

Greek culture and monuments

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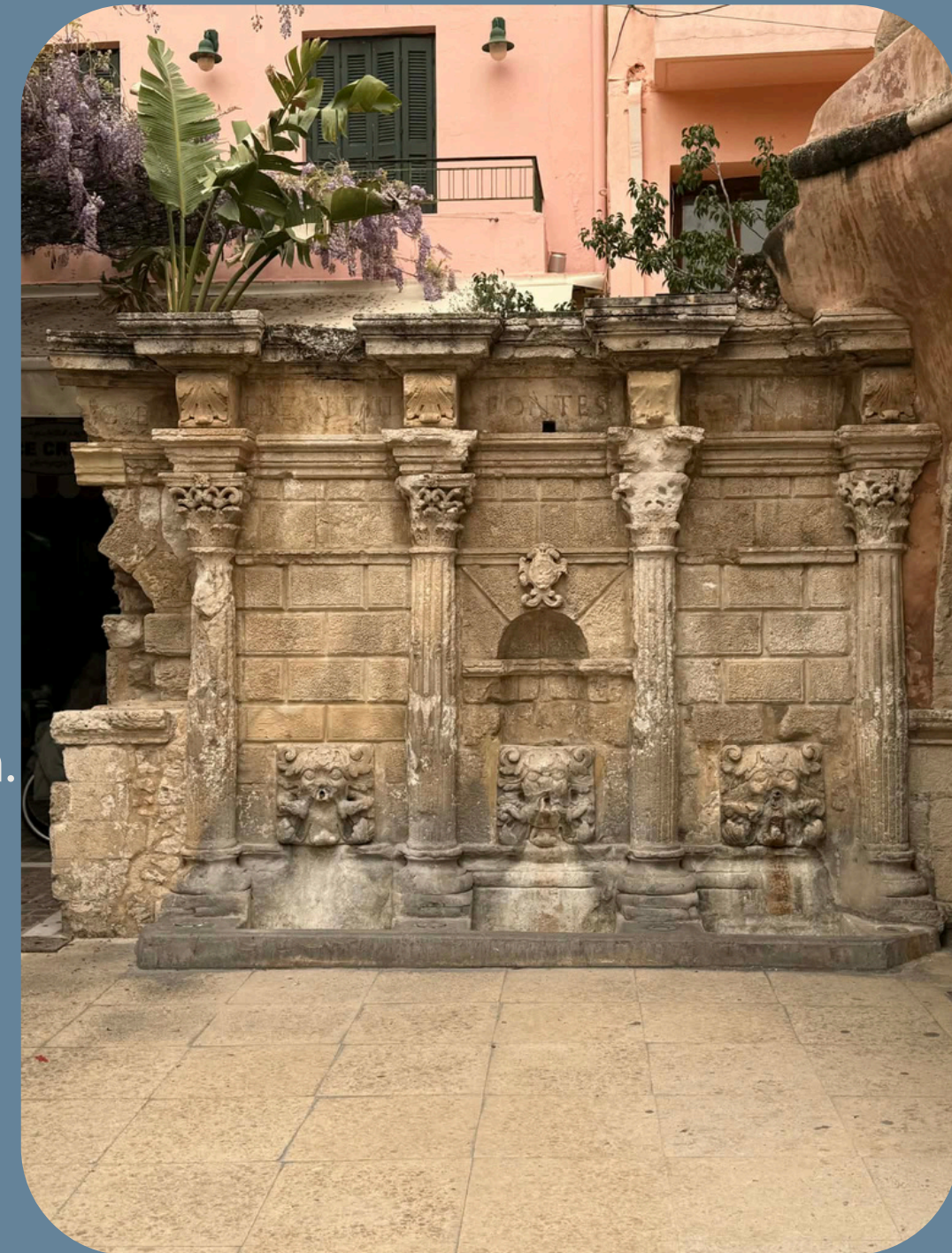
Fortezza of Rethymno

- The Fortezza is a large Venetian fortress built in the 16th century.
- It was constructed to protect the city from pirate attacks and the Ottoman Empire.
- The fortress stands on a hill and offers beautiful views of the sea and the city.
- Inside, you can find ruins of houses, a mosque, and a church.
- Cultural Note:
- The Fortezza shows the strong influence of Venetian rule in Crete and is a symbol of the island's strategic importance in Mediterranean history.

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Rimondi Fountain

- The Rimondi Fountain was built in 1626 during Venetian rule.
- It provided fresh drinking water to the citizens of Rethymno.
- The fountain has three lion heads from which water flows.
- It is located in the old town and is a popular tourist attraction.
- Cultural Note:
 - The lion heads represent Venice, as the lion was the symbol of Republic of Venice, showing the cultural connection between Crete and Venice.



Rethymno Lighthouse

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- The lighthouse is located in the old Venetian harbor.
- It was built in the 17th century and later rebuilt by the Egyptians in the 19th century.
- It helped guide ships safely into the harbor.
- Today, it is one of the most recognizable landmarks of Rethymno.
- Cultural Note:
- The lighthouse reflects the maritime history of Crete and the importance of trade and sea travel in the region.



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Venetian Loggia

- Venetian Loggia is a historic building in Heraklion.
- Built in the early 17th century during Venetian rule in Crete.
- Used as a meeting place for Venetian nobles.
- Designed in Renaissance style (arches and columns).
- Today part of the city hall and a popular tourist attraction.



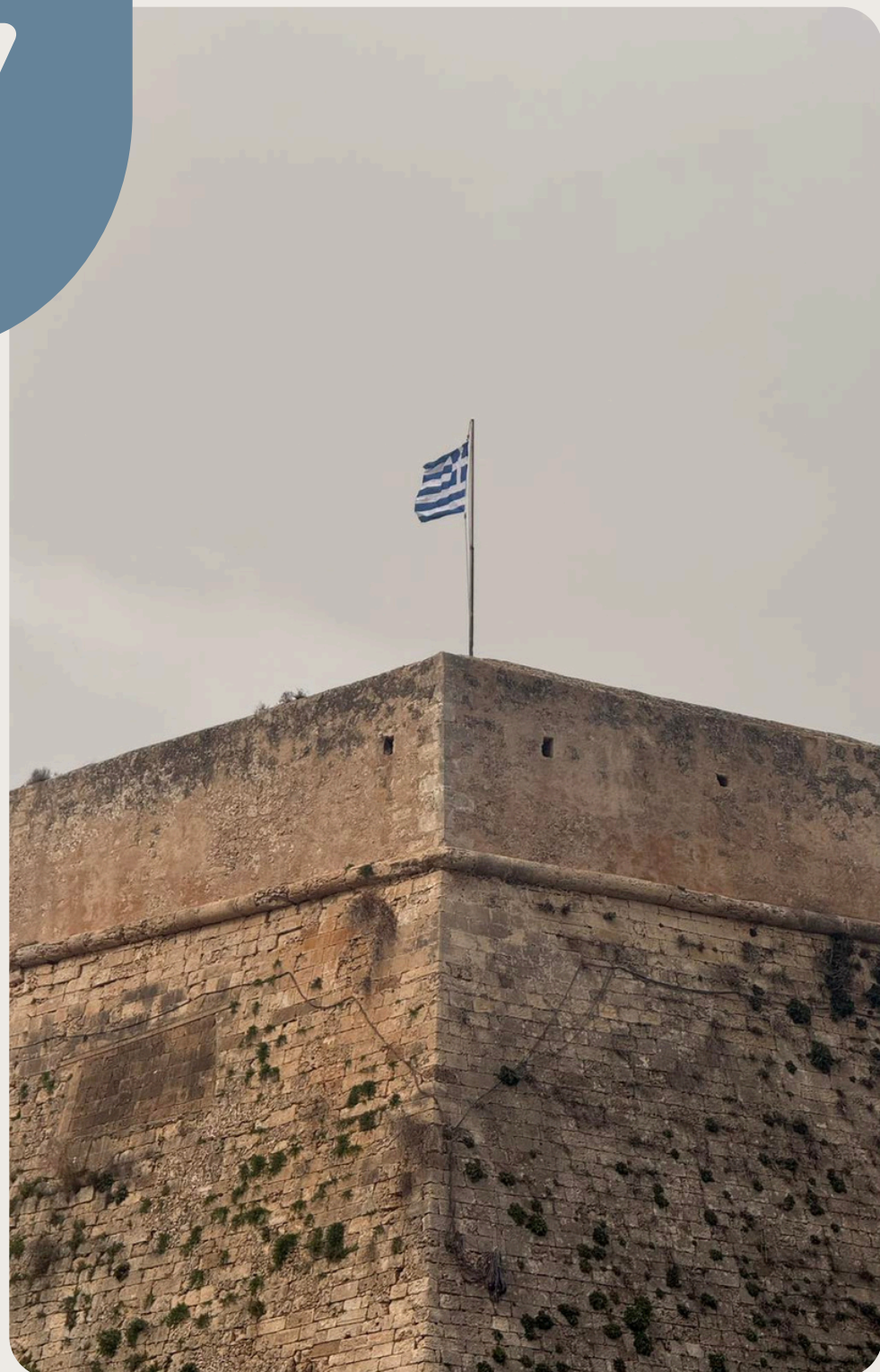
Heraklion Fortress

- Heraklion Fortress (also called Koules) is a famous seaside fortress in Heraklion.
- It was built by the Republic of Venice in the 16th century to protect the harbor.
- The fortress stands at the entrance of the old port and guarded the city from sea attacks.
- It has thick stone walls, cannons, and two levels with many rooms.
- During Ottoman-Venetian War (1645–1669), it played an important defensive role.
- Later it was used by the Ottoman Empire as a prison.
- Today it is a popular tourist attraction with great views of the sea and city.



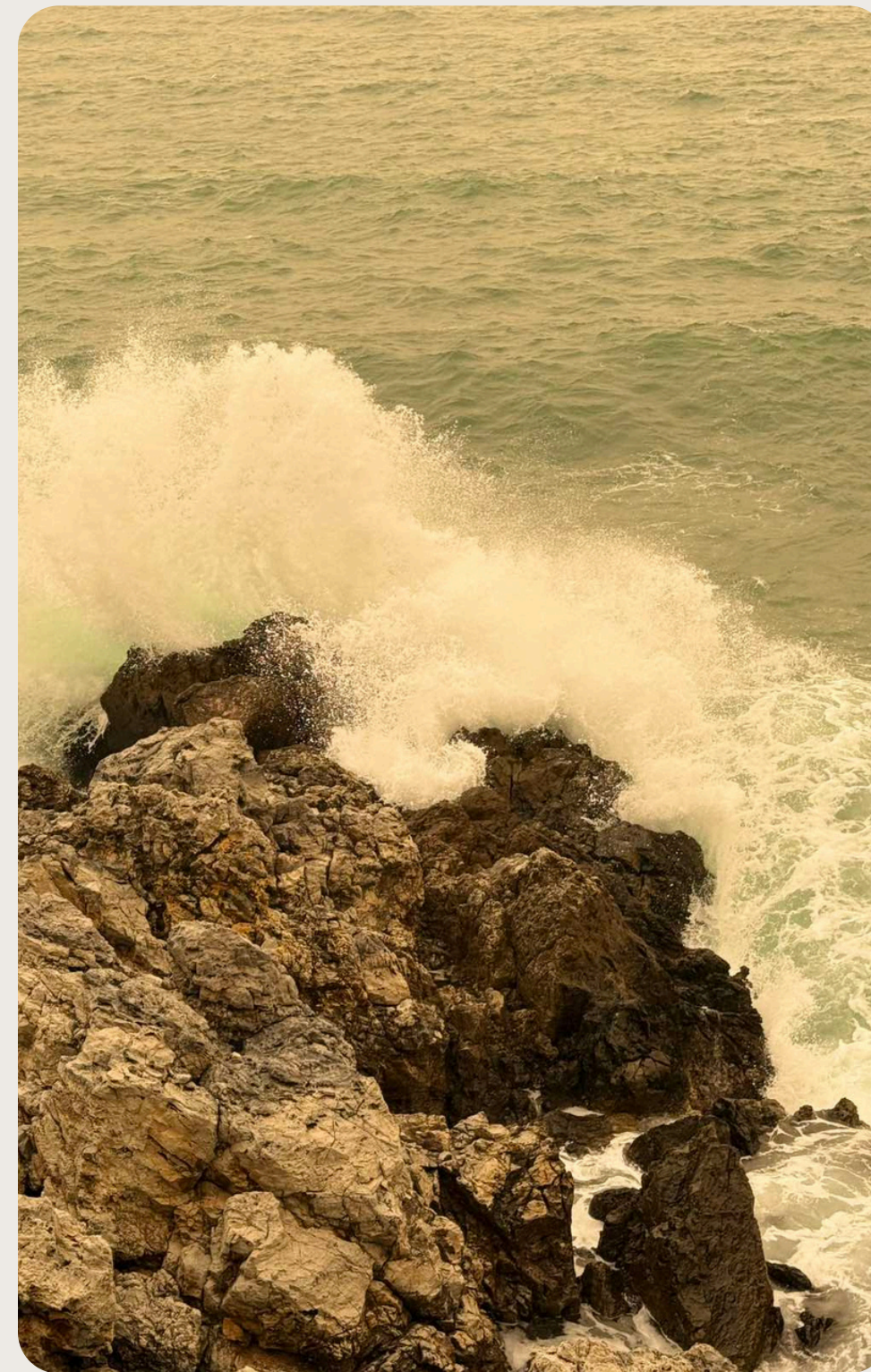
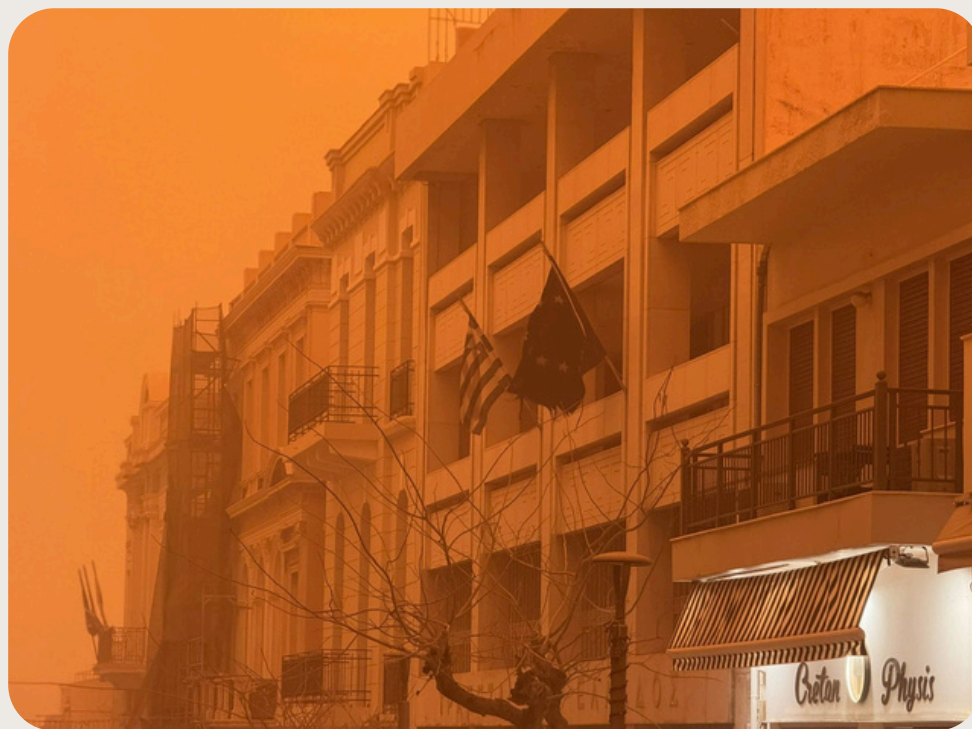
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DOCUMENTATION



08

DOCUMENTATION





CONCLUSION

09

This Erasmus+ experience in Greece has strongly improved our connection with the European Union. Through cultural exchange, group activities, and meeting people from different countries, we better understood EU values like unity, diversity, and cooperation. The program showed us how Erasmus+ connects nations, helps people understand each other, and creates friendships across borders. We are going home with new ideas, good memories, and a stronger motivation to be an active European citizen.





THANK YOU!

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