



# Dofinansowane przez Unię Europejską

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# Greek culture

Crete, Heraklion

# The city centre, Heraklion

The architecture in the city centre was quite chaotic, which made it very interesting to look at. There were many stores to visit. Not only popular brands, but also various souvenir shops.

The buildings were in neat white, beige and pastel yellow colors. This brought the city a modern look.

It is also very common to see cats wandering the streets! Do you think they meow in Greek?



# Venetian influence in Greece's defensive architecture

**The Venetian period in Greek history lasted from the beginning of the 13th century to the mid-17th century (in Crete from 1669).**





## Morosini Fountain

The Morosini Fountain has four statues of lions. It was built in 1628. The square is named after them – the lion square. The lions are facing the four directions of the world – North, East, South and West.



# Venetian fortress Koules

**The Koules (Greek: Κούλες) or Castello a Mare ("Fort on the Sea" in Italian) is a fortress located at the entrance of the old port of Heraklion, Crete, Greece. It was built by the Republic of Venice in the early 16th century, and is still in good condition today**



# Palace of Knossos

Knossos is an archaeological site in Crete that was occupied from the Neolithic through the ninth century AD.

The site was a major centre of the Minoan civilization and is known for its association with the Greek myth of Theseus and the minotaur. During the early Iron Age it was one of the most prosperous Aegean civilizations, and it eventually became a Roman colony during the Classical period.

It is located on the outskirts of Heraklion, and remains a popular tourist destination. Knossos is considered by many to be the oldest city in Europe and one of the earliest Neolithic settlements in Crete.



# Palace of Knossos - Frescoes



This fresco most likely depicts the olympics, where acrobats are doing tricks around the bull. It was common in Crete.



There are many characteristic traits of Frescoes in the Knossos Palace:

- Men have with red skin (because mostly them worked outdoors)
  - Women have white skin
  - Various jewelry on a character means they have a high social status
  - Most characters have long, curly black hair and skirts.
  - The characters were drawn from the side view, what is an inspiration from the Egypt.
- Many scenes depict bulls – a symbolic animal for Cretans



# The Natural Museum, Heraklion

The natural Museum of Crete is located in Heraklion. It is rich in **realistic** models of animals we can see nowadays as well as those of the past.

The museum also allows you to immerse yourself in various environments and see scenes containing **animals interacting with each other**.





# Oceanarium

Cretaquarium is a public aquarium located near the town of Gournes on the Greek island of Crete, 15 km east of the city of Heraklion.

The aquarium houses 2,500 marine animals from 250 different species. The facility covers an area of 1,600 m<sup>2</sup>, and the volume of the water tanks is 1,700,000 liters.

The facility is located in buildings converted from a former U.S. military base.





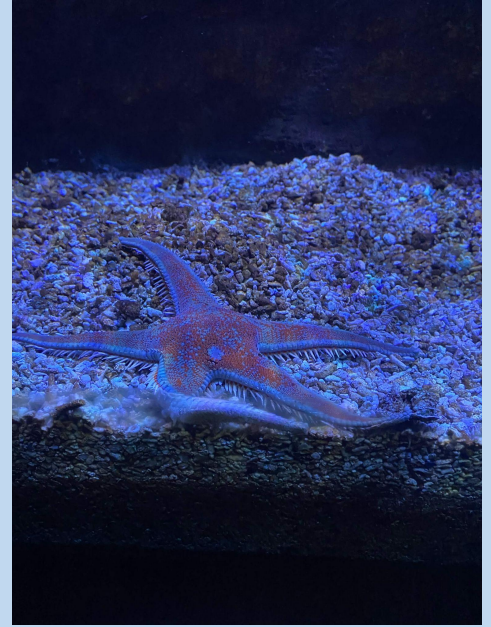
## What I liked the most



Red Lionfish



Sharks



Starfish



# Fortezza of Rethymno



The Fortezza (Greek: Φορτέτζα, romanized: *Fortétza*; from Italian for 'fortress') is the citadel of the city of Rethymno in Crete, Greece. It was built by the Venetians in the 16th century, and was captured by the Ottomans in 1646.

# Thank you for your attention!

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