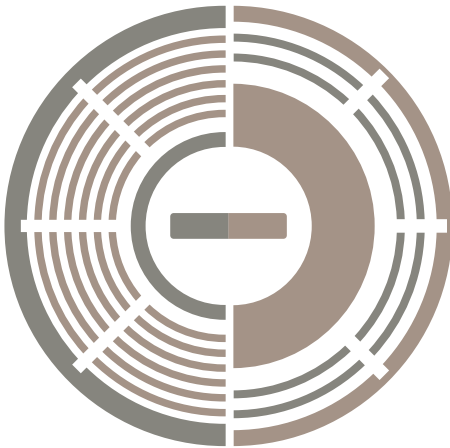


*History is a science that allows us to understand the past  
thereby comprehending the present we live in  
and shaping our future*



# Ancient civilisations

meeting Europe

Cartagena · Thessaloniki



Co-funded by  
the European Union

The Project

# Ancient civilisations meeting Europe

**Erasmus + KA210SCH project, code: 2023-1-ES01-KA210-SCH-000152434**

Web of the project: <https://ancientcivilisations.eu/>

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**Co-funded by  
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# The Project

This premise underscores the notion that ***“History is a science that allows us to understand the past, thereby comprehending the present we live in and shaping our future”.***

By integrating the resources and efforts of 2 schools and 1 organization, this pilot project addresses current issues by contextualizing them through the lens of our ancient civilizations, at the time when the foundations of our current society began to be laid. **Advanced democratic societies value their origins and incorporate this understanding into the learning of their history.**

**Knowing history allows us to understand where we come from, and forgetting it means we ignore where we are heading towards.**

## Addresses

- 🏛️ Common values, commitment, and civic participation.
- 🏛️ Environment and combating climate change.
- 🏛️ Development of key competences.
- 🏛️ Cultural heritage
- 🏛️ Identity, citizenship, and European values
- 🏛️ Environment and climate change

# Objectives

To deepen the knowledge of the **ancient civilizations** that originated the cities and regions of the countries with partners in the project (Spain and Greece).

To learn about the most significant **historical milestones** of Spain and Greece.

To correlate the **common historical and cultural aspects** of the cities, regions, and partner countries of the project. This objective is linked to the priority "**Common values, commitment, and civic participation.**" It is related to the selected themes "**Cultural heritage**" and "**Identity, citizenship, and European values.**"

Related  
to Our  
History

Related  
to the  
European  
Union

To enhance the understanding of the **European Union** as a common space for economic, political, and social development.

To enhance the strengths of the project partner countries by relating their common historical and cultural aspects (objective A.III) to the **values and principles** that underpin the European Union.

To promote coexistence through the **absence of war conflicts**, exemplifying through those battles that have occurred since our ancient civilizations. It is linked with the priority "**Common values, commitment, and civic participation.**" It is related to the selected topic "**Identity, citizenship, and European values.**"

To highlight the most significant **environmental damages** in Spain and Greece, starting from their ancient civilizations.

To praise historical actions considered as **good environmental and sustainable practices.**

As a source of some of our current environmental awareness shortcomings in society, to show the importance of not having used sustainable practices since antiquity. It is linked with the priority "**Environment and combating climate change.**" It is related to the topic "**Environment and climate change.**"

Related  
to  
Sustainable  
Development

# Achievements

I

A historical narrative with **high-quality open educational and learning materials**, which can also be used by other educational centers and society in general.

II

A reinforcement in society of already established **democratic commitments**, highlighting the benefits of creating the **European Union**, and given the scenario of escalating warfare affecting European territories.

III

A compilation of **historical environmental milestones** in the framework of the participating countries, internalizing in our students and in our society the **importance of climate change** as a consequence partly attributable to the entire historical course since our ancient civilizations.

# RESULTS

These results will be materialized through the generated creations (didactic units, comics...), their transfer to students, and the corresponding dissemination.

**Erasmus + KA210SCH project, code: 2023-1-ES01-KA210-SCH-000152434**

# Ancient civilisations meeting Europe

Cartagena · Thessaloniki



**Port of Thessaloniki**  
Greece



**Port of Cartagena**  
Spain





# Cities Currently

## Thessaloniki vs. Cartagena

**Thessaloniki** and **Cartagena**, both vibrant cities by the sea, offer a study in contrasts and similarities.

**Thessaloniki**, with its strategic position on the Thermaic Gulf, serves as Greece's cultural and economic powerhouse, boasting a **population of approximately 1.093.000**. Its economy is diverse, with a strong base in **agriculture, technology, and education**. The port, a significant trade hub, facilitates connections across the Balkans and Southeast Europe. Thessaloniki's climate is mild and moderate, with **temperatures averaging 15.4°C** and a landscape marked by **36 named mountains**, including the prominent **Hortiatis**.

**Cartagena**, located on the Mediterranean in southeastern Spain, is smaller, with about **220,000 residents**. It's a city with a rich **naval history** and a strong **industrial and agricultural economy**, highlighting **agro-industrial exports** and traditional **fishing**. Cartagena enjoys a typical Mediterranean climate, **warmer on average at 18°C**, and boasts over **300 sunny days annually**. Its port, fundamental to the city's development, is both for **military and commercial purposes**. The city is distinguished by its **five hills**, including **Molinete** and **Monte Sacro**, shaping its unique topography.



# Cities History

## Thessaloniki vs. Cartagena

Starting with the foundational aspects of **Thessaloniki** and **Cartagena**, we delve into their origins and the key elements shaping their development over centuries.

**Thessaloniki**, founded in **315 BC** by **Cassandros, king of Macedonia**, quickly rose as a significant cultural and economic center, influenced by **diverse cultures such as Romans, Jews, and Ottomans**. Its strategic port, became a vital industrial zone, supporting over 20,000 workers and facilitating trade across the Eastern Mediterranean.

**Cartagena**, established by **Asdrubal in 227 BC**, has a rich maritime history tied to its strategic port, pivotal for military and commerce, influenced by **civilizations like the Phoenicians, Romans, and Moors**. The port's significance extends beyond economic benefits, contributing to Cartagena's identity and playing a crucial role in naval history.

Both cities' evolution reflects their **strategic geographical positions**, contributing to their historical importance through various epochs. **Thessaloniki served as a key Roman hub**, while **Cartagena's location fostered its development as a maritime stronghold**. The enduring legacies of these cities are encapsulated in their monuments and the cultural imprints left by successive civilizations.



**Roman Forum**  
Thessaloniki - Greece





**Roman Theatre**  
Cartagena - Spain

Continuing with the historical journey, **Thessaloniki** and **Cartagena's** timelines are marked by critical events that underscore their resilience and strategic significance. Thessaloniki's experiences, such as one of the capitals of the **Tetrarchy** under Diocletia, being the second-most important city in the **Byzantine Empire**, the establishment of the **Kingdom of Thessalonica** in the Fourth Crusade, Ottoman conquest, and the transformative fire of **1917**, highlight its pivotal role in regional dynamics. Similarly, Cartagena's historical significance is evidenced by its key role in **naval battles**, its rich **architectural heritage** from various epochs, and its strategic importance in **maritime trade and defense**. Both cities' stories are a testament to their enduring legacies and the diverse cultural influences that have shaped their identities over millennia.

To encapsulate the essence of both **Thessaloniki** and **Cartagena**, we've explored their origins, cultural influences, and significant historical events. **Thessaloniki's** evolution from a Macedonian foundation to a modern European cultural hub, and **Cartagena's** journey from a Carthaginian stronghold to a contemporary maritime city, both demonstrate the rich, complex histories that have shaped their present identities. Their stories of resilience, strategic importance, and cultural amalgamation offer a profound insight into the Mediterranean's historical and cultural landscape. This overview serves as a gateway to understanding the depth and breadth of their historical narratives.

# About the Countries

## Greece vs. Spain



**Parthenon**  
Greece

### Archaeological Significance and Cultural Heritage

**Greece:** The **Parthenon** stands not just as an architectural marvel but as a beacon of the classical spirit, embodying the zenith of Athenian democracy and the cultural pinnacle of ancient Greece. Its significance extends beyond mere aesthetics, representing a philosophical ideal of harmony and proportion that has influenced Western thought and art for centuries.

**Spain:** The **Alhambra** is a palace and fortress complex built during the Nasrid dynasty in the 13th and 14th centuries. This monument is one of the most brilliant examples of Islamic architecture and has been considered a **UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1984**.

### Cultural Festivities and Traditions

Within the **Spanish festivities** and traditions, **Las Fallas of Valencia** represents the fiery spirit of Spanish festivities, where artistry and community come together in a spectacular celebration of renewal and creative expression. This festival, with its giant effigies and vibrant street parties, reflects the communal values and artistic creativity that pulse through Spanish culture.

On the other hand, **Greece's historical commemorations** might not feature the same pyrotechnic displays, they are deeply rooted in the celebration of **historical and religious events** that have shaped the nation's identity. Greek festivities often blend ancient customs with modern celebrations, reflecting a deep reverence for the past and its influence on present cultural practices.



**Alhambra**  
Spain





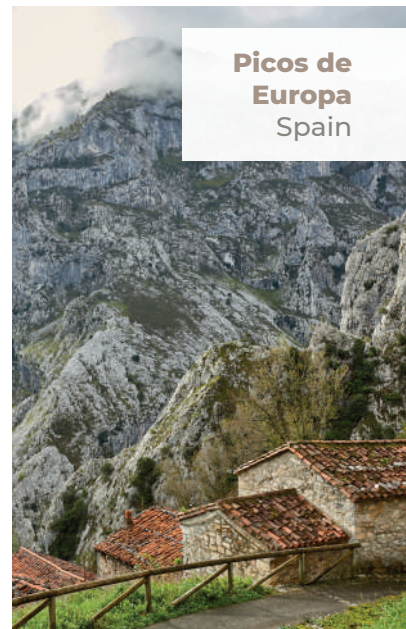
**Mount  
Olympus**  
Greece

## Environmental Conservation and National Parks

The commitment to environmental conservation and the establishment of **national parks** in both Greece and Spain shines a spotlight on their dedication to preserving not only natural landscapes but also their cultural and historical heritage. Let's explore some of the remarkable natural spaces in each country and how they relate to the cities of Cartagena (Spain) and Thessaloniki (Greece).

**Spain** has national parks that highlight the diversity of its natural treasures. The **Picos de Europa National Park** is a testament to the country's dedication to environmental protection. The **Sierra Nevada National Park**, located in southern Spain, is famous for its snow-capped peaks, unique flora and for being home to the endangered mountain goat. This park not only serves as a crucial habitat for wildlife, but also offers recreational opportunities, attracting nature enthusiasts from far and wide. Moving to the city of Cartagena, it is situated in a region blessed with natural beauty. The **Calblanque Natural Park**, located near Cartagena, is a pristine coastal area known for its rugged cliffs, golden sandy beaches, and crystal-clear waters. This protected area is a haven for biodiversity and serves as a nesting site for the loggerhead sea turtle, making it a significant site for environmental conservation efforts within the city's vicinity.

**Greece's** commitment to preserving its natural landscapes is exemplified by the **Mount Olympus National Park**. Mount Olympus, the highest peak in Greece and the mythical home of the gods, is nestled within this park. It not only protects the iconic mountain but also safeguards the rich biodiversity of the region, with diverse flora and fauna. The park offers hiking trails that allow visitors to explore its stunning landscapes while emphasizing the cultural significance of Mount Olympus. Transitioning to Thessaloniki, Greece's second-largest city, the nearby **Axios Delta National Park** showcases the harmonious coexistence of urban life and environmental conservation. This wetland area is a vital stopover point for migratory birds, making it a significant site for birdwatching and research. Thessaloniki residents and visitors can appreciate the importance of preserving this unique ecosystem while enjoying its proximity to the city.



**Picos de  
Europa**  
Spain



**Las Meninas**  
Diego Velázquez

In conclusion, both Spain and Greece recognize the importance of preserving their natural and cultural heritage. While Spain's national parks like Picos de Europa and Sierra Nevada showcase the country's biodiversity, in Cartagena, Calblanque Natural Park is a prime example of local conservation efforts. Similarly, Greece's Mount Olympus National Park symbolizes the nation's dedication to protecting iconic landmarks, and in Thessaloniki, Axios Delta National Park reflects the synergy between urban life and environmental conservation.

## Artistic Legacy

The artistic legacies of Greece and Spain have had a profound and enduring impact on global culture, shaping the way we perceive and appreciate art. In the realm of Spanish art, **Diego Velázquez's iconic painting "Las Meninas"** stands as an epitome of artistic brilliance. This masterpiece not only showcases the exceptional skill of Velázquez but also provides a multifaceted narrative that delves deep into the complexities of perception and reality. "Las Meninas" has become a symbol of Spanish Baroque art and a cornerstone in the understanding of visual representation.



On the other hand, Greece's artistic and philosophical contributions have transcended time and continue to stimulate discussions on aesthetics, ethics, and the very essence of the human condition. The profound philosophical insights of ancient **Greek thinkers** like **Plato and Aristotle** have greatly influenced our understanding of art and beauty. These philosophers explored the concepts of mimesis, catharsis, and the role of art in society, laying the foundation for ongoing debates in aesthetics.

Moreover, Greece's artistic heritage includes the magnificent sculptures of the Classical period, exemplified by the Parthenon marbles, which continue to be revered for their idealized representations of the human form and their architectural harmony. The enduring appeal of Greek mythology, expressed through countless sculptures, paintings, and literary works, showcases the Greeks' remarkable ability to fuse storytelling with artistic expression.

In sum, both Spain and Greece have made significant contributions to the global artistic landscape. Velázquez's "Las Meninas" remains a symbol of Spanish artistry, while Greece's philosophical and artistic achievements continue to inspire profound discussions on the nature of beauty, ethics, and the essence of humanity itself. These artistic legacies serve as a testament to the enduring power of human creativity and expression across different cultures and epochs

**Plato, Sócrates y Aristotle**  
Greek Thinkers



# Sustainability

## Greece vs. Spain

In **Greece**, sustainability efforts encompass various aspects of **environmental conservation** and **resource management**. Recycling plays a crucial role in Greek cities. Citizens actively participate in recycling initiatives, sorting materials like **paper, glass, aluminum, batteries, and clothing** into designated bins and special boxes. This practice significantly reduces waste and promotes resource conservation.

**Water conservation** is paramount in Greece, especially in regions with low rainfall. People are encouraged to save water through practices such as turning off taps while brushing teeth or taking shorter, lower-pressure showers. This not only preserves precious water resources but also helps mitigate the effects of drought.

In terms of **agriculture**, sustainability practices are gaining momentum. Excessive fertilizer use in certain areas, like the plain of Thessaloniki, has raised concerns about **water pollution** and damage to aquatic life. To address this issue, there's a growing consensus on the need for **stricter legislation**, the use of **environmentally-friendly fertilizers**, and responsible application practices by farmers.

**Spain**, on its side, is also dedicated to sustainability practices. **Recycling** is widespread, with **color-coded containers** for different materials.

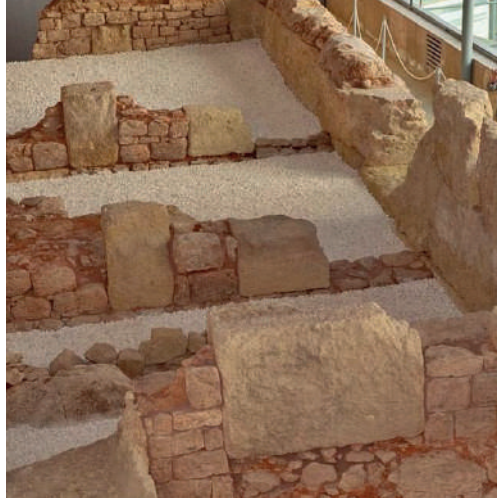
In **Cartagena**, a Spanish city, environmental conservation efforts extend to the protection of natural areas. The **Calblanque Natural Park**, known for hosting nesting sites of the **loggerhead sea turtle**, exemplify how sustainable practices are intertwined with preserving local ecosystems.

Furthermore, Spain actively promotes **water conservation**, especially in regions with low rainfall. Simple actions like turning off taps while brushing teeth are encouraged as they contribute significantly to water conservation efforts.

**Sustainable transportation** is another key aspect. Many Spanish cities, including Cartagena, have invested in **cycling infrastructure** to reduce air pollution and promote healthier, eco-friendly modes of transportation.

Both Greece and Spain face challenges related to **forest fires** due to hot summers and dry conditions. **Fire prevention measures**, such as not leaving litter or cigarettes on the ground and responsible camping practices, are vital in safeguarding their forests and natural landscapes.





- 1.- **The White Tower**  
Thessaloniki
- 2.- **Punic Wall**  
Cartagena
- 3.- **Arch of Galerius**  
Thessaloniki.
- 4.- **Christmas Lighthouse**  
Cartagena
- 5.- **Rotunda Ceil**  
Thessaloniki
- 6.- **Palacio Consistorial**  
Cartagena
- 7.- **Statue of Alexander the Great**  
Thessaloniki
- 8.- **Monument to the Heroes of Cavite**  
Cartagena



# About sustainability

## Let's dig deeper in the cities involved in the project

### Thessaloniki

#### Seich Sou Suburban Forest

The **Seich Sou Suburban Forest** in Thessaloniki stands as a critical natural asset for the city and plays a vital role in the global effort to combat **climate change**. This forest not only enhances the urban environment but also actively contributes to mitigating the adverse effects of **carbon emissions** on the planet.

**Carbon Sequestration:** One of the forest's most remarkable functions is its ability to absorb **carbon dioxide** from the atmosphere through the process of **photosynthesis**. Trees and vegetation in the Seich Soo forest act as **carbon sinks**, absorbing and storing carbon, which helps reduce the overall concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. This makes the forest an essential tool in the fight against climate change.

### Cartagena

#### Regional Park of Calblanque

The **Regional Park of Calblanque, Monte de las Cenizas and Peña del Águila**, located in **Cartagena**, is a natural jewel of the Region of Murcia. This protected area is characterised by its **diversity of ecosystems**, which include **virgin beaches, coves, dunes, salt marshes** and mountains, offering a landscape of great beauty and ecological value.

Calblanque is home to an exceptional **flora**, with **endemic and rare species** adapted to the arid and saline conditions, such as the **fan palm** and various species of **orchids**. The fauna is equally diverse, with the presence of migratory and resident birds, such as the **flamingo, Bonelli's eagle** and **Audouin's gull**. The park is also home to reptiles such as the **loggerhead turtle** and mammals such as **wild boar** and **foxes**.



**Air Quality Improvement:** Beyond its role in carbon sequestration, the forest also enhances the local **air quality** in Thessaloniki. Trees filter **pollutants and particulate matter** from the air, releasing oxygen and providing residents with cleaner and healthier air to breathe.

**Urban Green Space:** In an urban environment, green spaces like Seich Soo offer numerous benefits. They provide residents with areas for **relaxation, exercise, and recreation, promoting physical and mental well-being.** Additionally, urban green spaces contribute to the overall **aesthetic appeal** of the city, making it a more attractive place to live and visit.

The **beaches and coves of Calblanque** are renowned for their pristine state, with **crystal clear waters** and seabeds rich in biodiversity, including **posidonia meadows**, vital to the health of the marine ecosystem.

The park is also an important site for **scientific research and environmental education**, offering **interpretative routes and trails** that allow visitors to learn about and appreciate its natural wealth. The conservation of Calblanque is crucial to maintain these natural values and the unique biodiversity it harbours.

In summary, both Greece and Spain actively engage in **sustainability practices**, encompassing **recycling, water conservation, responsible agriculture, and the protection of natural areas.** These efforts extend to their cities, where local initiatives align with broader sustainability goals, emphasizing the importance of ecological responsibility for a cleaner, healthier future.

**Seich Sou Suburban Forest**  
Thessaloniki - Greece



**Regional Park of Calblanque**  
Cartagena - Spain



# Greece and Spain

## in the European Union

Greece and Spain, two nations with rich histories and diverse cultures, have both been integral members of the **European Union (EU)**. Their membership in the EU has had profound impacts on their political, economic, and social landscapes. Let's delve into the details of their EU journey and explore the significance of their involvement in this supranational organization.

**Greece's** path to EU membership began when the Greek Parliament ratified the **Treaty of Accession** to the European Community in **June 1979**. This pivotal moment marked the country's commitment to join the EU, and **in 1981, Greece officially became the tenth member state of the European Community**. Notably, this decision to join the EU followed a transformative period for Greece, transitioning from an authoritarian regime to a democratic system of government. This transition towards democracy aligns with one of the EU's core principles—promoting democracy and the rule of law.

### Greece EU Membership


### Spain EU Membership


**Spain's** journey to EU membership closely followed that of Greece. Spain ratified its **Treaty of Accession** to the European Economic Community on **June 12, 1985**, in Madrid. Subsequently, on **January 1, 1986, Spain effectively integrated into the European Economic Community**, now part of the broader EU. Like Greece, Spain's accession to the EU occurred after a period of significant political change, with the country emerging from a dictatorship into a democracy. The EU provided Spain with an opportunity to consolidate its democratic institutions and align with the values of the union.


# Benefits of EU Membership


Both Greece and Spain have reaped numerous benefits from their EU membership. These advantages extend across various aspects of their societies:

 **Economic Growth:** EU membership has facilitated economic growth in both countries. Access to the EU's single market, financial assistance through structural funds, and trade opportunities have boosted their economies.

 **Mobility:** Membership in the Schengen Area has allowed citizens of Greece and Spain to travel freely within the EU without passport checks, fostering cultural exchange and tourism.

 **Cultural Exchange:** Being part of the EU has facilitated cultural exchange and cooperation, promoting the rich cultural heritage of both nations.

 **Political Stability:** The EU has played a crucial role in consolidating democratic institutions and promoting the rule of law in both nations.

 **Funding for Projects:** The EU has funded numerous projects in Greece and Spain, improving infrastructure, education, and public services. For instance, the EU invested in the construction of modern metro networks in Thessaloniki and high-speed railways in Spain.

 **Education:** Programs like Erasmus+ have enabled students from Greece and Spain to study in other EU countries, fostering educational exchange and international experiences.

Greece and Spain's membership in the European Union has been a transformative journey, shaping their political, economic, and social landscapes. It has allowed them to fully participate in the European project, benefiting from the principles of **unity, solidarity, and harmony** that the EU upholds. Through their EU membership, both countries have not only improved their own societies but have also contributed to the broader European community.

# Branding

For the design of this logo, we sought **common elements** shared by the **cities of Cartagena and Thessaloniki** (Salonica). Among all the inspiration sources that we handled, we opted for the **iconography of the theaters** of the cities involved in the project, as both constructions date back to the **Roman era** and are graphically recognizable in our logos.

Based on shapes, we eliminated the most complex elements so as to keep their essence, putting the focus on **basic geometric representation**. This contributes to a modern and aesthetically very attractive logo.

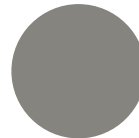
When placing the two **theatre-like figures**, we decided to place them one in front of the other, making a circle that represents both the Spanish initial letter **"C" for "Cartagena"** (on the left), the initial Greek letter **"Θ" (theta) for Thessaloniki** (Θεσσαλονίκη) (in the centre), and simultaneously the letter **"E" for Europe** (both on the right and on the left).



The **color range** of the logo draws from the **land and stone tones present in the theatres** and their surroundings.

Finally, we used a current, very legible **typography called "Aldo"**, which contrasts with the historical weight of what we represent in this logo about **ancient civilizations**.

## Corporate Colors



**CMYK**  
(42% - 35% - 41% - 17%)  
**RGB**  
(146, 141, 132)  
#928d84



**CMYK**  
(30% - 33% - 39% - 12%)  
**RGB**  
(175, 156, 143)  
#af9d8f

## Typography – Aldo Semibold

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz  
1234567890/+~?¡¢\$%&@

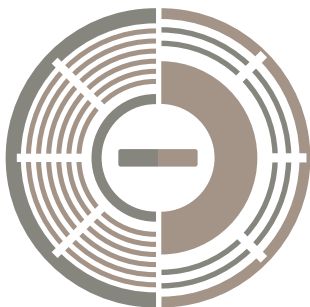
## The Brand



## Negative Version



## Simple Brand Version



## Vertical Version





# Partners

## Federación de Tropas y Legiones de las Fiestas de Carthagineses y Romanos

The **Federation of Tropas y Legiones** is the organization responsible for organizing the **Carthaginians and Romans Festival in Cartagena**, which recreates the events experienced by the city during the **Second Punic War**, which took place over **2,200 years ago**. In addition to the Festival itself, throughout the year, the Federation carries out a multitude of **cultural, educational, social, and sports activities**.

For **10 days**, during the **second half of September**, over **four thousand** men and women from Cartagena participate in the Carthaginians and Romans Festival, an **internationally renowned** celebration. **Spectacle and history** await you at these unique festivities, unlike any other in the world. Taking the history and archaeology of the city as a starting point, the camps and people are dressed in **“period costumes”** and people dress up in “period costumes” that seek to resemble as closely as possible those used in history. During these days, people take on roles of notable personalities and organize events that recall times long gone by.



**Battle for the conquest  
of Qart Hadasht**





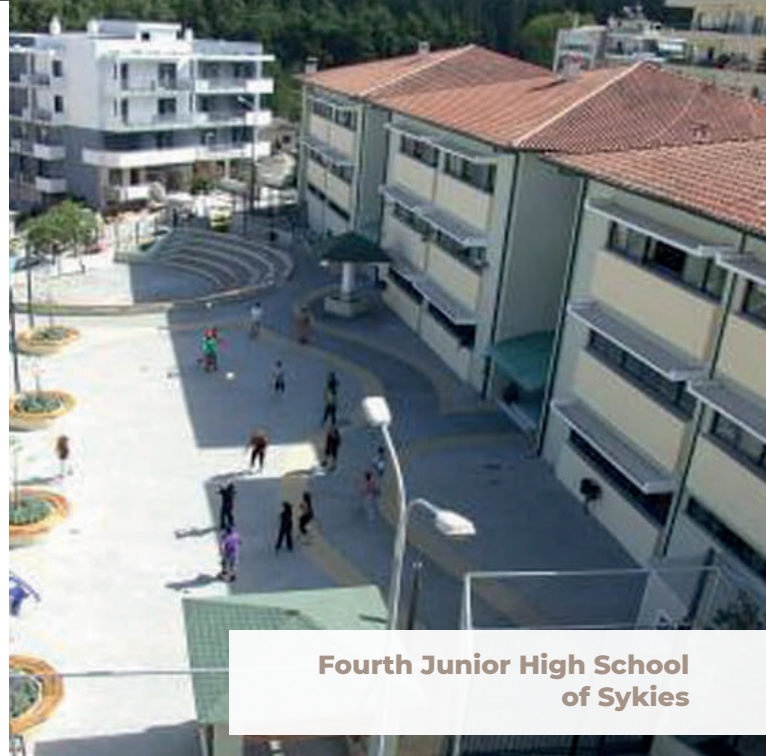
## IES Sabina Mora – Cartagena

**IES Sabina Mora in Roldán** (municipality of Torre Pacheco) is a **state-funded secondary education center**, with **930 students**, about **80 teachers** on staff, in addition to **non-teaching personnel** (3 concierges, 2 administrative staff, 1 social educator, 2 therapeutic pedagogy teachers, and 1 hearing and speech teacher for students with needs, 1 social mediator).

It offers **ESO** (compulsory secondary education) and **Bachillerato** (post-compulsory secondary education) for students aged **12 to 18 years**.

## Fourth Junior High School of Sykies – Thessaloniki

Our Organization is a **public Secondary Education (Junior High School)** unit that includes **270 students, 32 teachers**, and **5 non-teaching** staff members. The school is managed by the **Principal**, the **Vice Principals**, and the **Teachers' Association**. At the same time, the educational and scientific guidance of the teachers is the responsibility of the **Education Advisors**. For the proper functioning of the school, the **school regulations** have been developed with the collaboration of the entire community.



**Fourth Junior High School of Sykies**

# Project Participants

## Faculty and collaborators

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MARIA ANASTASIOU  
GEORGIA KATOURTZIDI

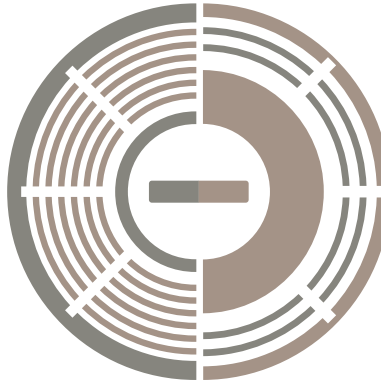
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SUKHMEET SINGH KAUR





# Ancient civilisations meeting Europe

Cartagena · Thessaloniki



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