

ANTIKYRA JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL MAGAZINE

September-December 2022

3rd Grade Students (Γ2)

The Road Not Taken

by Robert Frost

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveller, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same,

And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—
I took the one less travelled by,
And that has made all the difference.

SPORTS

Sports in ancient GREECE by Thanasis Marantos

The ancient Olympic Games (Ὀλυμπιακοὶ ἀγῶνες; Latin: Olympia, neuter plural: "the Olympics") were a series of athletic competitions among representatives of city-states and were one of the Panhellenic Games of Ancient Greece. They were held in honor of Zeus, and the Greeks gave them a mythological origin. The originating Olympic Games are traditionally dated to 776 BC. The games were held every four years, or Olympiad, which became a unit of time in historical chronologies. They continued to be celebrated when Greece came under Roman rule, 2nd century BC. Their last recorded celebration was in AD 393, under the emperor Theodosius I, but archeological evidence indicates that some games were still held after this date. The games likely came to an end under Theodosius II, possibly in connection with a fire that burned down the temple of the Olympian Zeus during his reign.



During the celebration of the games, the ekecheiria (an Olympic truce) was announced so that athletes and religious pilgrims could travel from their cities to the games in safety. The prizes for the victors were olive leaf wreaths or crowns. The games became a political tool used by city-states to assert dominance over their rivals. Politicians would announce political alliances at the games, and in times of war, priests would offer sacrifices to the gods for victory. The games were also used to help spread Hellenistic culture throughout the Mediterranean. The Olympics also featured religious celebrations. The statue of Zeus at Olympia was counted as one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. Sculptors and poets would congregate each Olympiad to display their works of art to would-be patrons.

European Language Day

The European Day of Languages on 26 September is a well-established, annual opportunity to raise awareness around language learning and linguistic diversity. Celebrating the day on social media is a great way to spread awareness. The children share their experience learning a European language.



At school the pupils draw and paint flags of foreign countries and they search on the internet for words in different languages. The children who already speak German, French, Russian, Chinese, Albanian, Indian, present some words or expressions to their classmates!



HALLOWEEN by Alexandros Papatheodorou

Halloween is a celebration on the night of October 31st. It is most practiced in the United States and Canada. Children wear costumes and go to people's homes saying "Trick or treat!" to ask for candy (sweets in the UK) and people give it to them. The suggestion is: "Give me a treat or I will play a trick on you." People traditionally dress up as ghosts, witches or other scary things for Halloween. Halloween for adults is no the same as it is for children. It is often referred to as 'the scariest time of the year'.

For Christians it is the eve of All Saints' Day, which begins the three-day observance of Allhallowtide. This covers the three days – October 31 (All-Hallows Eve or Hallowe'en), November 1 (All Saints) and November 2 (All Souls). All Hallows' is a Christianized holiday and originated in Ireland. It also has pagan roots.

Halloween originated from Ireland. The pagan holiday Samhain, which the All-Saints holy day replaced, was also known as the Day of the Dead. Many wiccans and modern pagans celebrate the Day of the Dead. It is the day that some believed the souls of dead people come back to Earth. This is a happy holiday (even though it celebrates death). Because some of the souls will visit the homes of their family. After mass Irish and Scottish immigration in the 19th century, Halloween became a major holiday in America. The mystical rituals of earlier times evolved into fun and games. For example, the concept of connecting to the dead was replaced with the more lighthearted idea of telling the future. Bobbing for apples became popular as a fortune-telling game on All Hallows' Eve: Apples would be selected to represent a woman's suitors, and the apple she ended up biting into would supposedly represent her future husband. Halloween posed a huge matchmaking opportunity for young women in the 19th century.



FAMOUS PEOPLE

Pablo Picasso by Despoina Simitzi

(25 October 1881, Malaga, Spain - 8 April 1973 (age 91) France)

He is one of the main representatives of Spanish art of the 20th century, co-founder, with Georges Braque, of cubism and with a significant contribution to the formation and development of modern art.



He was born at Malaga, in Spain, where he passed the first ten years of his life. He took his first art lessons by his father who was teaching in some academic schools. Picasso started drawing at a very young age, and showed early his talent. In 1891, his family, moved at La Korounia, where Picasso spent 4 years studying at the local art school. His family moved again in 1895, at Barcelona and at September, Picasso was accepted at the local art school (La Llotja), where his father was teaching sketching. His family, hope, that Pablo would succeed as an academic painter, and in 1897 his future fame in Spain seems to be secured. In 1900, he moved in Paris, at Monmarte, a very special center of his artistic life.

Due to the diversity and the time presented by Picasso's work, it is usually divided into different periods. The main ones are:

Blue period (1901-1904): Picasso's paintings of this period are characterized by the color or shades of blue and symbolize an emotionally charged period of his life. Some of his well-known works belong to this, depicting acrobats, harlequins, and artists. The blue period includes paintings that were completed mainly in Paris but are more influenced by Spanish painting.



"The Tragedy"

Pink or Rose Period (1905-1907): Ceramic colors and earth tones dominate the paintings of this period and are often characterized as more lyrical and cheerful. It is considered the period in which Picasso was most influenced by French painting.



"The Acrobat's Family"



"The ladies of Avignon"



"The guitar"

Analytical Cubism (1907-1912): is the technique developed by Picasso with Braque and one of the two main branches of the Cubism movement.

Synthetic Cubism (1912-1915): the period in which Picasso and Braque developed the Cubist perspective, using the collage technique.

Subsequent periods in Picasso's work include a shift to more classical forms and a Mediterranean spirit (1916-1924), his interaction with the Surrealist movement in the mid-1920s, his involvement in sculpture (from the late 1920s) as well as the work he did after World War II.

Picasso's most famous work is Guernica, the depiction of the German bombing of the Spanish town of Guernica.



This large canvas describes

the inhumanity, brutality, and desperation of war. The process of painting the painting was captured in a series of photographs by Picasso's most famous mistress, Dora Maar, a distinguished artist. Guernica hung in the Museum of Modern Art in New York for many years, and Picasso had declared that he would not return to Spain until democracy was fully restored. In 1981 Guernica was returned to Spain and exhibited first in the Casón del Buen Retiro and then in the Museo del Prado. In 1992 the painting was moved to its final location at the Queen Sofia National Museum of Art in Madrid, where it became its most famous and most important exhibit.

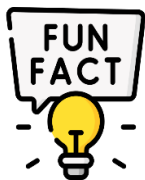
Jenifer Aniston by Despoina Simitzi and Konstantina Papalouka



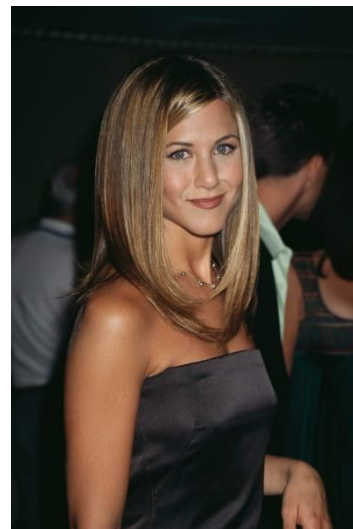
Jennifer Joanna Aniston is an American actress and producer. Since her career progressed in the 1990s, she has become one of the world's highest-paid actresses. Aniston has been included in numerous magazines' lists of the world's most beautiful women. She has been married twice: first to actor Brad Pitt, to whom she was married for five years, and later to actor Justin Theroux, whom she married in 2015 and separated from in 2017. Aniston was born on February 11, 1969, in the Sherman Oaks neighborhood of Los Angeles.

Her parents are actor John Aniston and actress Nancy Dow. Her father's ancestry is from the Greek island of Crete. Her godfather was actor Telly Savalas, one of her father's best friends. Her family moved to New York City when she was a child. Her parents divorced when she was nine. She has discovered acting when she was just 11 years old! Aniston first worked in off-Broadway productions such as *For Dear Life* and *Dancing on Checker's Grave* and supported herself with part-time jobs including work as a telemarketer, waitress and bike messenger.

At the beginning of her career, she participated in many unsuccessful productions, and she almost gave up. The head of NBC entertainment encouraged her to continue acting, and a few months later helped her cast in “Friends”!



Did you know that Jenifer Aniston is from Greece? Jennifer Aniston's father, John Aniston, was born as Yiannis Anastasakis in Chania, Crete, but moved to the US at a very young age. Like many Greek immigrants to America, he decided to shorten his last name, so Anastasakis changed it to Aniston. She had once said: “I speak a little Greek, but my name on the passport says Aniston. I lived in Greece for a year when I was 5 years



old. My dad at that time, when acting wasn't making him any money, was in medical school. We stayed in Athens for six months and then moved to Crete. My family has an amazing farm there. I am proud of my Greek origin.”

F•R•I•E•N•D•S

Friends is an American television sitcom created by *David Crane* and *Marta Kauffman*. It started in 1994 and ended in 2004, lasting ten seasons. With an ensemble cast began developing *Friends* under the working title *Insomnia Cafe* between November and December 1993. They presented the idea to Bright, and together they pitched a seven-page treatment of the show to NBC. After several script rewrites and changes, including title changes to *Six of One* and *Friends Like Us*, the series was finally named *Friends*. Filming took place at Warner Bros, Studios in Burbank, California. The show ranked within the top ten of the final television season ratings. It ultimately reached the number-one spot in its eighth season. The series finale aired on May 6 2004 and was watched by around 52.5 million American viewers, making it the



fifth-most-watched series finale in television history and the most-watched television episode of the 2000s. It received acclaim throughout its run, becoming one of the

most popular television shows of all time. This show follows the lives of six young people who live in the same apartment building in New York City. The show stood the test of time and it is still watched around the world. Almost everyone who starts watching the show becomes hooked on it. Why do young people like *Friends* so much? One reason is they identify with Rachel, Monica, Joey, Ross, Chandler and Phoebe, who are trying to work out what kind of lives they want. Also they see that good friends often are counted as much as family. The show is so funny and clever that viewers never get tired of it, and even though the characters don't have smartphones or social media, their dreams and problems aren't very different from those of young people today.

WHAT AN AMAZING WORLD

ITALY, Venice by Konstantina Papalouka

Venice is a city in northeastern Italy. It is built on a group of 118 small islands that are separated by canals and linked by over 400 bridges. The islands are in the shallow Venetian Lagoon, an enclosed bay lying between the mouths of the Po and the Piave rivers. In 2020, around 258,685 people resided in greater Venice or the Comune di Venezia, of whom around 55,000 live in the historical island city of Venice and the rest on the mainland. Together with the cities of Padua and Treviso, Venice is included in the Padua-Treviso-Venice Metropolitan Area, which is considered a statistical metropolitan area, with a total population of 2.6 million.

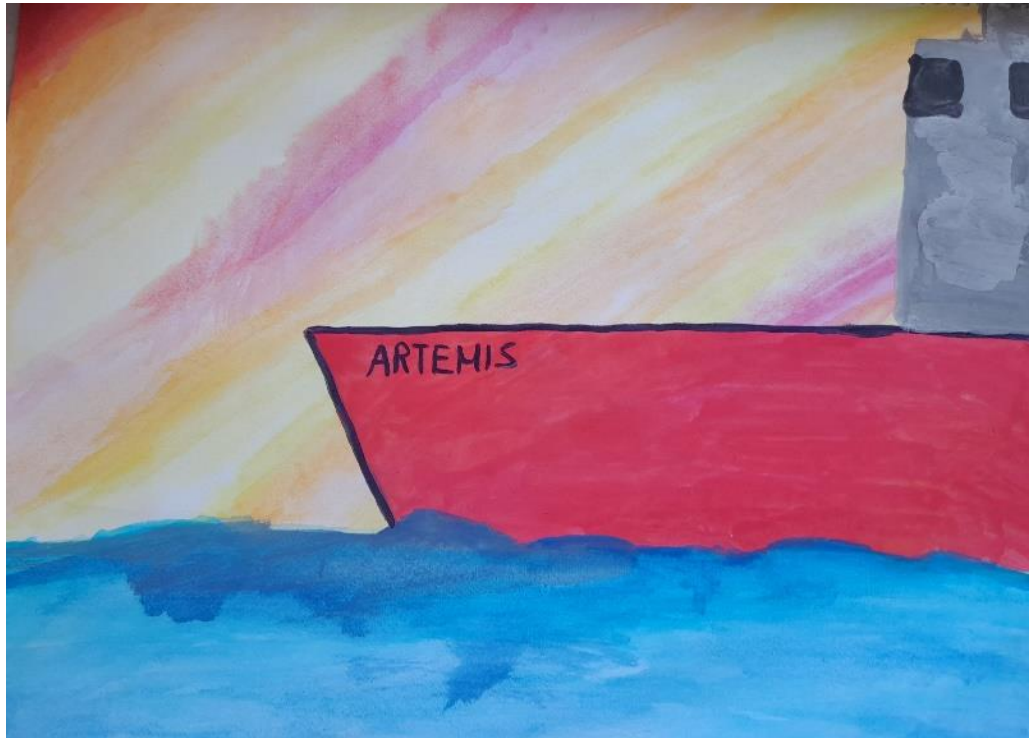


After you wonder around the beautiful city, you can go to one of the fancy restaurants with the spectacular view of the canals where you can see the gondolas. If you want you can also take a ride with a gondola, it's a unique experience and I promise you will never forget it. As you can see Venice is a must-go destination and if you ever get an opportunity to go there, don't lose it.



GREECE , Antikyra, Aspra Spitia

Letters from our students



(painted by Agapi Plougkou)

‘My town Antikyra is a very beautiful place in Greece. It combines sea (Corinth Gulf) and mountain (mount Parnasos). A lot people can find a job at the aluminium factory, which is nearby ,too.

It is a great place to live, but if you would like seeing people the whole time of the year, you are not in the right place. Antikyra has not more than two thousand residents, who like staying at home the most of the time. Antikyra is a tourist attraction in the summer and you can go swimming everywhere!’ (Nikolas Tsioumas)

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‘My city is Aspra Spitia. My city is a small industrial area that has been built economic gain of the workers who work in the aluminium factory that is in that area.

In this small town there are many things you can do such as swimming on the beach or walking on the cobblestones above the beach. Also you can sit on the benches that are in the city and have a wifi connection in many areas in the white houses.

The city has many sports facilities such as football, volleyball and basketball courts.

Finally another advantage of the White Houses for a resident of the area is that if he works in the aluminium factory, the factory offers everything to his family!’(Thanasis Marantos)



‘I live in a small seaside village called Antikyra with a population of about 2000 people. It is a popular tourist destination because people from all over the world come here to spend their holidays. The village is also close to Athens. I wish I would spend my entire life here because I really love my village. The people here are also very kind and friendly.’(John Margaritis)



CHRISTMAS IN FRANCE by Mlantin Efstratios

Christmas in France is a major annual celebration, as in most countries of the Christian world. Christmas is celebrated as a public holiday in France on December 25th.

Public life on Christmas Day is generally quiet. Post offices, banks, stores, restaurants, cafés and other businesses are closed. Many people in France put up a Christmas tree, visit a special church service, eat an elaborate meal and open gifts on Christmas Eve. All activities have to deal with family and close friends.

Père Noël, "Father Christmas", sometimes called Papa Noël, is a legendary gift-bringer at Christmas in France and other French-speaking areas, identified with the Father Christmas or Santa Claus of English-speaking territories. According to tradition, on Christmas Eve children leave their shoes by the fireplace filled with carrots and treats for Père Noël's donkey before they go to bed. Père Noël takes the offerings and, if the child has been good, leaves presents in their place. Presents are traditionally small enough to fit in the shoes; candy, money, or small toys.



Traditional French Christmas food includes a lot of meats (Ham, Turkey, Chicken and Beef) with sides like mashed potatoes, beans, salad, peas and carrots. Soup and bread is also very popular. Desserts include Yule log cake, cupcakes, muffins and other cakes along with small sweet and chocolate candies.

Decorating for Christmas is very common in France. Many households, public spaces, and businesses are decorated with lights and Christmas trees. Advent wreaths are also common, they are made up of fir and pine tree branches for the first Sunday of Advent. The Advent wreath is topped by four candles, symbolizing the four Sundays leading up to Christmas. Each candle is lit on each of the Sundays before Christmas.

Trees can either be decorated or can have a simple homely and traditional décor. Instead of putting up ornamental Christmas decorations on the trees, often red ribbons are used for decorating the trees. Glass or plastic ornaments that resemble the apples that were traditionally hung from Christmas trees in France are also used for decorating the trees. Small white candles are also used. The use of the mistletoe considered to bring good luck and every household in France hangs mistletoe on the doors during Christmas. It is kept till New Year and there is a belief that if you kiss it at midnight, luck will favor you and you'll be filled with happiness and prosperity in the coming year.



In conclusion, celebrating Christmas in France is like celebrating in every other country all over the world: extravaganza, awesome, familiar, with warmth, happiness, love, and many many lights!

CHRISTMAS IN AYSTRALIA by Nikoleta Boura and Efi Masoura

How would you like to spend Christmas wearing your bathing suit and drinking summer cocktails? In Australia the Christmas holidays are in the middle of summer as it is currently summer there.

Their Christmas traditions and customs are similar to those of America and England because of their shared history. However, due to the fact that these holidays "fall" for them in the summer, additional customs and traditions have been created that are very interesting.



Australians decorate their homes just like we do, with trees, Santas, reindeer, lights and ornaments. They are very used to decorating the outside of their house just like we do. In their decoration they add 2 Australian flowers called Christmas bush and Christmas bellflower. People spend more hours on the streets and in the shops because it starts to get dark there at 9 pm.



A week before Christmas, schools close for the summer holidays. The students will return again in late January or early February. In all companies there is a

Christmas Party, which usually concerns the closing before the summer holidays and not so much Christmas.

On Christmas Eve families who follow Irish traditions have the following custom: The father puts a large candle in front of the window of the house and welcomes Mary, Joseph and Christ as a baby. The youngest child in the family lights the candle. Shortly before midnight the family goes to church, and then parties and celebrations follow.



On Christmas Day, families eat turkey, chicken, roasted vegetables, but also cold meats, seafood, and salads that are easier to eat because of the heat. For dessert, Australians eat fruit pies, puddings and their favorite traditional dessert, pavlova.

On New Year's Eve, Santa Claus visits homes. He leaves the presents under the tree and the family leaves him a treat that is usually accompanied by liquor. The next day, after the family opens presents, they sit down to a breakfast of ham and eggs.

A custom that Australians love very much is called Carols by Candlelight. People gather at night, light candles and sing carols outside in the streets. After all, Australians love to do things outside the home. They surf, swim, bike. They like to organize barbecues which they call "barbie".



On Christmas Day, many families go to the beach for a picnic and a swim. There is also Father Christmas walking around (the Australians, in addition to Santa Claus, also have Father Christmas) wearing shorts and greeting all the children. On the 6th of January they have a big party to say goodbye to Christmas and thus end the Christmas holidays and at the same time start the summer holiday.



CHRISTMAS IN NORTH POLE by Nikoleta Boura and Efi Masoura



Can you visit North Pole at Christmas?

Explore a wide diversity of christmas & new year tours through Arctic / North Pole. We have 24 adventures that vary from 3 days to 8 days. With the greatest number of departures in December, this is also the most popular time of the year.

Is Father Christmas from the North Pole?

Have your little ones ever wondered, “Where does Santa Claus live?” He lives at the North Pole, of course! Santa stays at the North Pole year-round. It's where he trains the reindeer, shines his sleigh, ice fishes, tries Mrs. Claus' recipes and more.

The real Santa Claus—the historical figure upon which the legend is based—never lived anywhere near the North Pole. Saint Nicholas of Myra was a fourth-century bishop who lived and died far from the Arctic Circle, in what is now Turkey.



At the North Pole, Christmas lasts all year round as it is where the house of St. Vassilis and the celebrations last throughout December.

Every December there are two festivals at the North Pole: Christmas In Ice and Winterfest. There you will see an ice art competition, sparklers and flea markets. The city's post office is filled with children's letters to Ag. Santa or from Americans who ask for their greeting cards to have the North Pole stamp.



Rovaniemi is the capital of Finland's northernmost region, Lapland, and is only a few kilometers from the Arctic Circle. The village of Ag. Vassili is essentially a theme park, a few kilometers north of the city and it is said that St. Vassilis lives there. There visitors cross a dividing line that crosses the park and marks the beginning of the Arctic Circle.



On Christmas Monday, residents and visitors go for sleigh rides in the forest. And in the evenings after the pork meal and the traditional sweet wine, there is nothing better for Finns than the sauna.



RECIPES

LOUKOUMADES RECIPE (GREEK DONUTS) by Nikolaos Tsioumas

Loukoumades are little bite-sized fluffy sweet honey balls (the Greek version of donuts), which are deep fried to golden and crispy perfection. Greek donuts (loukoumades) are traditionally served soaked in hot honey syrup, sprinkled with cinnamon and garnished with chopped walnuts or toasted sesame seeds. Simply irresistible! They are also the perfect dessert for a traditional Moussaka, a summery chicken souvlaki, a melt in the mouth lamb souvlaki and Greek Salad!



There is the way you can make them at home!

Ingredients:

- 1 cup of lukewarm water (240g /8.5 oz.)
- 1 cup of lukewarm milk (240g/ 8.5 oz.)
- 15 g active dry yeast (0.5 oz.)
- 3 and 1/4 of a cup flour (450g /16 oz.)
- 2 tbsps sugar
- 1 flat tsp salt
- 4 tbsps olive oil
- vegetable oil for frying

To prepare this traditional loukoumades recipe, start by making the dough. In a bowl add the water, sugar and yeast. Stir with a whisk until the yeast dissolves

completely and wait for 5 minutes. In a mixers bowl add the yeast mixture add the rest of the ingredients for the dough and whisk at high speed (for about 2 minutes) until the mixture becomes a smooth batter. (You could also use a hand whisk. Whisk until the mixture has no lumps).

Cover the bowl with some plastic wrap and let the dough rest in a warm place for at least 1 hour to rise.

Into a medium sized frying pan pour enough vegetable oil to deep fry the loukoumades. Heat the oil on a medium heat until hot. Test if the oil is hot enough by dipping in some of the dough for the loukoumades. If it sizzles the oil is ready. A more accurate way is to use a kitchen thermometer and measure the oil to be at 160C / 320F.

Dip a tablespoon in some oil, shake it a bit to remove any excess. It is best to dip the spoon in oil and not water. Dip your hand in the dough and using your palm, squeeze out a small portion of dough between your thumb and index finger, like you are making a fist. Using the spoon, grab the dough ball off your hand and let it drop in the hot oil. Repeat this procedure until the surface off the pan is comfortably filled. You should dip the spoon in the oil & shake off every time, so that the batter doesn't stick on it.

While the loukoumades are fried, use a slotted spoon to push them into the oil and turn them on all sides, until golden brown. Place the loukoumades on some kitchen paper to drain. Repeat with the rest of the dough.

When done, place the loukoumades on kitchen paper to remove the excess oil. Then serve on a large platter, drizzle with the honey and sprinkle with cinnamon and chopped walnuts.

ADVICE COLUMN

Mary and Peter are two children who have a problem.

‘Hello! My name is Mary, I’m 13 years old and I have a problem. There is much pollution in my neighborhood. Empty bottles, dirty papers and torn bags are on the streets and on the pavements. I am very worried about this situation. I don’t know what to do! What shall I do?’



‘Hello everyone! My name is Peter, I live in Athens and I really have a problem with traffic. There are so many cars and vehicles on the streets that cause me a headache! My dad takes me to school and to the extracurricular activities but we spend too much time to reach our destination... What do you advise me to do?’

Write your advice in a piece of paper and give it to your English teacher!!

CRAFT

How to make a 3D Christmas tree card

You will need:

- Card stock in white or bright colours depending on which option you are going with
- Coloured markers or permanent sharpie markers
- Black card stock for the background (or your choice of colour)
- Glue stick
- Scissors
- The Christmas tree template, also available in our TPT store

-Print the template out onto card stock.



-Decorate the trees with a freestyle doodle pattern. Colour the star and tree trunk.

-Cut the trees, star and trunk out.



-Fold the trees in half and glue them in a stack of three.



Glue onto your background card stock with the star on top and the trunk underneath.



How to Make the Perfect Holiday Gnomes from Pine Cones

These are the supplies you'll need:



- Pine cones
- Red felt, fabric, or paper for the hat
- Buttons, brads, or beads for the nose
- White acrylic paint
- Paint brush scissors
- White glue or hot glue
- [Gnome Hat Template](#)

Let's get started making the Pine Cone Gnome:

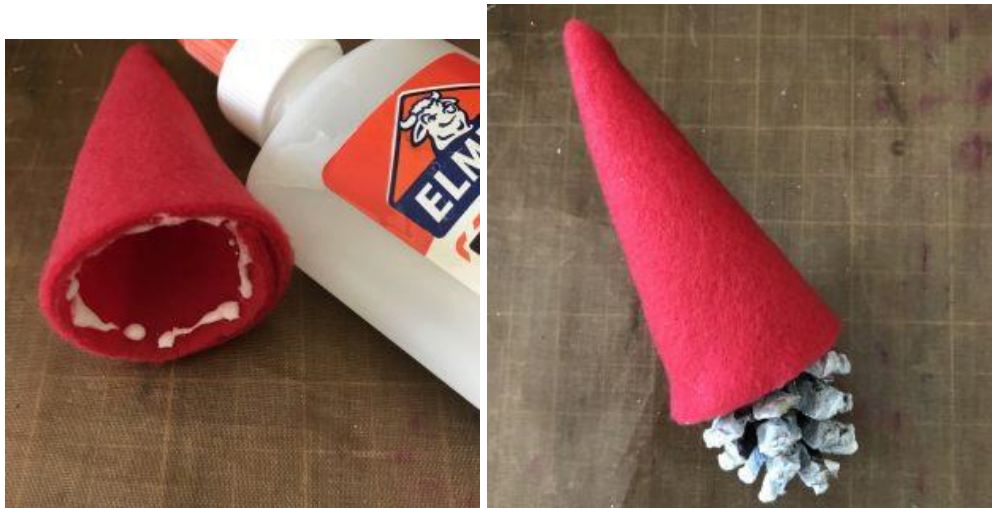
1. If you are collecting your own pine cones, you might want to put them in the freezer overnight to kill any beasties they may be harboring.
2. Paint the pine cones white. Set aside to dry.



3. Print the gnome hat template. I included two sizes. Select the one that most closely fits your pine cones. Use the template to cut out your gnome hats.
4. Form the hat into a cone shape, and glue the seam.



5. This is what the finished gnome hat will look like.
6. Run a bead of glue around the inside rim of the hat.



7. Glue the hat to the pine cone.
8. Glue the nose in place right so it just peeks out from under the rim of the hat.



9. If you're going to hang the pine cone gnome, use a needle to sew a length of thread to the peak of the hat.
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Special thanks to the head teacher Mrs Zahari Eleni and the deputy head teacher Giorgos Skoumpaflos of our junior high school. Without their help this attempt would not be completed.

I would also like to thank the students of the 3rd grade of the Antikyra junior high school for their willingness to create something very inspiring!

The students who searched on the internet and found material and photos for this magazine are:

Nikoleta Boura

Efi Masoura

Thanasis Marantos

Efstratios Mlantin

Konstantina Papalouka

Alexandros Papatheodorou

Agapi Plougkou

Despoina Simitzi

Nikolaos Tsioumas

John Margaritis

The English Teacher Konstantina Koutsiafti.