

The Bermuda Triangle



Manos Pavlis-Kamarianos
Gregory Spiratos

How it was created

- Florida
- Puerto Rico
- Bermuda



Legends

- Lost ships and airplanes
- Magnetic fog
- Aliens
- Lost Atlantis
- Magnetic field



Lost Vehicles

- The ship “Insurgent”, with 350 men
- The ship “Pinerling”, with 90 men
- 5 “Avenger” airplanes
- 1 “Martin Manner” airplane



The flight 19

On 5th December 1945 at 14:10, five Avenger airplanes were on a daily flight which would last for 2 hours. The flight would take place at the Bermuda triangle. Everything was fine until 15:14. Flight 19 had a problem. The compasses of the airplanes were damaged. The airplanes were surrounded by fog. Flight 19 was mysteriously disappeared and it was **NEVER FOUNT.**

Film creation



Imagination



Flight 19



gty.lm/

136810853

VICTOR HARBICK
VISIONS



Magnetic Field





KING ARTHUR

CHRISTOPHER ZARKADOULAS

KING ARTHUR

King Arthur is a legendary British leader of the late 5th and early 6th centuries, who, according to medieval histories, led the defence of Britain against Saxon invaders in the early 6th century.

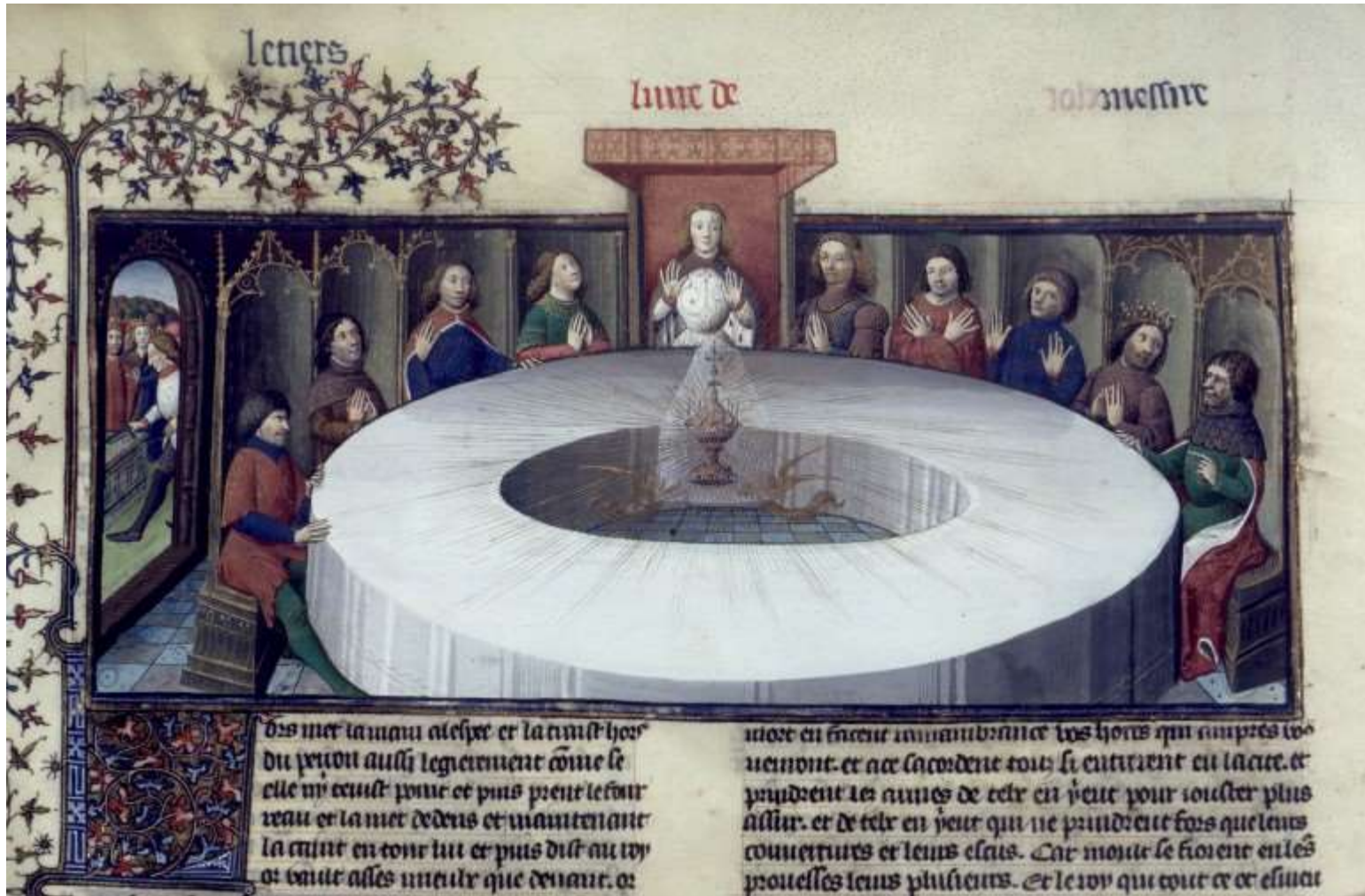


KING ARTHUR

In many stories, Arthur appears either as a great warrior defending Britain from human and supernatural enemies .



THE ROUND TABLE



KING ARTHUR





ΠΑΓΙΑΤΗΣ ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ
ΣΙΔΗΡΟΚΑΣΤΡΙΤΗΣ-ΙΩΑΝΝΟΥ ΠΑΥΛΟΣ

ORIGINS

In Greek mythology **Medusa** was a monster, generally described as having the face of a hideous human female with living venomous snakes in place of hair.



ORIGINS

Gazing directly into her eyes would turn onlookers to stone. Most sources describe her as the daughter of Phorcys and Ceto, though the author Hyginus (*Fabulae*, 151) interposes a generation and gives Medusa another pair as parents.



HISTORY

Medusa was beheaded by Perseus, who used her head as a weapon until he gave it to the goddess Athena to put in on her shield.



MINOTAUR

In Greek mythology, the **Minotaur** was a creature with the head of a bull on the body of a man or, as described by Roman poet Ovid, "part man and part bull".



MINOTAUR

He lived at the center of the Cretan Labyrinth, which was an elaborate maze-like construction designed by the architect Daedalus and his son Icarus, on the command of King Minos of Crete. The Minotaur was eventually killed by the Athenian hero Theseus.



MINOTAUR





ZOMBIE & VAMPIRE

TANIA MICHALI

KONSTANTINA PANOU

STAVROULA KIMPOUROPOULOU

ORIGINS

In Haitian folklore a **zombie** is a corpse raised by magical means, such as witchcraft. The concept has been popularly associated with the Voudou Religion, but it plays no part in that faith's formal practices.



Vampires

Vampires are mythological beings who subsist by feeding on the life essence (generally in the form of blood) of living creatures. In folkloric tales, the undead vampires often visited loved ones and caused mischief or deaths in the neighbourhood they inhabited when they were alive.



COMIC

Real Life Vampires by SnoopyRocks!



SCANDINAVIAN MYTHOLOGY

BY

Noni Konidari

Zoe Bakola

THE GODS

The gods in Scandinavian mythology are:

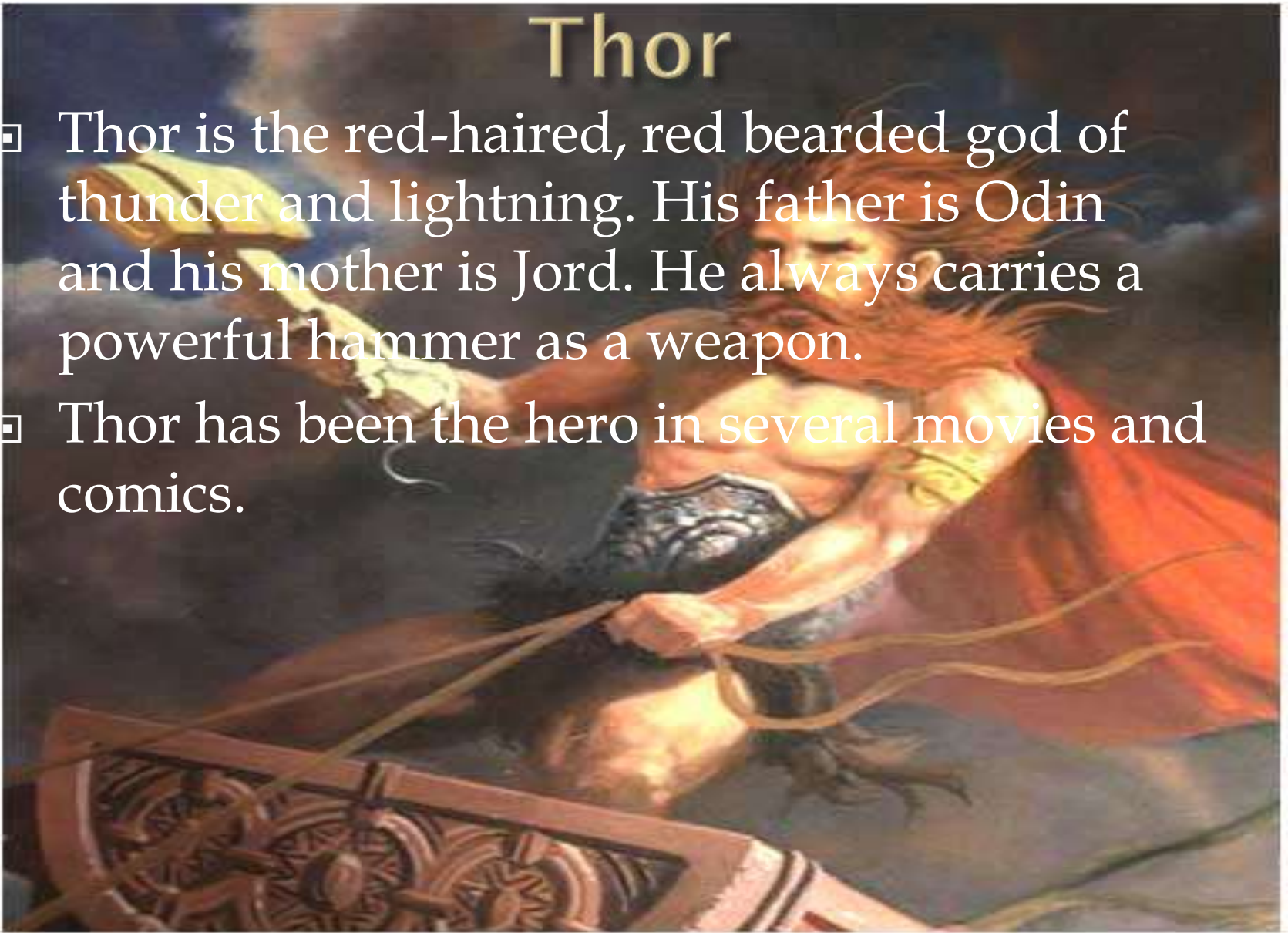
- ▣ Thor, the fierce god who fearlessly goes after foes and crushes them with his hammer
- ▣ Odin, the giver of knowledge
- ▣ Skaoi, who prefers the wolf howls of the Winter Mountains than of the seashore
- ▣ Njoror, who may calm both sea and fire and grant wealth and land
- ▣ Freyr, whose weather and farming associations bring peace and pleasure to humanity
- ▣ Idunn, who keeps apples that grant eternal youthfulness
- ▣ Heimdallr, born by nine mothers, can hear grass grow, has golden teeth, and possesses a resounding horn
- ▣ Jotunn Loki, who brings tragedy to the gods by engineering the death of another god

Asgard, the home of Gods



Thor

- ❑ Thor is the red-haired, red bearded god of thunder and lightning. His father is Odin and his mother is Jord. He always carries a powerful hammer as a weapon.
- ❑ Thor has been the hero in several movies and comics.



Thor





STONEHENGE

Chris Mantzoros

6th Primary School of Gerakas

STONEHENGE

There is nothing quite like Stonehenge anywhere in the world and for 5000 years it has drawn visitors to it. Before Stonehenge was built thousands of years ago, the whole of Salisbury Plain was a forest of towering pines and hazel woodland. What you see today is about half of the original monument, some of the stones have fallen down, others have been carried away to be used for building or to repair farm tracks and over centuries visitors have added their damage too.



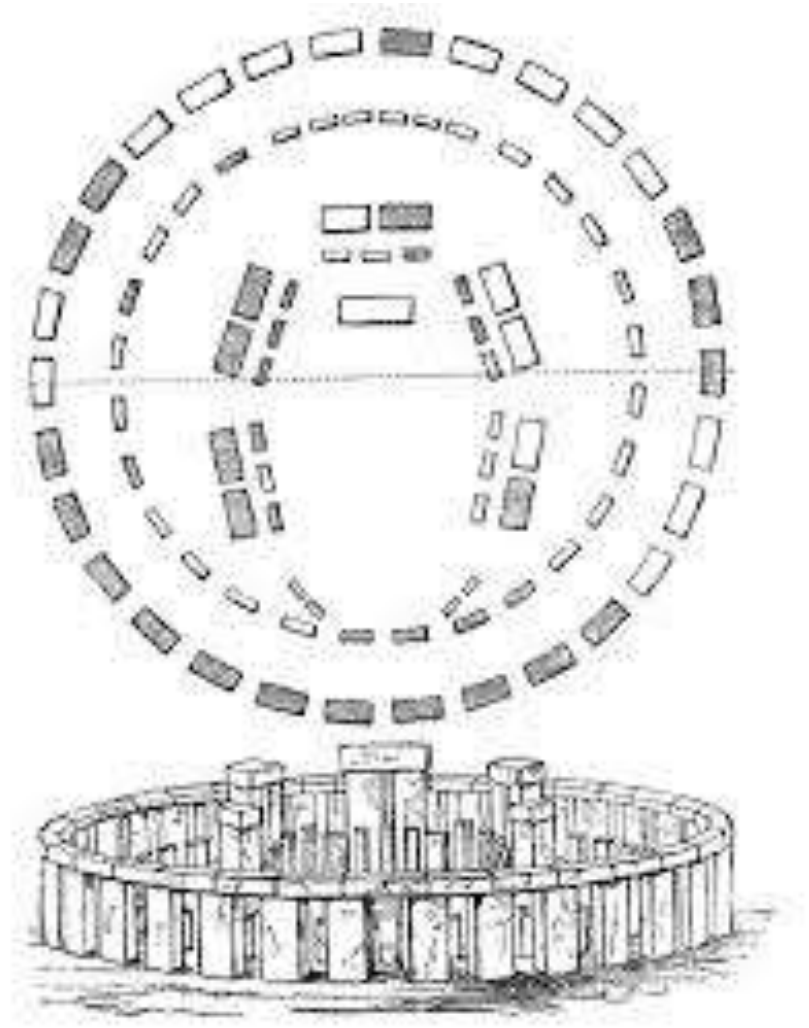
THE FAITH OF THE ANCIENTS

Stonehenge seems to have been constructed in three phases, covering the period from 2200BC to 1200BC.



Stonehenge

Many experts now believe that Stonehenge was an astronomical observatory, built under the instructions of astronomer-priests who used it to chart the movements of the celestial bodies and draw up a calendar for planting, harvesting and breeding cattle.



STONEHENGE





STONEHENGE

Nick Dalaperas

6th Primary School of Gerakas

STONEHENGE

- **Stonehenge** is a prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England, about 2 miles (3.2 km) west of Amesbury and 8 miles (13 km) north of Salisbury. One of the most famous sites in the world, Stonehenge is the remains of a ring of standing stones set within earthworks.



THE FAITH OF THE ANCIENTS

Archeologists believe it was built anywhere from 3000 BC to 2000 BC. Radiocarbon dating in 2008 suggested that the first stones were raised between 2400 and 2200 BC, whilst another theory suggests that bluestones may have been raised at the site as early as 3000 BC.

Stonehenge

Archaeological evidence found by the Stonehenge Riverside Project in 2008 indicates that Stonehenge could have been a burial ground from its earliest beginnings. The dating of cremated remains found on the site indicate that deposits contain human bone from as early as 3000 BC, when the ditch and bank were first dug. Such deposits continued at Stonehenge for at least another 500 years. The site was a place of religious significance and pilgrimage.



STONEHENGE





THE LOCH NESS MONSTER

ΜΟΥΡΟΥΤΗΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ
ΣΑΜΑΡΑΣ ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ

ORIGINS

- The term "monster" was Applied for the first time to the creature on 2 May 1933.



- On 4 August 1933, the *Courier* published as a full news item the assertion of a London man.
- On 6 December 1933 the first purported photograph of the monster, taken by Hugh Gray, was published in the Daily Express.

ORIGINS

- Other letters began appearing in the *Courier*.
- The first of many that describe the author's personal investigation and collected record of additional reports pre-dating 1933.
- Shortly after the creature received official notice, the Secretary of State for Scotland ordered the police to prevent any attacks on it.



HISTORY

The earliest report of a monster associated with the vicinity of Loch Ness appears in the *Life of St. Columba* by Adomnán, written in the 7th century.



- The oldest manuscript relating to this story was put online in 2012.
- Believers in the Loch Ness Monster often point to this story, which takes place on the River Ness rather than the loch itself, as evidence for the creature's existence as early as the 6th century.

PICTURE



HISTORY

- The beast immediately halted as if it had been "pulled back with ropes" and fled in terror, and both Columba's men and the pagan Picts praised God for the miracle.
- Adomnán's story may be independent of the modern Loch Ness Monster legend entirely, only becoming attached to it in retrospect by believers seeking to bolster their claims.

Surgeon's Photograph

- The "Surgeon's Photograph" purported to be the first photo of a "head and neck". Dr. Wilson claimed he was looking at the loch when he saw the monster, so grabbed his camera and snapped five photos. After the film was developed, only two exposures were clear. The first photo (the more publicised one) shows what was claimed to be a small head and back. The second one, a blurry image, attracted little publicity because it was difficult to interpret what was depicted. The image was revealed as a fake in *The Sunday Telegraph* dated 7 December 1975. Supposedly taken by Robert Kenneth Wilson, a London gynaecologist, it was published in the *Daily Mail* on 21 April 1934. Wilson's refusal to have his name associated with the photograph led to it being called "Surgeon's Photograph"

PICTURE



PICTURE



THE END???

