

Načrt predstavitve Grčije

Material: venci iz oljčnih vejic, baklava, plakat, CD

1. **Himna (Hymn of freedom-45sek)**
2. **Pozdrav v Grščini: Kalo'mesime'ri (kalo mesimej)**
3. **G-gamma**(the third letter of the Greek alphabet)-Matevž,
R-romantic-Jasmina,
E-exotic-Nuša,
E-extremism-Urška,
C-champion-Matevž,
E-extravagant-Jasmina

4. Jasmina

The capitals of Greece are Athens. The city was named after Athena, the goddess of wisdom and war. Greeks built this city under the Acropolis which was a temple dedicated to all Greek gods. The kind of gods was Zeus and their home was on the highest mountain in Greece called Olympus. There are many Greek scientists who are well known all over the world. Those are: mathematician Pythagoras, philosophers Socrates, Aristotle and Plato. Very important was also Doctor Hippocrates who is well known for Hippocratic Oath. The first Olympic Games took place in Greece.

5. Matevž

(Prve zabeležene OI so se začele l. 774 pnš. v Olimpiji. Igre so trajale 5 dni in so bile krajevnega značaja. Edina disciplina je bil tek na stadionu. Pozneje so igre počasi prerasle v vsegrški dogodek. Svoj največji razcvet so doživele v šestem in petem stoletju pred našim štetjem. Olimpijada je bila verskega pomena, pri čemer so se atletska tekmovanja prepletala z žrtvovanji in obredi v čast Zeusa in število športnih disciplin je počasi naraščalo. Zmagovalci so bili okronani z oljčnimi venci ter deležni velikih časti, slavili so jih v pesmih in kipih. Olimpijade so tako služile kot eden od načinov štetja časa. Z rimsko nadvlado nad Grčijo so igre sčasoma izgubile svoj pomen. Ko je krščanstvo postalo uradna vera v rimskem cesarstvu, jih je leta 393 rimski cesar Teodozij prepovedal. Prve moderne OI so se začele l. 1896 v Atenah. (prvi trije pa so za nagrado dobili medaljo). L. 1920 je prvič zaplapolala olimpijska zastava z znamenitimi petimi krogi, kateri predstavljajo celine. Zaradi vse večje popularnosti OI so l. 1924 uvedli ZOI, ki se začnejo 2 leti za POI. L. 1960 so na OI v Rimu uvedli prve paraolimpijske igre. Do l. 1984 so na OI lahko nastopali le amaterji, od tega leta naprej pa tudi profesionalci.) (Število turistov se je povečalo tudi zaradi olimpijskih iger leta 2004 in zimskega športa.)

(Za Grčijo smo se odločili, ker nas je zanimalo zakaj privabi toliko turistov in predvsem maturantov) We decided to present Greece, because we wanted to find out, why so many tourists and especially students decided to visit it.

First Olympic Games took place in 774 BC. Games lasted five days and had local character and had just one discipline-running. Later games became all Grecian event. Olympic Games had religious meaning because between the competition people gave sacrifice to Zeus, the number of sport disciplines increased in time. The winners were crowned with olive branch and were honoured. With Roman hegemony over Greece Olympic Games lost the meaning in the course of time. When the Christendom became official religion in the Roman Empire, than Roman emperor forbade. First modern Olympic Games started in 1896 in Athens. In 1920 a flag with five circles became a symbol of Olympic Games. Those rings represent five continents of the world. First winter Olympic Games started in 1924 and in 1960 were introduced first Paralympics Games. Until 1984 only amateurs competed and since that year only professionals can compete.

The number of tourist has risen, because of the Olympic Games in 2004 and winter sports.

6. Nuša

(Turizem Grčije je ena najpomembnejših panog gospodarstva. Najbolj obiskane so grške naravne lepote-gore, obale in peščene plaže od mest so najbolj obiskane Atene in otoki Krf, Kreta in Rodos. Grčija ima tudi bogato kulturno dediščino. Turisti pa prihajajo tudi zaradi gostoljubja prebivalstva, odlične kuhinje in živahnega nočnega življenja.

Pravi grški večer lahko doživiš v tipični taverni, kjer lahko ob poslušanju »bozoukija« okusiš raznolikost grških dobrot in hkrati zaplešeš njihov tradicionalni ples »sirtaki«.

Grške jedi so večinoma turškega izvora.

Kot aperitiv ti postrežejo z »uozo« z okusom janeža.

Obrok je navadno sestavljen iz predjedi in glavne jedi s prilogami.

Predjed »mezese« je hladna ali topla. Navadno je solata ali mladi ovčji sir »feta«.

Glavna predjed je »giros« ali »souvlaki, poleg pa priloga »zatziki«. Meso je navadno od lame ali ovce. Priljubljena jed je tudi »musaka«. Za Grke je pomemben tudi ribolov, zato je njihova največja specialiteta jegulja pečena na oglju.

Kot sladico postrežejo »baklavo« (sladica iz medu in lešnikov v testu), zelo sladko kavo, sadje ali jogurt. (Pripravili smo »baklavo, ki je grška tradicionalna sladica.)

K »baklavo« postrežejo zraven tudi vino. Bog vina je Dioniz.)

Tourism presents one of the most important branches of economy in Greece. The most visited are natural beauties-mountains, coasts and beaches. The most visited cities are Athens and islands Corfu (Krf), Crete (Kreta) and Rhodes (Rodos). Greek have rich cultural heritage. Tourists come to Greece because of people's hospitality, delicious food and frisky night life. Real Greek night starts in typical restaurant where while listening to the »bozouki« you taste variety of Greek specialities and their traditional dance called »sirtaki«.

Greek dishes have Turkish origin.

Aperitif is usually »uozo« which tastes of anise.

Typical meal consists of appetizer and main course with the variety of side dishes.

Before the main course you are served with cold or hot appetizers. That is usually a salad or sheep cheese called »feta«.

As the main course they serve »girosor« or »souvlaki« with »tatziki«. They usually eat mutton or llama. Very popular dish is also »musaka«. Fishing is very important to the Greek so backed eel is their speciality.

For a dessert they serve »baklava« (made from honey and nuts in paste), very sweet black coffee, fruit or yoghurt.

We have made a »baklava« for you to try. (Please help yourselves.)

They serve wine to »baklava«. In Greek mythology the god of wine is Donitz.

7. Urška

(Mesto Mikene, nekoč znane kot najpomembnejše grško kraljestvo. Zaslovele so z Homerjevima epoma Odiseja in Ilijada, zaradi katerih so nastali ogleda vredni kiklopovi zidovi in levja vrata. V Mikenah se je razvila grška alphabet, iz te abecede pa so se kasneje razvile svetovne pisave, ki jih uporabljamo še danes. Kot ste že slišali so bili v Grčiji bogovi zelo pomembni, zato so bogu Dionizu postavili Epidavros, zelo akustičen teater polkrožne oblike s 14000 sedeži. Uporabljajo ga še danes, kar lahko vidimo tudi v videospotu Alicie Keys Karma. Ker je glasba zelo pomembna za najstnike in ima nekaj vpliv nanje smo se odločili, da vam grško glasbo malo približamo. Njihova glasba je zelo ritmizirana in melodična, pohvalijo se lahko tudi s tem, da so leta 2003 zmagali na evroviziji s pesmijo my number one avtorice p. Pri njihovi glasbi je nepogrešljiv ples. Tako je za grčijo značilen sirtaki. Mi smo se ga naučili in če želite vam ga lahko predstavimo(pokažemo).)

City Mikene, were once known as the most important kingdom of Greece. It has become well known, because of Homer's epics Odyssey and Iliad. The most seeing at Mikene are Cyclopes' walls and Lion's gates.

Inhabitants developed Greek alphabet which has been used since then and also had great impact on modern writings. As you had an opportunity to hear the gods were very important in Greek history, so constructed in the honour of Donitz s Epidaurus shaped as semi circle with 14.000 seats. There Alice Keys made her video spot on music called Karma. (predvajaš skladbo)

Their music is very rhythmic and melodic. Well known is song My number one which won the European song contest a few years ago. (predvajaš skladbo)

The traditional Greek dance is 'sirtaki' and we are going to show you some steps.

Tourism presents one of the most **important branches of economy** in Greece. The most visited are **natural beauties**-mountains, coasts and beaches. The most **visited cities are Athens and islands Corfu (Krf), Crete (Kreta) and Rhodes (Rodos)**. Greek have rich cultural heritage. Tourists come to Greece because of **people's hospitality, delicious food and frisky night life**.

Real Greek **night starts** in typical restaurant where while listening to the »**bozouki**«, you taste variety of Greek **specialities** and (try) their traditional dance called »**sirtaki**«.

Most of Greek dishes have **Turkish origin**.

Aperitif is usually »**uozo**« which tastes of anise.

Typical meal consists of **appetizer** and **main course** with the variety of **side dishes**.

Before the main course you are served with **cold or hot appetizers**. That is usually a salad or sheep cheese called »**feta**«.

As the **main course** they serve »**giros**« or »**souvlaki**« with »**tatziki**«. Very popular dish is also »**musaka**«. They usually eat **mutton or llama**. Fishing is very important to the Greek so **backed eel** is their speciality.

For a **dessert** they serve »**baklava**« (made from honey and nuts in paste), **very sweet black coffee, fruit or yoghurt**.

We have made a »**baklava**« for you, so you could try **one** of the **Greek's specialities**. (Please help yourselves.)

They serve **wine** to »**baklava**«. In Greek **mythology**, the **god of wine** is **Donitz**.