



# Ellinoagliki News

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<b>THE X-FACTORY</b>		<b>ATHANASIOS DIAKOS</b>			
  <p style="text-align: right;">See on pg. 1</p>		 <p>This month the topic of the "Project Day" was "SCIENCE". The aims of the Project work are both knowledge and participation of the students.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">See on pg. 2</p>			
<b>A VISIT TO THE NATIONAL HISTORY MUSEUM</b>		<b>THE GAITANAKI</b>			
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<b>ART IN ELLINOAGGLIKI</b>					
 <p><b>Celebrating ART....Celebrating LIFE</b></p> <p>Kids who <u>grow up making and seeing art</u>—be that visual art, music, dance, theater, or poetry—are not only more empowered to express themselves, they also have stronger language, motor, and decision-making skills, and they're more likely to excel in other school subjects.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">See on pg. 5</p>					
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## THEATRICAL PLAYS



### THE X-FACTORY

How many times have you felt that you don't meet someone's expectations? How many times have you felt that you are not perfect? How many times have you been assessed as average? And at the same time deep inside you know that, that even if you cannot do something, there are lots of other things that you can do that you've never had the chance to show. If all this sounds familiar to you, then welcome to St. Dithers. You are one of us.

That's the story of St. Dithers as it came to life by our fifth graders. A school which is categorised as average but the special skills of



each of its students as they are presented at a special X-factor -style test, finally convince the committee that success and achievement is not necessarily associated with the academic



performance.

The students of our 5th Grade tried hard to make it happen, and show everyone that they, too, are far from being average. They are the best they can be. Congratulations to everyone involved!

### ATHANASIOS DIAKOS

A Theatrical Performance on the 25<sup>th</sup> of March

Have you ever considered the huge sacrifice of



our ancestors and the pain they had been through in order to live in a free country? Have you ever thought what would have happened if it hadn't been for their fights? As we all know, on the 25<sup>th</sup> of March we celebrate a double holiday, a historical and a religious one. On the one hand, we celebrate the War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire. The



"Greek Revolution" was a successful war of independence waged by Greek revolutionaries who had been living in slavery for over 400 years. On the other hand Greek Orthodox Church celebrates the Annunciation by Archangel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary that she should become the mother of Jesus Christ the Son of God.

On the 23rd of March the sixth graders approached the significance of the day by performing a play based on the sacrifice of the main leader of the revolution, Athanasios Diakos. He never betrayed his country, and either renounced his faith, even when Omer Vrionis offered him a number of benefits. Even though he suffers a torturous death, his only depression was that he never managed to see his country "free"! The pupils were amazing and the play was really touching.

### **ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND**

Do you believe in Miracles and Wonders? Well, maybe you should!



On the 16th of February the 3rd graders performed their theatrical play "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland"

and"! Alice's Adventures in Wonderland is an 1865 novel written by English author Lewis Carroll. It tells the story of a young girl named Alice falling through a rabbit hole into a

fantasy world populated by peculiar, anthropomorphic creatures. The tale plays with logic, giving the story lasting popularity with adults as well as with children. It is considered to be one of the best examples of the literary nonsense genre.

It was really touching watching all those kids willing to come on stage and play their role happily and enthusiastically! Their parents' smiles on their faces were the best reward for them at the end of the show!

### **SCIENCE IN ELLINOAGGLIKI**



This month the topic of the "Project Day" was "SCIENCE". The aims of the Project work are both knowledge and participation of the students. However, the greatest aim is for our students to

participate and get involved in pleasant activities. This time in our english Lesson we the first graders, approached the "Project Day" in a different way, by making experiments along with our teachers. What follows is the "Cloud" experiment in which you mix water with after shave cream and then you add fluid colors. The outcome is a fascinating cloud in blue colour that changes shape as it dissolves in water! Can you see that?

*By Class A'*



WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT OUR SOLAR SYSTEM?

"Science Day" was a great opportunity for

us the 3<sup>rd</sup> graders to see how the solar system works and looks like! So, what is the Solar System? The Solar System is the gravitationally bound planetary system of the Sun and the objects that orbit it, either directly or indirectly. Did you know that our solar system consists of an average star we call the Sun, the planets Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto. It includes the satellites of the planets, numerous comets, asteroids, and meteoroids and the interplanetary medium. In our English lesson we made a solar system as realistic as it could be!

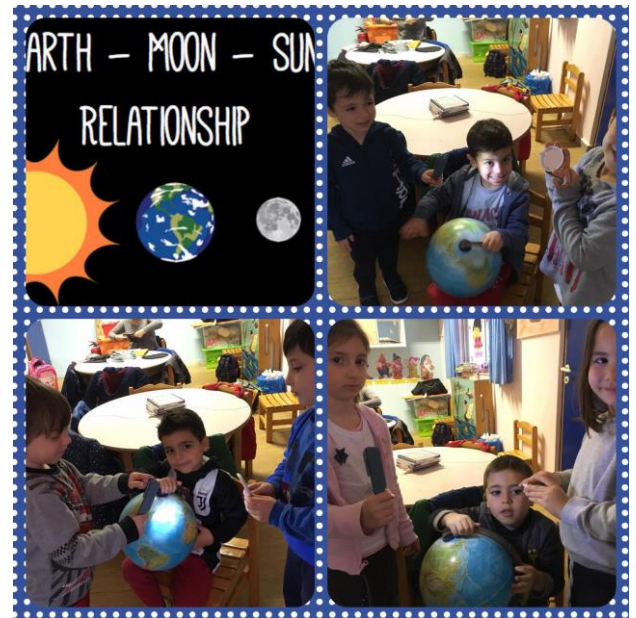
### English in Kindergarten!

Join us as we discover the world of science in our themed "Science day". To better understand science and the world around us we began by focusing on planet Earth.

In Pre-K we expanded taking a look beyond our planet and exploring the solar system. Concepts as What is a star?, Is the sun a star?, How many planets are in our solar system?, What is a moon? etc. were dealt with through visuals and hands on experiments. Students discovered space and took a virtual trip around the sun and planets.

In Kindergarten, we turned our focus to our planet exploring natural phenomena such as earthquakes and volcanoes. We learnt all about tectonic plates and how like a puzzle they form the crust of our planet. How these plates move and what happens when one is pushed under the other? We talked about magma under the surface and how the pressure under the surfaces manifests in volcanoes which can be both magnificent and dangerous. Through hands on experiments we recreated our own little

volcanoes in class through combining soda and vinegar.





the next corridors and rooms followed the different periods of modern Greek history, starting with the fall of Byzantium and travelling in time up to the present.

Things and facts that we are learning in our History books came alive, giving us a clearer idea of the events and the conditions of each period. We left the exhibition wiser and more knowledgeable, feeling that within two hours, we had learned things that could take us months to learn through our books.

**GETTING TO KNOW OUR CHRISTIAN TRADITION**

**A VISIT TO THE NATIONAL HISTORY MUSEUM**



On Thursday 28th March we, the 6th graders of Ellinoaggliki, visited the National History Museum which is

housed in the Old Parliament Building in the city centre. The museum exhibitions follow the history of modern Greece starting from the period of the Ottoman rule ,starting from the fall of Constantinople and through the Independence war of 1821 we end up in the present day Greece. The story of our nation is told through a series of paintings ,engravings,weapons and flags,documents and photographs as well as traditional costumes and personal items of historical figures.

Our visit started with a tour of the central corridor which introduced us to what we were going to see in each of the departments. There were weapons and busts of kings and politicians as well as an impressive copy of the famous painting "Chios massacre" by Delacroix. Each of



A visit to the Byzantine and Christian Museum On Thursday 28th March

the students of the Fifth Grade visited the Byzantine and Christian Museum where they had the opportunity to see religious artefacts and learn about the history of the Greek Orthodox Church during the Early Christian,Byzantine,Medieval,post-Byzantine and later periods. The tour guides informed the students that there are about 25.000 artefacts in the museum that date from between the 3rd and 20th century and come from not only regions of Greece but also from wherever there was Greek Orthodox Church presence.

Along with the countless icons exhibited, the students had the chance to see ,among other things, manuscripts,coins early printed books,engravings and textiles.

They also learnt details about the amazing work of the Conservation Department, which is ,

probably, the most invaluable department of the museum.

The students left the museum impressed by the wealth of exhibits, and wiser, thanks to the valuable information they were provided with by the accommodating staff of the museum.

### "THE GAITANAKI" IN OUR SCHOOL

Customs and traditions in Greece are an important aspect of the Greek culture so it goes without saying that one of the most famous customs related to the period of Apokries (The Carnival) is the maypole dance or what it is called in Greek the Gaitanaki.



It has a religious character but it has pagan origins. Customs all over Greece are related to the history or legend of a place or simply constitute an opportunity for people to escape their daily routine.

#### Gaitanaki

It is an old custom that still prevails to the day and it is combined with dress ups and entertainment. Twelve colourful ribbons are all fixed on top of the pole. One person holds each ribbon and starts to dance around it, while another person holds the pole. Dancers move in opposite direction and try to fold themselves.

It symbolizes the circle of life and seasons and the alternation between sadness and happiness.

### ART IN ELLINOAGGLIKI

Celebrating ART.....Celebrating LIFE



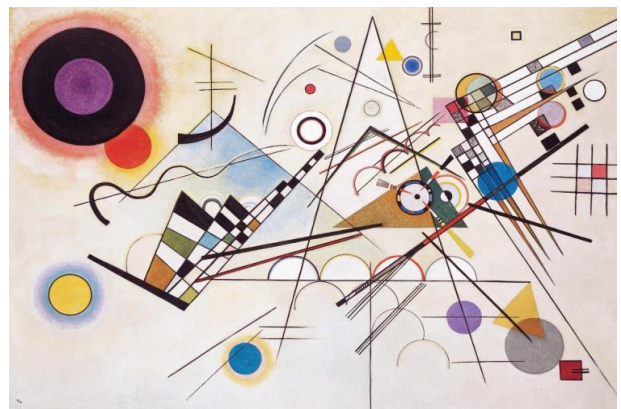
Kids who grow up making and seeing art—be that visual art, music, dance, theater, or poetry—are

not only more empowered to express themselves, they also have stronger language, motor, and decision-making skills, and they're more likely to excel in

other school subjects.

And, as they grow up, creativity is an asset for prospective

jobs—not just in the arts and creative



industries, but beyond it.

With this realization in mind, our school decided to pay a tribute to the notion of art. The entire school community, both teachers and students from preschool education to Year 6, was exposed to different artists, artistic movements and styles, only to witness that art is the ultimate means of human expression. Delving into the bright colours and simple shapes of the wonderful world of Henri Matisse, Year 4 pupils attempted to reproduce their own version of his *Snail*, (a collage made from pieces of brightly painted paper that have been stuck onto a canvas), by first answering questions like: there is a secret tiny snail hidden in the picture-can you spot it? If you look closely enough you will be able to see a tiny snail shape on top of the purple square...can you see it? We were all amazed by the richness of our interpretations and the diversity of our answers. But most of all we were thrilled with the final outcome of our own paintings, which redefined the work of this wonderful painter

Everything starts with a dot

### Wassily Kandinsky

Kandinsky is considered the father of abstract painting. In an effort to capture sound and emotion in art, he painted some of the



first major abstract works. About 1909 Kandinsky began to think that painting didn't need a particular subject, but that shapes and colors alone could be art. Over the next several years he would start to paint what would become known as Abstract Art.

He believed that everything is possible to start with a dot and we actually felt that when we tried to create our own versions of his complex abstract creations. Our canvases were filled with geometrical shapes like circles, rectangles and triangles, straight lines and dots. At first our teacher showed us some of his most famous artworks and we were asked to interpret what we see. We must admit that it was quite difficult to make sense or give an answer but eventually we understood that the power of art has to do with the intensity of feelings that it evokes. Some students also made their own videos providing useful information about his life and work. We learned a lot but most of all enjoyed the process of trying to explain what at first made no sense.

*Year 5 and Year 6*

What happens when two great artists become the source of inspiration for our A' Class students?



Antonio Lucio Vivaldi was an Italian Baroque musical composer, virtuoso violinist, teacher, and priest. Born in Venice, he is regarded as one of the greatest

Baroque composers. He composed many instrumental concertos for the violin and a variety of other instruments, as well as sacred choral works and more than forty operas. Vivaldi's *Four Seasons* are some of the most frequently performed and instantly recognizable classical works today. The four concertos - *Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter* - were first published in 1725 in a larger collection of concertos called *The Contest Between Harmony and Invention*.

Vincent van Gogh was a Dutch born impressionist and post-impressionist artist. In his life



time Van Gogh painted a lot of paintings. Among these were those depicting flowers. He loved nature and flowers offered him the opportunity to portray

nature at its best. He often used ordinary flowers that grew in the countryside near his home as subject matter for many of his flower oil paintings. Some of this floral art is considered among his most famous masterpieces.

During the Art Day our A' class students had the chance to become little "very important" artists. They listened to Vivaldi's *Four Seasons* - "Spring" and looked at some of the "Van Gogh's" paintings depicting flowers. Spring is the season of the year in which flowers bloom or grow.

Here's the result of the rich source of inspiration.

*By the pupils of A' Class*

## Famous Comic Characters

*"Art is the window to man's soul. Without it, he would never be able to see beyond his immediate world; nor could the world see the man within."*  
~ Claudia Lady Bird Johnson

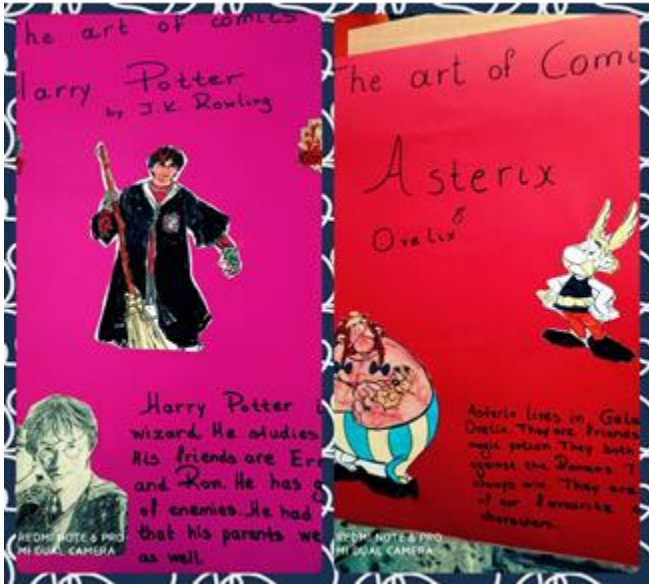
"The Arts" refer to the theory and physical expression of creativity found in human societies and culture typically in a visual form such as painting or sculpture, producing works to be appreciated primarily for their beauty or emotional power.

Broadly speaking we have 3 types of arts - Literary Arts (including drama, poetry, prose), Performing Arts (among them dance, music and theatre) and Visual Arts (including drawing, painting, filmmaking, architecture, ceramics, sculpting, and photography). Within each, there are sub-types. Some art forms combine a visual element with performance (e.g., cinematography) or artwork with the written word (e.g., comics).

Comics is a medium used to express ideas by images, often combined with text or other visual information. Comics frequently takes the form of juxtaposed sequences of panels of images. Often textual devices such as speech balloons, captions, and onomatopoeia indicate dialogue, narration, sound effects, or other information. Size and arrangement of panels contribute to narrative pacing. Cartooning and similar forms of illustration are the most common image-making means in comics; Common forms of comics include comic strips, editorial and gag cartoons, and comic books. Since the late 20th century, bound volumes such as graphic novels and comic albums have become increasingly common, while online webcomics have proliferated in the 21st century.



Some of the most favourite cartoon characters of B' Class were the "Harry Potter" and "Asterix and Obelix".



Harry Potter is great storytelling. The first Harry Potter book, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, was released on June 26, 1997. Since then, the series has sold over 500 million books world-wide and has been made into blockbuster movies.

The story of good vs. evil has been told in various forms since the beginning of time and Harry Potter narrates it with skill. Harry is a kid who is fighting to triumph over evil. It also contains humor. Rowling weaves humor throughout her stories. And kids love to laugh!

According to Rowling, Harry is strongly guided by his own conscience, and has a keen feeling of what is right and wrong. Having "very limited access to truly caring adults", Rowling said, Harry "is forced to make his own decisions from an early age on. He "does make mistakes", she conceded, but in the end, he does what his conscience tells him to do. Throughout the series, Harry Potter is described as a gifted wizard apprentice. He has a particular talent for flying, which manifests itself in *Harry Potter*

and *the Philosopher's Stone* the first time he tries it, and gets him a place on a Quidditch team one year before the normal minimum joining age. He captains it in his sixth year.

At the same time our students like *Asterix* and *Obelix*. Asterix is one of the smartest and most sensible members of the village, and so he is usually chosen for any dangerous, important or exotic mission. He is a diminutive but fearless and cunning warrior, ever eager for new adventures. He lives around 50 BC in a fictional village in northwest Armorica (a region of ancient Gaul mostly equivalent to modern Brittany). This village is celebrated as the only part of Gaul still not conquered by Julius Caesar and his Roman legions. The inhabitants of the village gain superhuman strength by drinking a magic potion prepared by the druid, *Getafix* (French: *Panoramix*). The village is surrounded by, on one side, the ocean, and on the other by four unlucky Roman garrisons, intended to keep a watchful eye and ensure that the Gauls do not get up to mischief.

Unlike most of the other villagers, he does not start or join brawls for the fun of it, although he does enjoy a good fight when there's a cause. He rarely resorts to weapons, preferring to rely on his wits, and when necessary, his (magic potion enhanced) fists - though he carries his shortsword with him at all times, he is shown to be an occasional swordsman at best. What he does for a living is never truly known, though he is often shown going on missions, quests, or hunting. In *Asterix and the Cauldron*, however, it is clearly stated that neither he nor Obelix have ever done anything of the sort to 'earn' money. Asterix is most often simply described as a warrior, which makes sense in light of the fact that most of the adventures he undertakes at some point require engaging an enemy.

Obelix is Asterix's best friend. He works as a menhir sculptor and deliveryman, and Obelix is noted for his fatness, the menhirs he carries around on his back and his superhuman strength. He fell into a cauldron of the Gauls' magic potion when he was a baby, causing him to be the only Gaul in Asterix's village who is in a permanent state of superhuman strength. Because of this already enormous strength, Obelix is not allowed to drink the magic potion ever again, a ban he regards as being tremendously unfair. Other characteristics are his simplemindedness, his love and care for his dog Dogmatix, his anger when someone refers to him as being "fat", his enthusiasm for hunting and eating wild boars, and beating up Romans. His catchphrase is: "Ilssontfouscesromains", which translates into "These Romans are crazy!", although he considers nearly every other nationality to be just as strange.

Art is the unceasing effort to compete with the beauty of flowers - and never succeeding.

- Marc Chagall-

*By the pupils of B' Class*

### MAKE A WISH - A "THANK YOU" NIGHT

"Make A Wish" fulfils wishes that have the power to transform the lives of children with



very severe diseases. One wish forms an integral part of the journey to the cure. Research proves that the children whose wishes have been

fulfilled, can regain the physical and emotional strength they need to face a very serious illness.

The night was really emotional and in the back of our heads lingered the thought of how lucky and grateful we should feel that our children are healthy and enjoy a carefree childhood.

Here is a small excerpt of the speech that the president of the organisation gave, which remained in our minds along with all the beautiful images of this special night.

"Panagiotis is six years old, the last year he has been in and out of the hospital for his treatments. He requested from us a huge, real tower for his house's garden. A tower which should definitely contain a prison as well! Panagiotis' mom, a young, melancholic-eyed woman, always stands by his side. She looks at me: "We are left alone in all of this, Panagiotis and I, the others couldn't take it". I ask Panagiotis: "The tower is a wonderful idea, but what's the prison for?". "To imprison my mom", he answers!!! Mom looks at me and tells me: "I guess Panagiotis is a little mad at me". The child looks at me in the eye and whispers: "I want to imprison my mom so that she doesn't leave as well".

The more collective the "thank you" is, the more valuable it gets.

A huge THANK YOU to all of our school's students who bought 892 "Make A Wish" stars with which the sum of 1784€ was rendered to the organisation.

A special mention to the students of class Δ2 and their teacher Mr. George Christou who managed to collect the most "Make A Wish" stars of the entire school. For this reason, the honorary prize we received in the event will be awarded to their class.

A moving event was hosted yesterday afternoon by the organisation "Make A Wish". The "Thank you Night".

Alexander Papadellis ST1

## THE MAGIC WORLD OF THE "PLAGGONA"



Beautiful, with elegant hairstyles, colourful and with magical qualities, the «plaggona» - an ancient doll toy- was one of the girls' "favourite toys in Ancient Greece". Findings of early «plaggonas» the oldest toy in the world have been dated from the 7th century B.C.

It seems that this toy evolved from a religious figurine. A defining role for the evolution of the doll from the religious figurines was played by



the construction of the «Nevrospasto»: clay dolls with movable limbs. Their arms and legs were moving and joined with a thread with the main body («nevro» - nerve).

*Moreover, the use of a mold helped in its mass production, so that no girl would be left without her beloved doll!*



It was a doll, usually made of clay, with a feminine form and intricate hairstyle. The dolls' design and construction was done in the

pottery workshops by specialized potters named koroplathos (κοροπλάθος -the modeler of small figures). Either they were entirely hand sculpted or the koroplathos created a basic shape on the wheel and the details like arms, legs etc were added.

Sometimes the doll's dressed clothes were painted on the doll, other times the girls would actually use doll clothes made from fabric to dress them.

The "plaggona" played a major role in the development of young girls in ancient Greek society. In addition to the joy offered by the toy, the «plaggona» also had an educational nature as it was an introduction of the girls' role and duties as a woman in ancient Greek society. The «plaggona» dolls became offerings to the goddess Artemis on the eve of the girl's marriage.

Small doll items such as coffee tables, cots, vases, etc. completed the magic world of young girls.



This figurine was the source of inspiration for the mascots of the Athens 2004 Olympic Games,

Phevos and Athena.

The «plaggona» was one of the most common toys among children. Archaeological excavations have given us a large number of doll findings. Therefore



today, we have the opportunity to see «plaggonas» in the collections of many museums, both in Greece and abroad.

The plaggonas were the source of inspiration for our students during one of the pottery workshops of our school in March. A number of students had the opportunity to create their own "plaggonas". The little potters / ceramists used their imagination and creativity and here's the excellent result. They managed to mould clay into the shape of a doll. After the clay was dried, they removed the shaped doll. Then, they combined very nice colours and they transformed clay into something very vivid and nice. This is the impressive collection of their «plaggonas».

*By the Pottery Workshop*

## PHILOSOPHY DAY IN OUR SCHOOL

The World Philosophy Day is celebrated every third Thursday of November. It was first celebrated on 21 November 2002. By celebrating World Philosophy Day each year, we talk about the importance of philosophy for the development of human thought, for every person in the world.

Philosophy helps people to understand themselves and the world. At our school this year we celebrated the World Philosophy Day by talking about Greek Philosophers like Socrates, Plato and others.

In our philosophical day at school, we did not have a lesson just to learn the English language but a lesson that will be useful for the rest of our lives. We saw videos, based on ancient

philosophers and read their proverbs that give us important advice.

We talked about Socrates and his student, Plato. You might think that it was boring but you have to know that analyzing and understanding the hidden meanings of those sayings is very important and interesting.

Also this is a way that you can understand some things about the life of people and the way that they were thinking or acting the period before and after Christ. This lesson can also be called: an outlook of the world through the years.

The Philosophy Day will be unforgettable to us. We learned so much information about wisdom. It enriched our knowledge about philosophy with the beautiful proverbs and with the biographies of some famous philosophers.



The basic things that we learned at Miss Evelina's class about Socrates and Plato were amazing.

Now, our school's students are thankful for that day because all this information is useful and they will help us in the future, too.

Fenia Raftopoulou, Chrysoula Sarantopoulou, Ralou Psalti

*Students of 6<sup>th</sup> grade*



### Easter

Circle the easter words

B E  
 G U T L  
 D X N U E O  
 H V C N V J K L  
 U I R Y O Y X S I  
 R U Z L S K L J H P A B  
 U S W U L A I W O Y C F B M  
 H T B O W A K S L Y C A N D L E  
 C R O S S C G P I E I D K E S L R W  
 E A S T E R B E D B W A I T W R Q V L S  
 N Q H H B Q Z A F N G Y A D N U S O R O  
 X R A Z B Y N F G A L C E S C K A I  
 H S I H D S J J O A U R L U P F  
 Q X S J M Y C O G I H E J T  
 X Q E I O T G U G A Q S  
 Z S H K G W F K W I  
 C H E H R W X R  
 U D Z N P H  
 P X E C  
 S P

BUNNY  
 BASKET  
 CHRIST  
 VILLAGE

CANDLE  
 EASTER  
 CROSS  
 SUNDAY

EGG  
 CHOCOLATE  
 CHURCH  
 HOLIDAY



## OSTERN IN DEUTSCHLAND

Ostern feiern wir die Auferstehung Jesus Christus. Es ist das älteste christliche Fest und soll den Tod nicht als Ende, sondern als Neubeginn eines Lebens verstehen.



Das Osterfest orientiert sich an dem jüdischen Passahfest und den

Mondphasen. Deshalb wird das Fest nicht an einem bestimmten Datum gefeiert, sondern findet immer zwischen dem 22. März und dem 25. April statt.

## KARWOCHE

Die Passionswoche oder auch Karwoche beginnt mit dem Palmsonntag, dem letzten Sonntag vor Ostern. An diesem Tag wollte Jesus in Jerusalem seine Freunde zum jüdischen Passahfest besuchen. Die Menschen streuten ihm zu Ehren Palmzweige auf den Boden. Auch heute noch werden viele Wohnungen und Häuser mit solchen Palmkätzchenzweigen geschmückt.

## GRÜNDONNERSTAG

Am Gründonnerstag feiert man im Christentum das letzte Abendmahl, welches Jesus mit seinen zwölf Jüngern verbracht hat. Bestimmt habt ihr schon einmal das berühmte Bild von Leonardo da Vinci gesehen, welches diese Szene darstellt.

## KARFREITAG

Der Karfreitag ist der höchste evangelische Feiertag. Der Name setzt sich aus dem altdeutschen Wort „chara“, welches Trauer bedeutet und unserem Wochentag „Freitag“ zusammen. An diesem Tag gedenken die Christen dem Tod Jesus Christus. Unter anderem wird die Trauer durch strenges Fasten ausgedrückt. Es ist ein Tag der Besinnlichkeit, Stille und wird auch „Stiller“ oder „Hoher Freitag“ genannt. In der Kirche gibt es bis zum Ostertag kein Orgelspiel. In Deutschland sind öffentliche Feste und z.B. Sportveranstaltungen an diesem Tag verboten.

## OSTERSAMSTAG/OSTERNACHT

Der Karsamstag ist der letzte Tag der 40-tägigen Fastenzeit. In der Osternacht vor Ostersonntag wird traditionell das Osterfeuer entzündet. In den Kirchen finden Gottesdienste statt, bei denen die Osterkerze entzündet wird. Das Licht gilt als Symbol für Jesus Christus.

## OSTERSONNTAG

Am Ostersonntag feiern die Christen die Auferstehung Jesus Christus. Der Ostersonntag ist der erste Sonntag nach dem ersten Vollmond nach Frühlingsanfang. Die Kinder freuen sich an diesem Tag besonders darauf, die Ostereier zu suchen.

Die Osterzeit endet nach 50 Tagen an Pfingsten.

*BY PANAGIOTIS TATSIS STI,*

## OSTERN IN DEUTSCHLAND

Wann wird Ostern gefeiert?

Das Fest findet jedes Jahr im März oder April statt. Da das Fest immer am Sonntag nach dem ersten Frühlingsvollmond stattfindet, ist Ostern jedes Jahr

an einem anderen Wochenende. Das Osterfest beginnt für viele bereits am



Grundonnerstag

der Tag des letzten Abendmahls. An diesem Tag wurde früher viel grünes Gemüse gegessen mit dem die Heilwirkung für das ganze Jahr aufgenommen wurde.

Darauf folgen Karfreitag (Tag des Kreuztodes Jesu Christi). Dieser ist einer der höchsten Feiertage im Christentum. An diesem Tag wird im Christentum kein Fleisch verzehrt. Es folgt der Karsamstag, und schließlich der Ostersonntag (Auferstehung Jesu Christi). Der Ostersonntag ist der höchste Feiertag im Kirchenjahr.

Der Osterbrauch in Deutschland

Zu Ostern werden die Wohnzimmer und Gärten mit vielen bunten Sachen, vorzugsweise bemalten Eiern, Osterhasen und Zweigen, geschmückt. Dies ist ein Brauch der als vor-christliches Fruchtbarkeitssymbol galt. Die Eier werden oft selbst dekoriert. Dafür werden Hühnereier ausgeblasen oder gekocht. Gefärbt werden sie z.B. mit Lebensmittelfarben oder man bemalt sie mit zähflüssige Farben.

Zum Osterfest gibt es viel Schokolade und Süßigkeiten, auf die man während der Fastenzeit verzichtet hat. Da die Deutschen das Fasten nicht mehr so ernst nehmen, verzichten nur wenige auf etwas. Meistens ist es Schokolade, Zigaretten oder Alkohol. Ein traditionelles Gebäck an Ostern ist der Osterzopf. Das ist ein großer Kuchen aus Hefeteig, der für die ganze Familie und Freunde reicht.

Das Osterfest in Deutschland

Eine weitere Tradition ist das „Ostereier-Verstecken“ was vor allem den Kinder großen Spaß bereitet. Die Ostereier oder Osternester werden, natürlich vom Osterhasen, in der ganzen Wohnung oder im Garten versteckt und müssen von den Kleinen gefunden werden. Oftmals warten kleine Überraschungen auf die Kinder. In vielen Kulturen gelten Eier als Symbol für das Leben. Der Hase galt bereits im alt germanischen als Symbol der Fruchtbarkeit.

*Von Sandra Andreou*

## PÂQUES EN FRANCE



Jésus-Christ, aux événements de la Passion

En France, le vendredi saint, dans toutes les églises, les paroles des prêtres sont dédiées à

et de la Résurrection. Le message est que les gens doivent vivre unis et harmonieux, en oubliant leurs inimitiés, même pendant les jours de Pâques. Dans n'importe quelle fonction, ils demandent même l'amour entre hommes et femmes.

Le dimanche de Pâques est pour les catholiques le grand jour ou le jour de la résurrection. C'est la grande fête de la renaissance de la vie. Ce jour symbolise la victoire sur la mort. Même la nature est renouvelée et toute la création renâit.

Le lundi de Pâques, les enfants font les nids sans paille avec leurs parents tôt le matin et les placent dans les jardins ou même dans les coins de leur maison afin que le lapin de Pâques puisse apporter ses œufs colorés. Le lendemain, les enfants se lèveront de nouveau tôt le matin pour ramasser les œufs, les mettre dans le panier de la table et les manger.



Etrange coutume de Pâques. Plus de 4 500 œufs sont utilisés pour faire une énorme omelette dans les rues de Haux en France. Le repas doit nourrir plus de 1 000 personnes et se prépare sur la place centrale à l'heure du déjeuner.

*Danae Armpilia - Stella Skouroliakou (ST'3)*

## UN PETIT VOYAGE EN FRANCE

La France depuis 1875 est un État transcontinental souverain, dont le territoire métropolitain est situé en Europe de l'Ouest. Ce dernier a des frontières terrestres avec la Belgique, le Luxembourg,

l'Allemagne, la Suisse, l'Italie, l'Espagne et les principautés d'Andorre et de Monaco, et dispose d'importantes façades maritimes dans l'Atlantique, la Manche, la mer du Nord et la Méditerranée.

- Notre-Dame



La cathédrale Notre-Dame de Paris est la cathédrale de l'archidiocèse de Paris, en France. Elle est située dans l'est de l'île de la Cité, dans le 4<sup>e</sup> arrondissement de Paris. Sa façade occidentale domine le parvis Notre-Dame - place Jean-Paul-II.!

- Versailles



Ville nouvelle créée par la volonté du roi [Louis XIV](#), elle fut le siège du pouvoir politique français pendant un siècle, de [1682](#) à [1789](#), et devint le berceau de la [Révolution française](#).

Versailles est aussi historiquement connue pour avoir été le lieu de signature de deux traités : le [Traité de Paris \(1783\)](#), qui termina la Guerre d'indépendance américaine, le [traité de Versailles](#) signé à l'issue de la [Première Guerre mondiale](#).

*Zeta Karagouni - Eleonora Stamopoulou (ST'3)*

## POURQUOI VISITER PARIS

- Admirer les musées et visiter le musée du Louvre et la tour Eiffel.
- Faire des promenades aux Champs Élysées et à Montmartre.
- Prendre le bateau mouche et faire le tour de Paris en bateau.



- Visiter le château de Versailles.
- Fait une excursion à Disneyland et au parc d' Astérix.
- Se promener jour et nuit à cette Ville de Lumière!

*Marthan Christofilopoulou (ST'3)*

## MA JOURNÉE!

Salut!

Je m'appelle Cristian Chapidis et j'ai 10 ans. Le 12 avril, c'est mon anniversaire! Comme cadeau, je veux une console!

Aujourd'hui, je suis très fatigué!

Tous les jours, je me réveille à sept heures, je me lave et je me brosse les dents. Je prends mon petit déjeuner, je m'habille et je me dépêche parce que je prends le bus scolaire à sept heures et demie.

À l'école, je joue au foot ou au basket avec mes copains. Mon meilleur copain c'est Anastasis. Il est grand et mince. Il est gentil et intelligent!

Je déjeune à trois heures. Je fais mes devoirs et je me couche à neuf heures et quart.

Moi, je préfère le weekend parce que je me couche à minuit!

*Christos Chapidis (E'3)*

## LE PROGRAMME QUOTIDIEN

Le matin je me réveille à sept heures et demie. Je prends mon petit-déjeuner. Je m'habille et je vais à l'école. Après l'école je fais mes devoirs et après je déjeune avec ma famille. L'après-midi je joue avec mon frère. Le soir je dine avec mes parents et je regarde la télé. À neuf heures et demie je me couche.



*Melina Karakyriakou (E'3)*



Happy Easter  
Happy Easter