμα! (Kalo apogevma!)	Buon pomeriggio!	Dzień dobry!	Boa Tarde	İyi günler!
Good evening!	Καλό βράδυ! (Kalo vradı)	Buonasera!	Dobry wieczór!	Boa Noite	İyi akşamlar!
Good night!	Καληνύχτα! (Kalinixta!)	Buonanotte!	Dobranoc!	Boa Noite	İyi geceler!
Goodbye!	Αντίο! (Adio!)	Arrivederci!	Do widzenia!	Adeus	Hoşçakalın!
Nice to meet you.	Χαίρομαι που σε γνωρίζω. (Xerome pou se gnorizo)	Piacere di incontrarti.	Miło cię poznać.	Foi um Prazer Conheçê-lo	Tanıştığımıza memnun oldum.
Have a nice day	Να έχεις μία όμορφη μέρα. (Na echis mia omorfi mera)	Buona giornata!	Miłego dnia!	Tenha um bom Dia	İyi günler!
What's your name?	Ποιο είναι το όνομά σου; (Pio ine to onoma sou?)	Qual è il tuo nome?	Jak masz na imię?	Como te chamas?	İsminiz nedir?
Can I help you?	Μπορώ να σε βοηθήσω; (Boro na se voithiso?)	Desidera?	W czym mogę pomóc ?	Posso Ajudá-lo?	Yardım edebilir miyim?
Where are you from?	Από πού κατάγεσαι; (Apo pou katagese?)	Da dove vieni?	Skąd jesteś?	De onde és?	Nerelisiniz?

