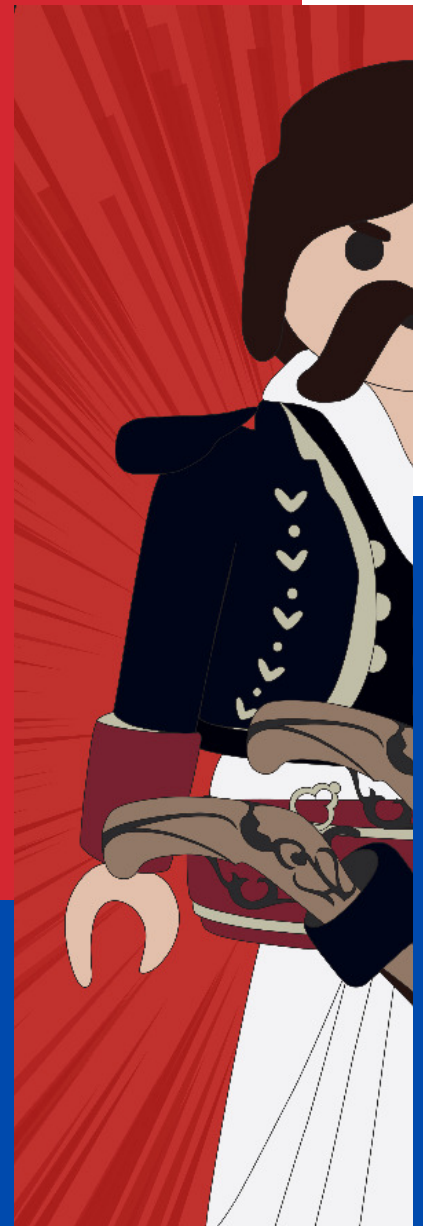
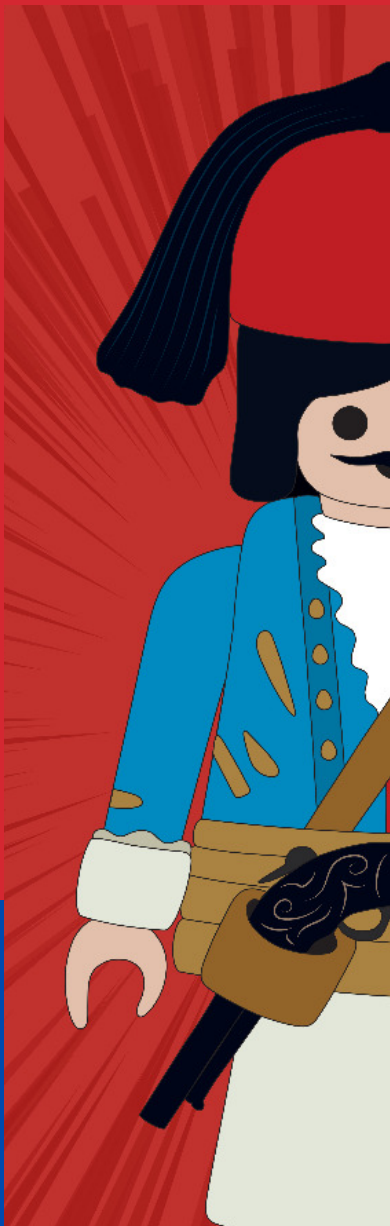


MEET THE HEROES

1821 - 2021



The Study Rooms Special Edition for the anniversary
of 200 years since the Greek Revolution of 1821.

March 2021

**"The mountains
look on Marathon -
And Marathon
looks on the sea;
And musing there
an hour alone,
I dream'd that
Greece might still
be free"**

GEORGE GORDON BYRON, LORD BYRON

The Study Rooms Special Edition for the anniversary
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March 2021

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ΕΘΝΙΚΟ
ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΟ
ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟ



“To erase a part from the past is like erasing an equal part from the future.”

Georgios Seferis

Note for students

Do you think history is boring? That only adults are interested in historical facts? Or that it is only for the past?

So how would you feel if you learned about a historic event through playmobil figures and accessories? Or if you discovered a historical figure through drawing?

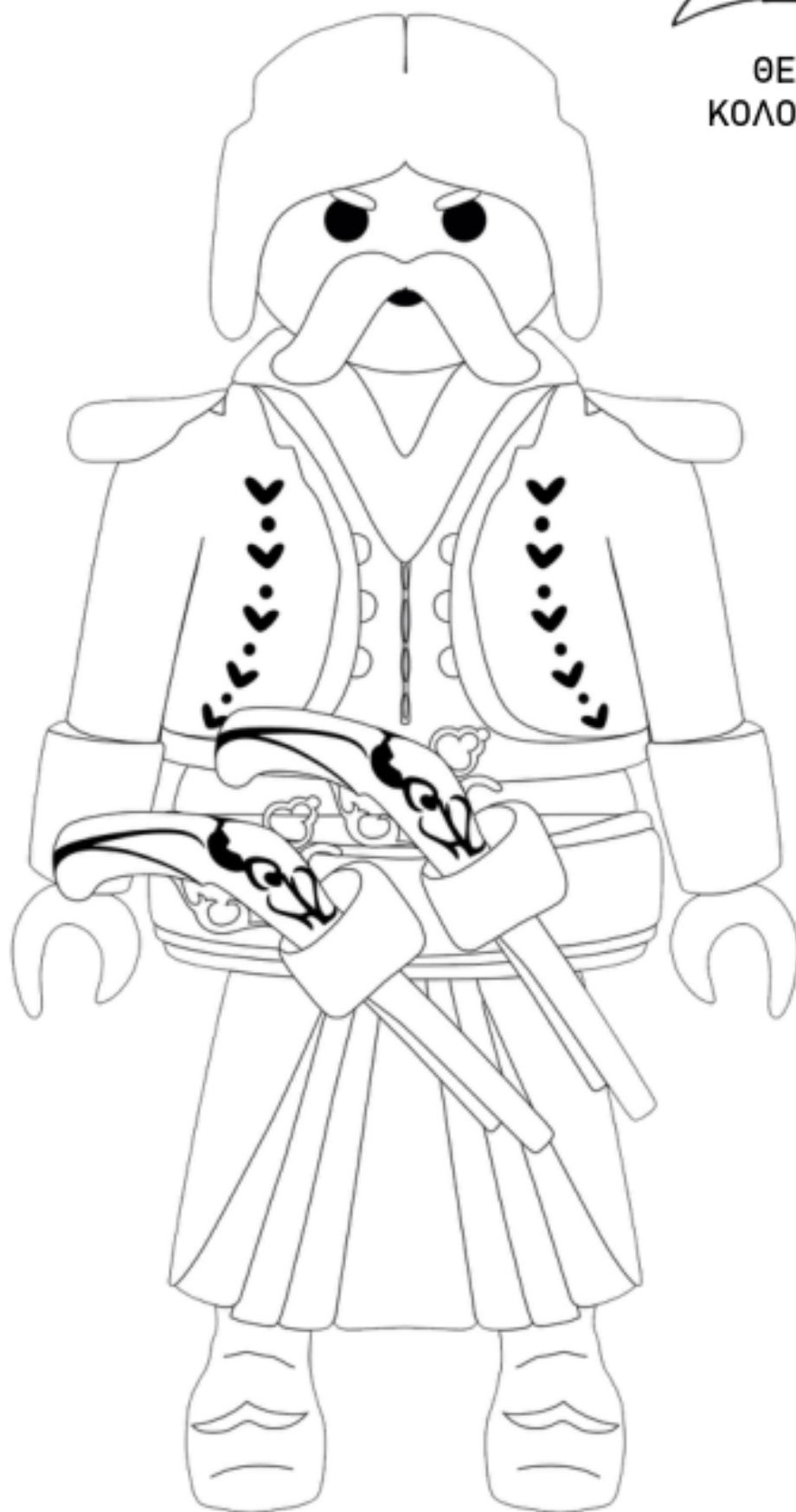
On the occasion of the "'21 otherwise" exhibition of the National History Museum, we wanted to introduce to you some of the protagonists of the time and, with the English language as a vehicle, to learn more about their lives. The texts and activities you will find here are just an opportunity for you to look for more, refer to other sources, do some research. Because History is not only the dates and events - it is, mainly, the people and the small and big moments of their lives...

The Revolution of 1821 was a very important event in Greek and world history. History matters. Let's explore it in a different way.

The Study Rooms Team



ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΣ
ΚΟΛΟΚΟΤΡΩΝΗΣ



Theodoros Kolokotronis

(Ramavouni Messinias, 1770 – Athens, 1843)

Theodoros was one of the most important people in the Greek Revolution!

His important work began many years before the start of the revolution. In 1818 he joined “Filiki Eteria.”

He fought and won in lots of battles during the revolution among which the Fall of Tripolitsa (1821) and the destruction of Dramalis’s army in Dervenakia (1822).

He was involved in the civil war and he was even locked up in prison. He was set free because he was a great soldier, and he was made the General of the Peloponnese.

He was in favor of Kapodistrias and supported Othonas when he was chosen King of Greece, however, later he opposed the regency.

He died in Athens in 1843.



Imagine that you are
Theodoros Kolokotronis
– get in to character
and ask your
family or friends
to interview you – in
person or over zoom!



ΟΔΥΣΣΕΑΣ
ΑΝΔΡΟΥΤΣΟΣ



Odisseas Androutsos

(Ithaca, 1788/9 – Athens, 1825)

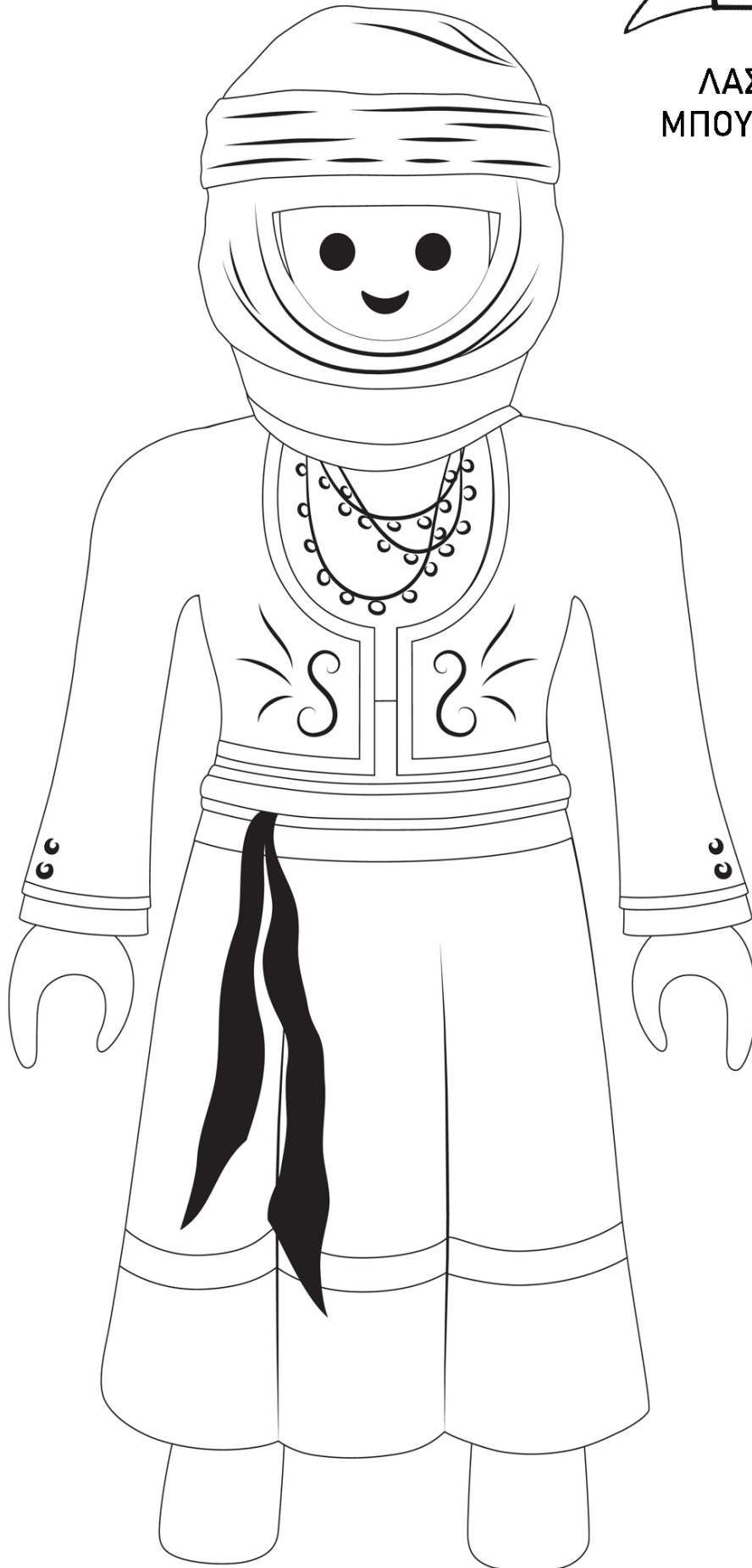
Odisseas grew up in the court of Ali Pasa. Odisseas was smart, strong and brave. He joined the “Filiki Eteria” in 1818 and he did lots of work to help the revolution for the first two years. He won the battle of Gravia in May 1821 and was made the General of Eastern Sterea. Odisseas was imprisoned in the Koula tower of the Acropolis, which was on the right side of the Propylea. He was killed in June 1825, but his death was made to look like an accident.



“ Write a story – imagine that you are **Odisseas** trapped in the Koula tower in the Acropolis... ”



ΛΑΣΚΑΡΙΝΑ
ΜΠΟΥΜΠΟΥΛΙΝΑ



Laskarina Bouboulina

(Instabul, 1771 – Spetses, 1825)

Laskarina lived on a large area of land and she made lots of money. She was married two times, but both of her husbands were killed by pirates.

Her father had taken part in the Orlov revolt in 1770. When the revolution started in Spetses, Laskarina left her home and sold all of her ships to help the revolution. She helped the Greek forces and took part in the siege of Nafplio and Monemvasia.



Can you find, Spetses,
Nafplio and Monemvasia
on the map?



ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ
ΚΑΝΑΡΗΣ



Konstantinos Kanaris

(Psara, 1793/1795 – Athens, 1877)

Konstantinos became a sailor at a young age to be like the rest of his family. He was not a member of the “Filiki Eteria”, but he helped in the revolution from the very beginning.

He was very good at using fire-arms and he used them to damage and to scare the Turkish fleet. One of his greatest achievements was the bombing of the flagship of the Turkish fleet in Chios (June 1822) which made the Greek people feel very proud. He was famous in Europe and loved by great artists and poets of his time (e.g Victor Hugo). He was in one of the highest positions of the state during the time of Kapodistrias and, later, of Othonas.

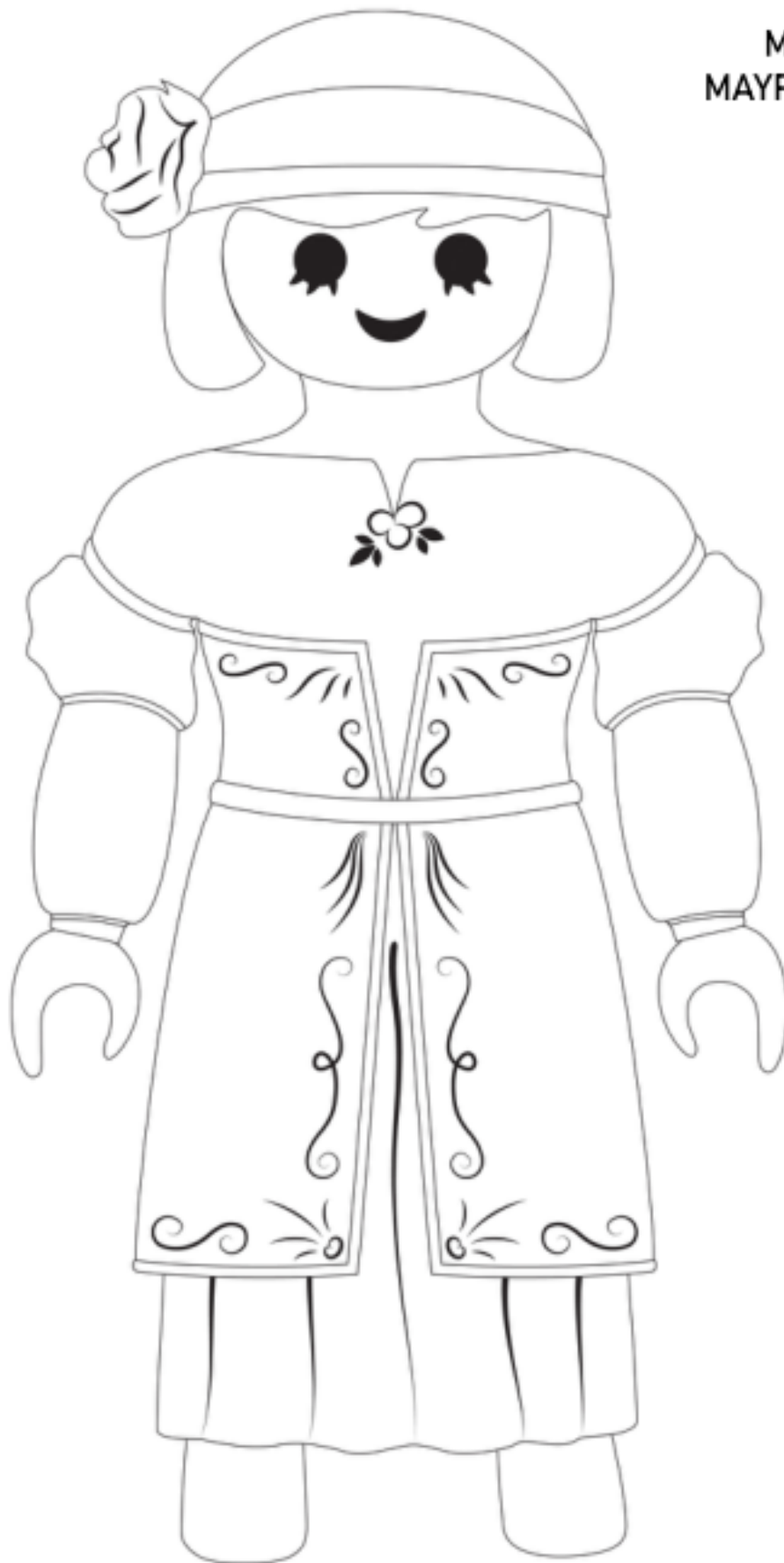


“

Design your own ship.

”

ΜΑΝΤΩ
ΜΑΥΡΟΓΕΝΟΥΣ



Mado Mavrogenous

(Trieste, 1796/7 – Paros, 1840)

Mado came from a very important Cycladic family. Her father was called Nikolaos Mavrogenis and he was the swordsman in the court of Wallachia (a historical and geographical region of Romania). When the revolution started, she went to Mykonos and became the leader of the rebels of the island.

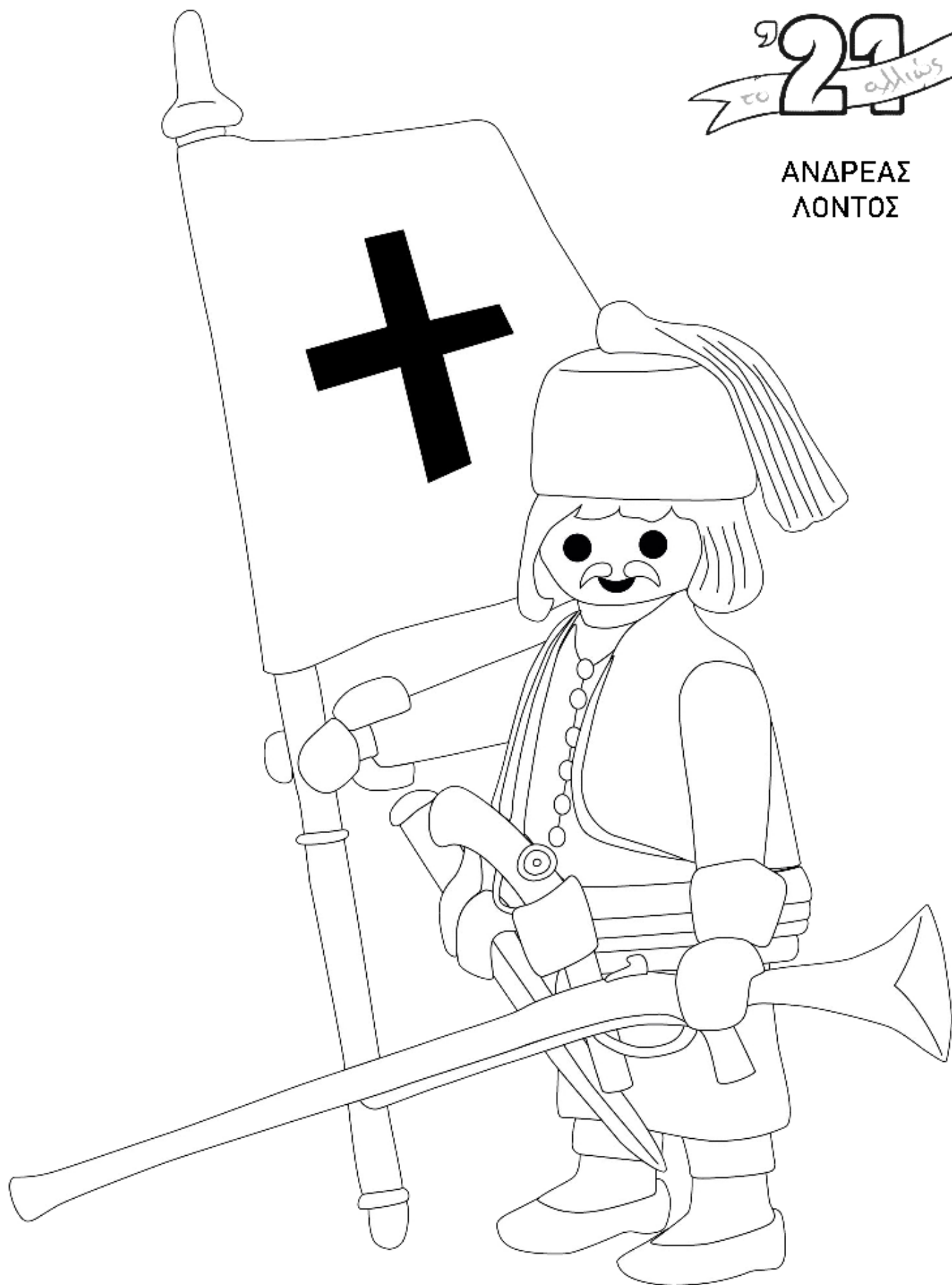
Her letters were very important and helped to organise the Philhellenic circles of Europe. When the revolution began she spent all her fortune for the Hellenic cause. She died in Paros in July 1848, alone and impoverished, having spent all her fortune for the War of Independence.



This is a map of the central Aegean Sea.
How many islands can you name on the map?



ΑΝΔΡΕΑΣ
ΛΟΝΤΟΣ



Andreas Lodos

(Aigio, 1786 – Athens, 1845)

Andreas came from an important family. He joined “Filiki Eteria” and initiated the Revolution in Aigio. He fought as the leader of his own army carrying a self made red flag with a black cross. He was opposed to Governor Kapodistrias however, he condemned his assassination.

During Othona’s reign, he was a colonel and a military inspector. He was in charge of the revolution of September 3rd 1843. He supported the English party and after the rise of Ioannis Kolettis, he lost all of his positions. He was very sad and ended his life.



Would you like to make a flag like Andreas Lodos?

Follow these instructions:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VRKxnFJX33c>

You will need:

- 2 pieces of coloured paper
- Scissors
- Pencil
- Ruler
- Glue

ΑΣΗΜΩ
ΛΙΔΩΡΙΚΗ - ΓΚΟΥΡΑ



Asimo Goura (? – Acropole of Athens, 1827)

Asimo was the daughter of the Kotzambasis of Lidoriki – Anagnostis Lidorikis. She married Ioannis Gouras in 1823, who was the guardian of the Acropolis and henchman of Odysseus Androutsos.

Asimo had 2 nicknames: Gurena or Daliana because she was tall and slim, like the italian gun. After the death of her husband, she took charge of the besieged. Sadly, she died on the night of January 12th, 1827 when two Turkish bombs fell on the roof of the Erechtheion, which collapsed and crushed the Goura family.

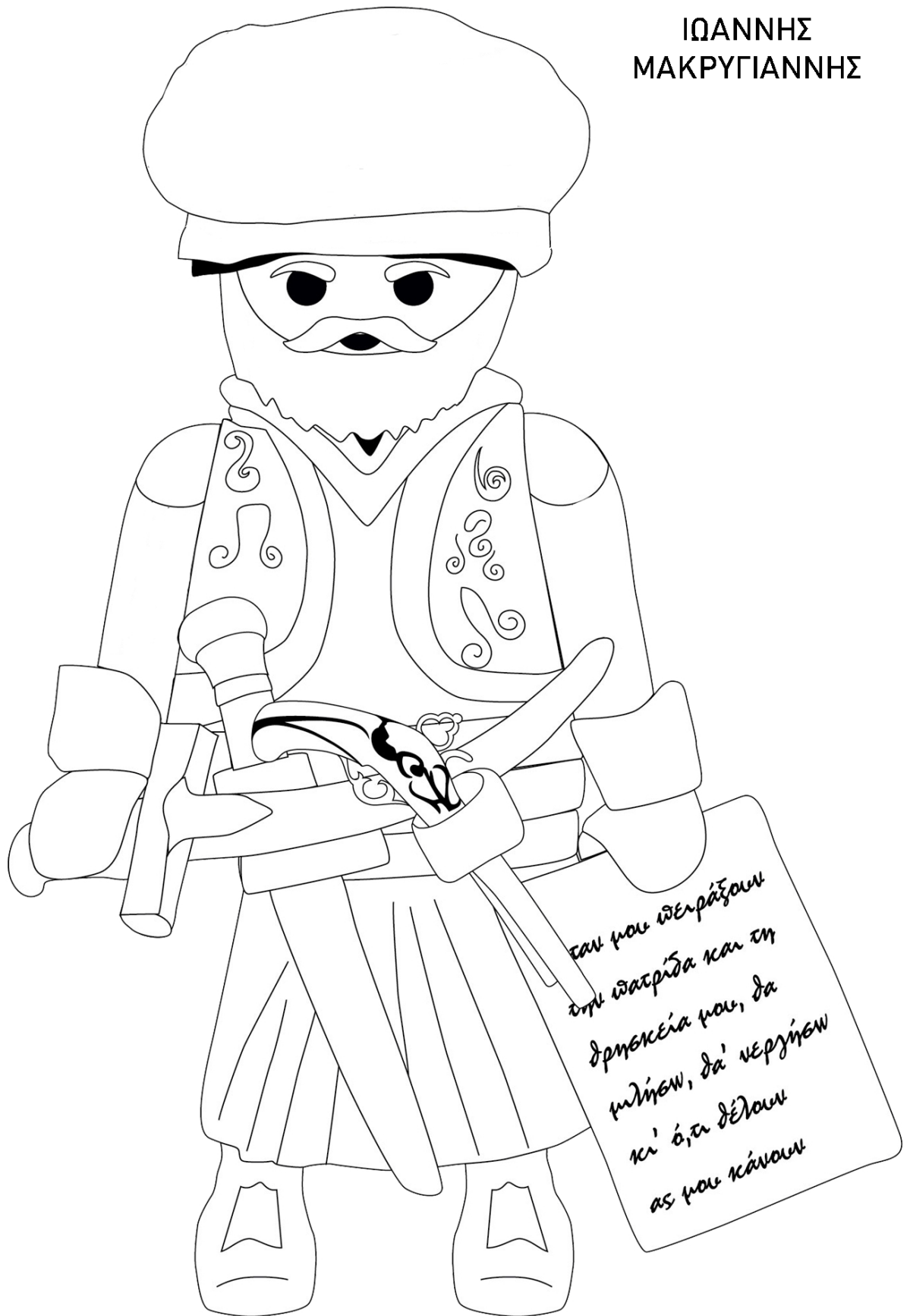


— “

The Erechtheion is an ancient Greek temple on the north side of the Acropolis. Can you find it and draw it below?

” —

ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ
ΜΑΚΡΥΓΙΑΝΝΗΣ



Ioannis Makrigiannis

(Avoritis Fokidas, 1790/1795 – Athens, 1864)

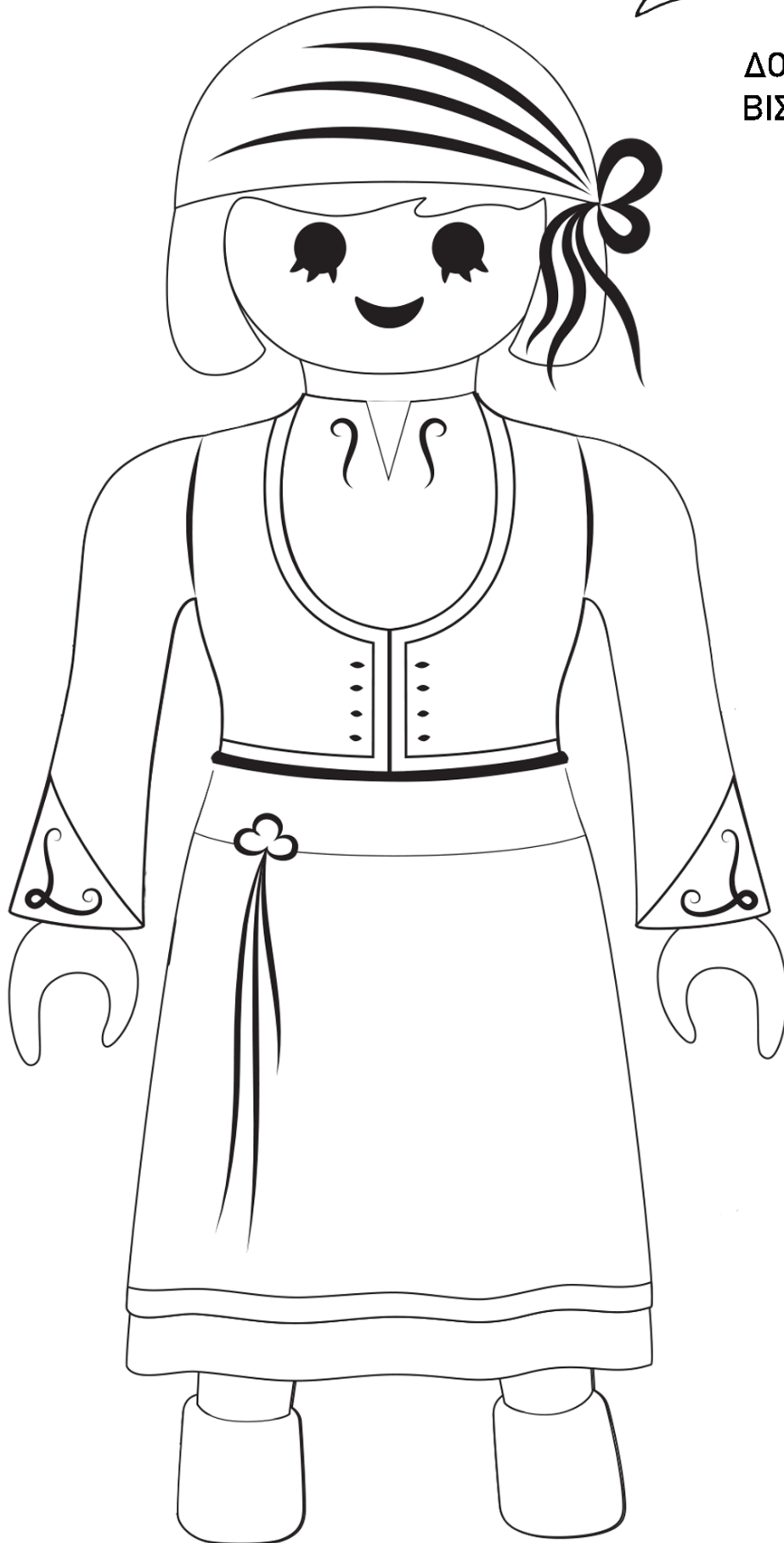
His real name was Ioannis Triantafyllou but he was called Makry + Giannis because he was very tall. His father was killed by Ali Pasha's soldiers when Ioannis was very young and when he was 7, he was adopted by a very rich family. During this time he was forced to do very hard work and he was also punished many times. When Ioannis grew up, he made a fortune by buying and selling things. He was a member of the "Filiki Eteria" and he took part in the revolution. He fought in lots of battles in Central Greece and the Peloponnese, and took part in lots of sieges. After the revolution he was placed very high up in the military. When Ioannis was 33 years old, he learned how to write so that he could share his story with others.



A statue of Ioannis Makrigiannis can be found in Plaka, Athens. Can you find it and draw it here?



ΔΟΜΝΑ
ΒΙΣΒΙΖΗ



Domna Visvizi

(Ainos of Thrace, 1783/4 – Pireas, 1850)



Domna came from a rich family who owned a lot of land. She married Hatzi-Antonis Visvizi and she followed him to the naval operations against the Ottoman fleet with their very young children. Domna's husband died in 1822 so she took control of the ship named "Kalomira" and looked after the ship and the crew. She travelled around the Gulf of Evia, keeping watch over the coasts and moving ammunition and men across the island.

When Domna ran out of money, she gave up her ship so that it could be turned in to weapons. She died very poor.



Write a story – imagine that you are Domna Visvizi sailing on your ship around Evia!



ΧΡΗΣΤΟΣ
ΚΑΨΑΛΗΣ



Christos Kapsalis (Mesolonghi, 1751 – 1826)

He came from Mesolonghi and took part in the revolution from the very beginning. Lord Byron visited Christos's house and he died there. Christos worked very hard to defend Mesolonghi during the first and second siege. He stayed in the city during the Exodus in 1826, but he was blown up in the ammunition depot with 400 civilians and many Turks.

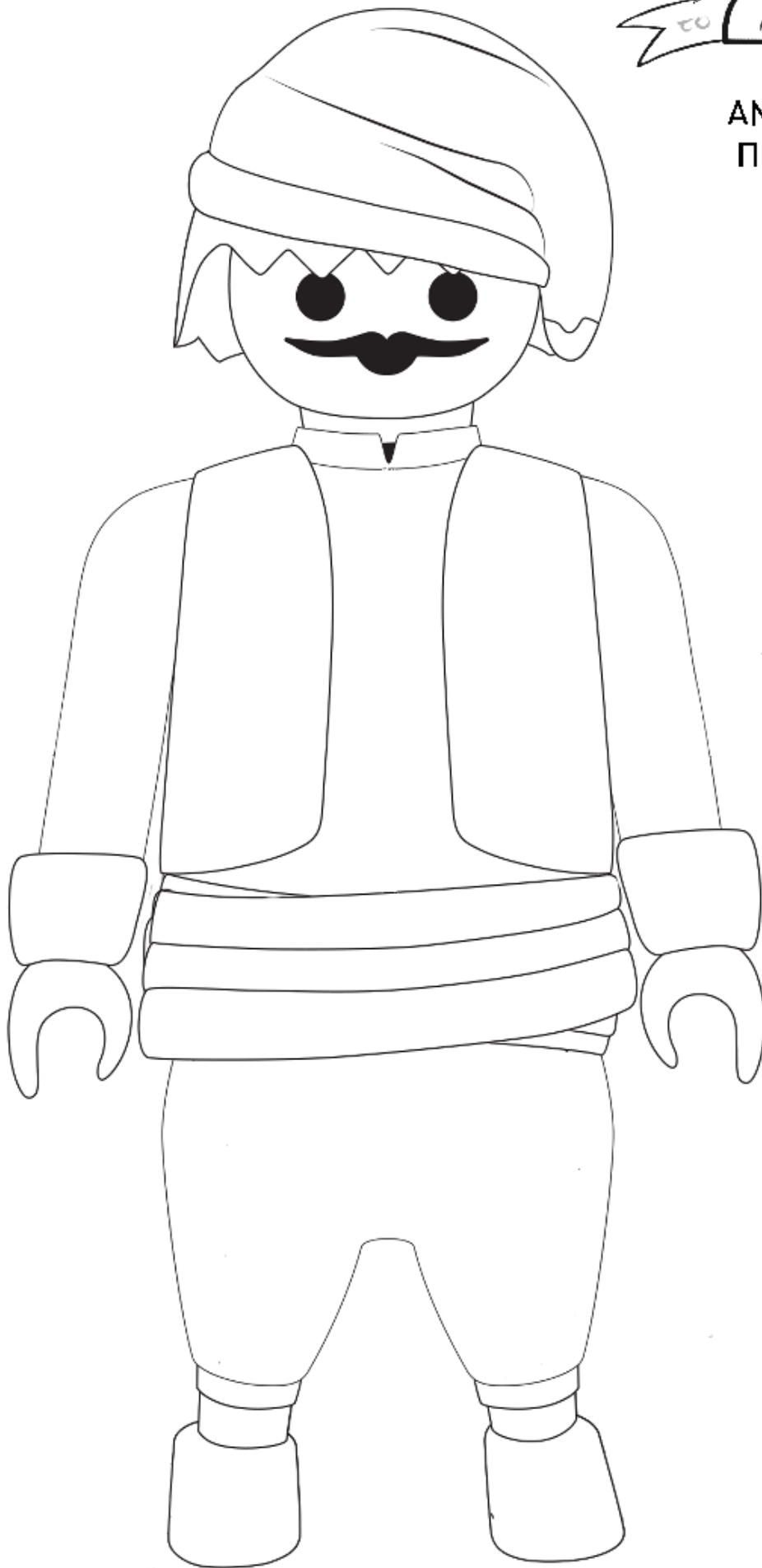


“

Mesolonghi is known as the site of a dramatic siege during the Greek War of Independence, and of the death of poet Lord Byron. Do some research and find out why it is called the Holy City of Mesolonghi....

”

ΑΝΔΡΕΑΣ
ΠΙΠΙΝΟΣ



Adreas Pipinos

(Hydra, late 18th century – Athens, after 1836)

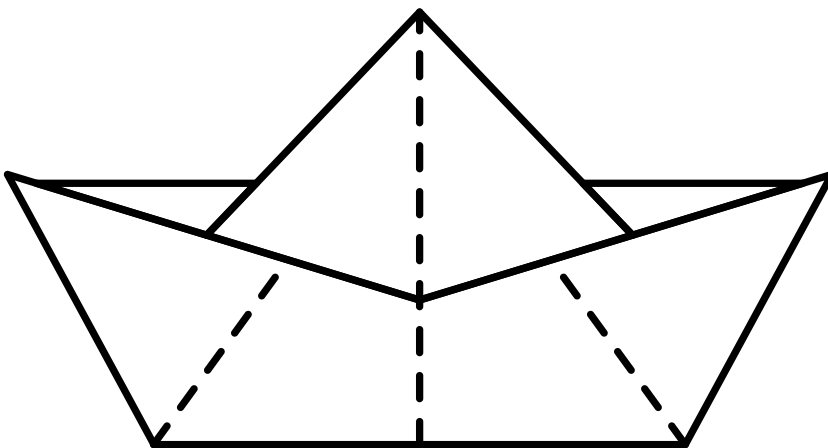
Adreas came from Hydra and he took part in lots of military operations among which in the Naval battle of Spetses and the burning of the Turkish flagship in Chios (June 1822) with Konstantinos Kanaris.

After the liberation, Adreas became commander of the Eastern Naval Squadron.

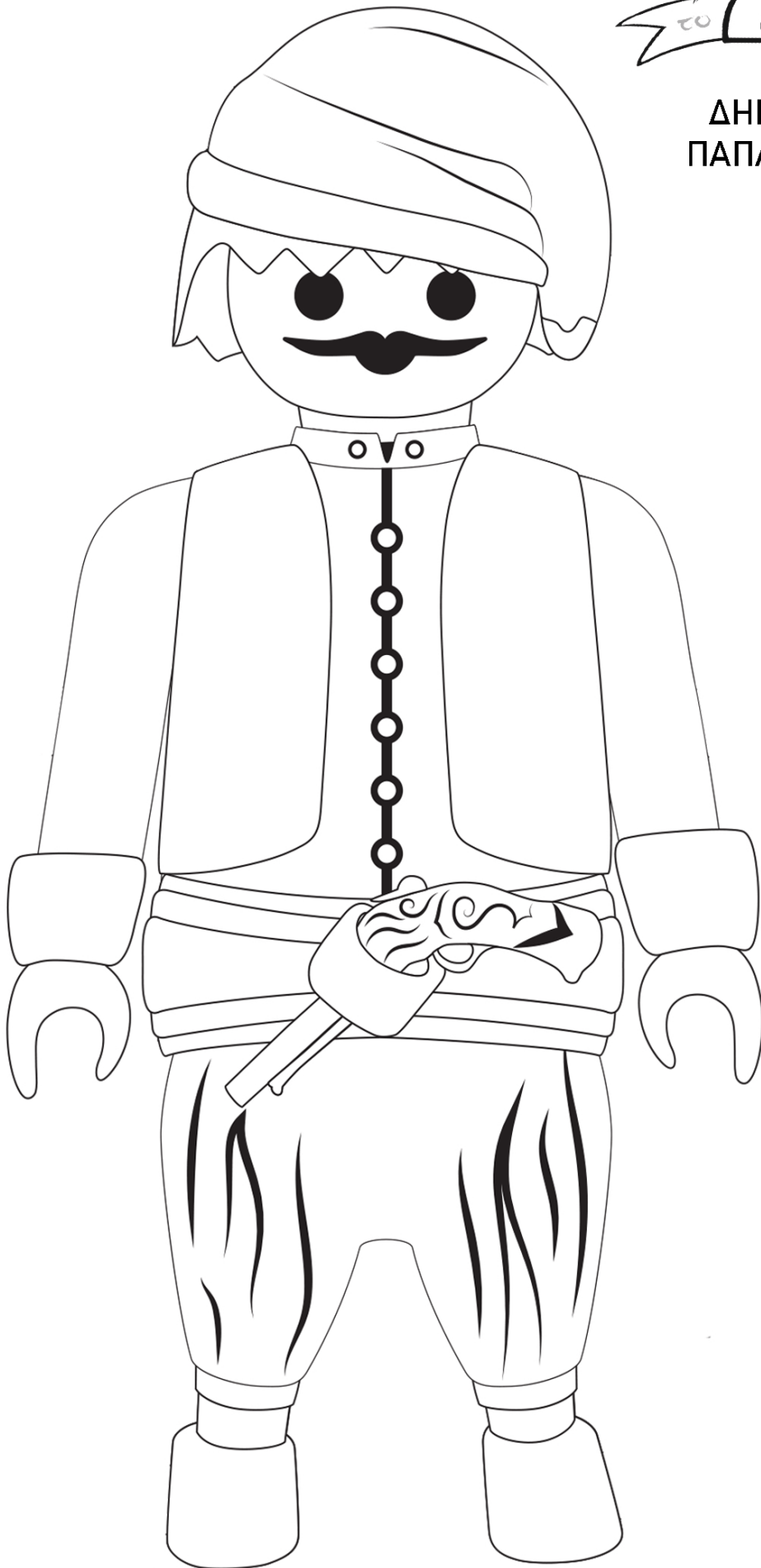


Make a paper boat

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3N7EUi3-PG8>



ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ
ΠΑΠΑΝΙΚΟΛΗΣ



Dimitris Papanikolis

(Psara, 1790 – Athens, 1855)

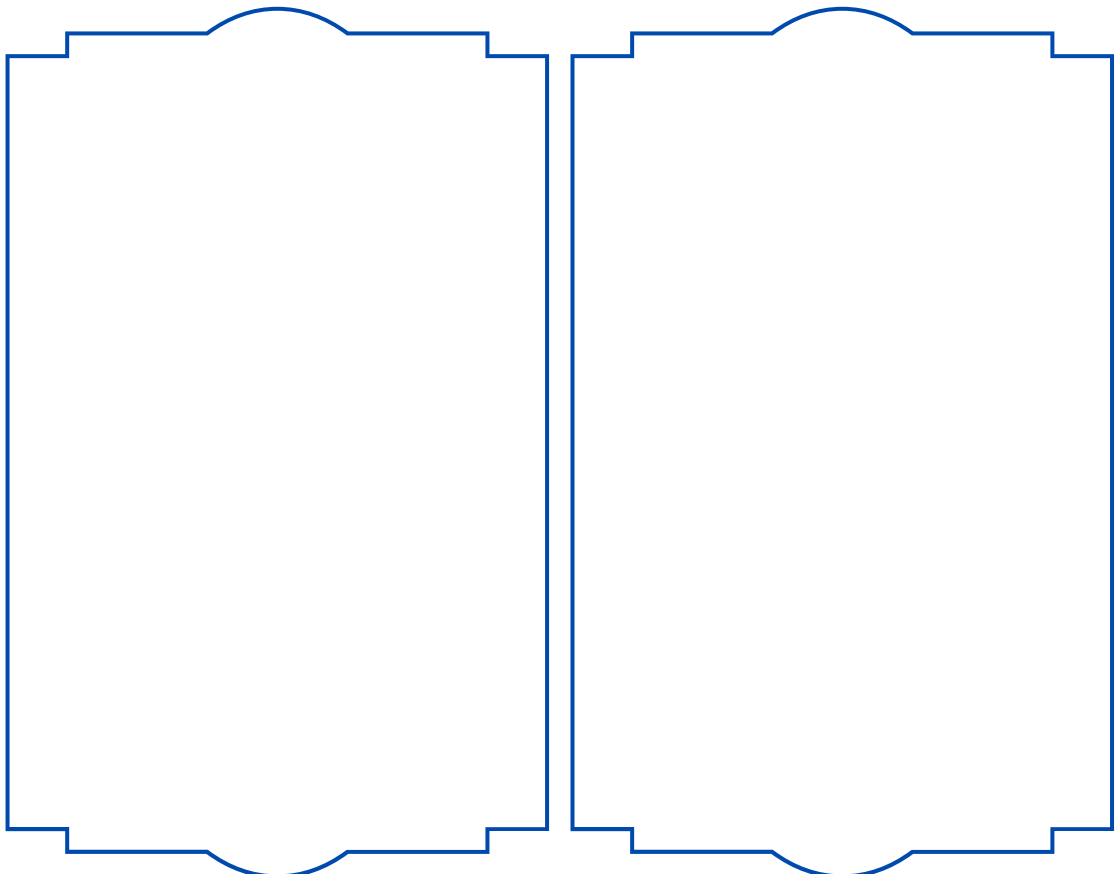
Dimitris came from a fishing family in Psara. He served in the navy and took part in the revolution from the very beginning.

He fought in one of the most important naval battles: the battle of the Geronta (August 29th, 1824).

He used large guns to damage the Turkish fleet; a good example of this was on May 27th, 1821 when they exploded a Turkish ship in Eresos. After the end of the war in 1829, he made a living as a merchant and, later, he went back to the navy.



Psara inspired Nikolaos Gyzis, one of Greece's most important 19th-century painters, to create two paintings: "After the destruction of Psara" & "The Glory of Psara"
Can you find them on line and draw them here?

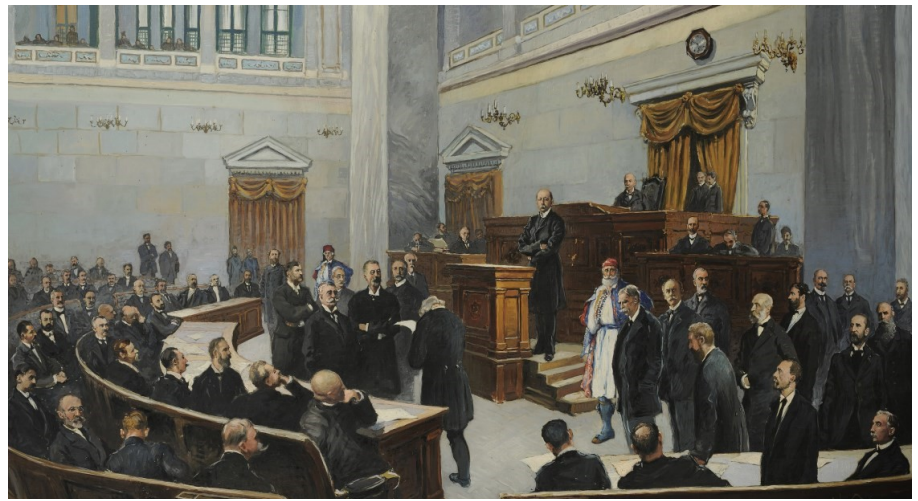


The 1821 Greek War of Independence depicted by Playmobil figures

Athens' National Historical Museum launched from October 2019 until September 2020 a Playmobil exhibition to help celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Greek War of Independence. The exhibition featured more than 20 dioramas made with Playmobil figurines and accessories and they depicted important events of the Revolution of 1821. You may read more [here](#).



A few words about the National Historical Museum



The National Historical Museum belongs to the Historical and Ethnological Society of Greece (HESG), which was founded in 1882 for the purpose of collecting, saving and presenting relics and documentary evidence related to modern Greek history. It is the oldest museum of its kind and it includes rich collections, which highlight the most representative phases of Neo-Hellenism, from the 15th to the mid-20th century. The National Historical Museum is also a research centre for Modern Greek History.

The museum is housed in the Old Parliament Building at Stadiou Street (Kolokotronis square), which was founded in 1835 by Queen Amalia and housed the Greek Parliament from 1875 to 1935. The Old Parliament is an architectural jewel in the centre of Athens, while its grand congress hall is a place of historical significance; it is also appropriate for hosting cultural events. The Museum narrates the history of Modern Greece: the period of Ottoman rule, the Greek War of Independence (1821), the liberation struggles, the creation of an independent state, the political, social and spiritual development of the Greeks up to the present day.

The National Historical Museum regularly organizes temporary and special exhibitions with historical, ethnographical and cultural themes, many of which are anniversary celebrations.'

National Historical Museum
Old Parliament Building
13 Stadiou St. 10561 Athens
Tel: 210-3237617, 3237315, 3222266
e-mail: info@nhmuseum.gr



Our race was crucified many times, but, here we are, still alive.

THEODOROS KOLOKOTRONIS

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of 200 years since the Greek Revolution of 1821

March 2021

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