



Welcome to Rethymno

Email: connect@eri-crete.edu.gr

Web: <https://eri-crete.edu.gr/>

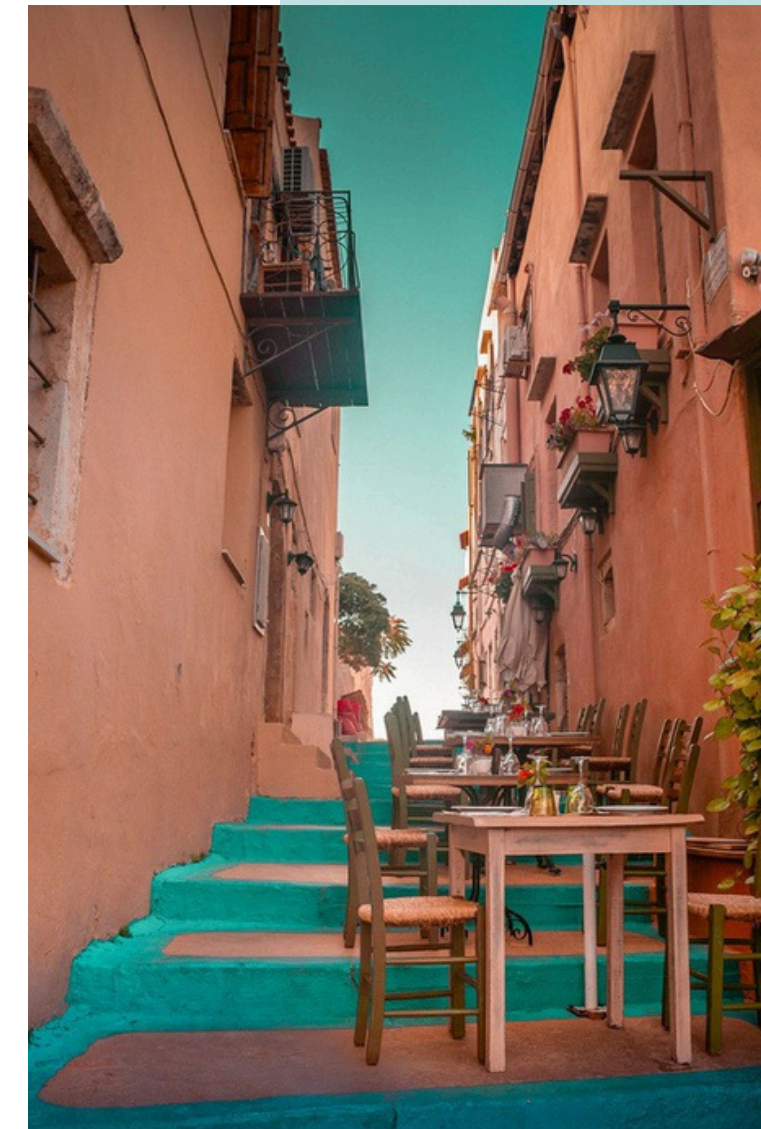


Dear participants,
welcome to the beautiful island of Crete and the Venetian town of Rethymno!
We hope that you will enjoy your time here and take advantage of this unique experience.
Here you can find some useful information that can be helpful throughout your stay.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT RETHYMNO

The province of Rethymno is one of the four provinces of Crete. It stretches from the White Mountains in the west, until Mount Psiloritis, and is bordered by the provinces of Chania and Heraklion. It covers an area of 1.496 km and has a population of roughly 80.000 inhabitants. The city of Rethymno is the capital of the province and is built on the north coast of Crete, next to the Sea of Crete. The population of the town of Rethymno is around 40.000.

The province of Rethymno is the most mountainous one of the island. The most important local products include olives, olive oil, dairy, fruit and vegetables. The town of Rethymno is the commercial center of the province with a well-developed tourist sector and a variety of related services. Full of beautiful beaches, archaeological sites, Byzantine churches, quaint villages, and cosmopolitan resorts, Rethymno is one of the most beautiful places in Crete.



A BRIEF HISTORY OF RETHYMNO

3500 BCE – 1200 ACE

Homo sapiens first arrived in Crete in the later Neolithic era (3500-2800 BCE). During the Minoan period (2800-1100 BCE) human activity spread throughout the province, as the Minoan civilization became one of the most prominent civilizations of the ancient world. Settlements and large building complexes proliferated, although many were later flattened by natural disasters, culminating in the Santorini volcano and subsequent tsunami in 1450 BCE, from which the Minoans never recovered. During the following years, the beautiful cities of Crete including Rethymno were conquered by the Dorians,

Romans, Venetians, Turks, and Germans and the Cretans were unable to maintain their independence. Eleftherna was the most important city throughout the Geometric period (710-270 BCE), whilst Sivritos and Rithymna (precursor to Rethymno) bloomed during the Classical years (470-323 BCE).



1200 ACE – Present

In 1204 Crete came under Venetian rule, a period of domination which lasted until 1669. During the last centuries of the Venetian rule, the “Kingdom of Crete” flourishes; great emphasis is given to education and culture, literature and the arts are at their peak and Cretan people traveled abroad to both learn and share knowledge. That period left a legacy of many of the important monuments on the island. Starting In 1669 the Ottoman occupation brought a dark period to Crete. The economy became predominantly agricultural, education ceased for several centuries and oppression became unbearable. The fight for independence began at Sfakia in 1770, followed by major uprisings of 1821 and 1866. It was in this later revolution that the Arkadi Monastery was set on fire.

Crete independence was finally won in 1897, before the newly liberated island was unified with the rest of Greece in 1913 and since then it has been tied to the nations’ history. In May 1941 the battle of Crete was fought as the Island became one of the German Parachutists’ three major fronts. The strong resistance of the local people, surprised the German forces as it was the first time they had encountered significant opposition from a local population. Although the resistance led to the execution of hundreds of inhabitants and the leveling of entire villages, the island continued to fight its oppressors throughout WWII. German occupation brought the local economy to its knees, as villages and immense farmlands were burnt, cities destroyed and thousands of inhabitants killed. During the last 30 years, much of the Island's income is generated from agriculture, cattle breeding, and tourism. These industries, combined with the University of Crete and several research centers have given employment opportunities to the people of the island. Rethymno's economy is nowadays largely dependent on tourism which is the main industry of the region.

RETHYMNO MONUMENTS



Loggia



Venetian harbour



Fortezza fortress



Saint Francisco's
church



Rimondi fountain



Old town

REACHING RETHYMNO

There is no airport in Rethymno, so visitors must arrive via Chania (60 km) or Heraklion (80 km). There are no rail lines in Crete.

FROM HERAKLION

By bus: You have to take the bus from the airport to Heraklion city and stop at the central bus station. You can also take a taxi to the bus station. Visit: <https://www.e-ktel.com/en/> for up-to-date routes and departures of the Cretan Public buses. It will take you around 20 minutes to reach the Heraklion Central Bus Station (A) from Heraklion airport by bus. The journey from Heraklion Central Bus Station to Rethymno will last around an hour and a half. Taxis are located outside airport terminals.

FROM CHANIA

By bus: You can take a bus directly from the airport to Rethymno. If there are no suitable direct bus routes, you can always take a shuttle bus to Chania Central Bus Station and from there a bus to Rethymno. Buses from Chania Central Bus Station run every hour. Visit: <https://www.e-ktel.com/en/> for up to date routes and departures of the Cretan Public buses. It will take you around an hour to reach Rethymno from Chania. Taxis are located outside airport terminals.

Proposed transfer agency

Cozy Travel (info@cozytaxi.gr / Viber, WhatsApp +30 6981086460)

**In case your arrival/departure transfer is arranged by us,
you will receive all the necessary info in due time.**

REACHING CRETE



TRANSPORTATION IN CRETE

The public bus service (KTEL) provides a link between most cities and villages in Crete.

The Rethymno central bus station is located at Igoumenou Gavriil 1, Rethymno 741 00.

(Tel: +30 28310 22212, website: <https://www.e-ktel.com/en/>).

You can buy tickets from the bus station or online

Visitors can also get information, maps and travel guides from the Tourist Support Office in Rethymno

(Address: Sofokli Venizelou Street Delfini Building 74100, Tel: +30 28310 29148).





IMPORTANT INFO

Time zone of Greece: GMT +2

Currency: In Greece the currency used is euro (€). Most ATMs in Greece will accept debit cards issued by a well known credit card company like MasterCard or Visa.

Electric Current: Greece uses both Type C and Type F electrical outlets, operating at 230V with 50Hz.

Emergency telephone numbers:

European Emergency Number: 112

Ambulance: 166

Emergency Hospitals, Pharmacies, Doctors: 14944

Police: 100

Fire Brigade: 199

Coast Guard: 108

Contact us:

connect@eri-crete.edu.gr

+30 28310 36121

Mon-Fr: 9am-4.30 pm

Our phone numbers

***only to be used in case of
extreme emergency**

Venetia: +30 6947301644

Chrysi: +30 6975824967

COURSE VENUE

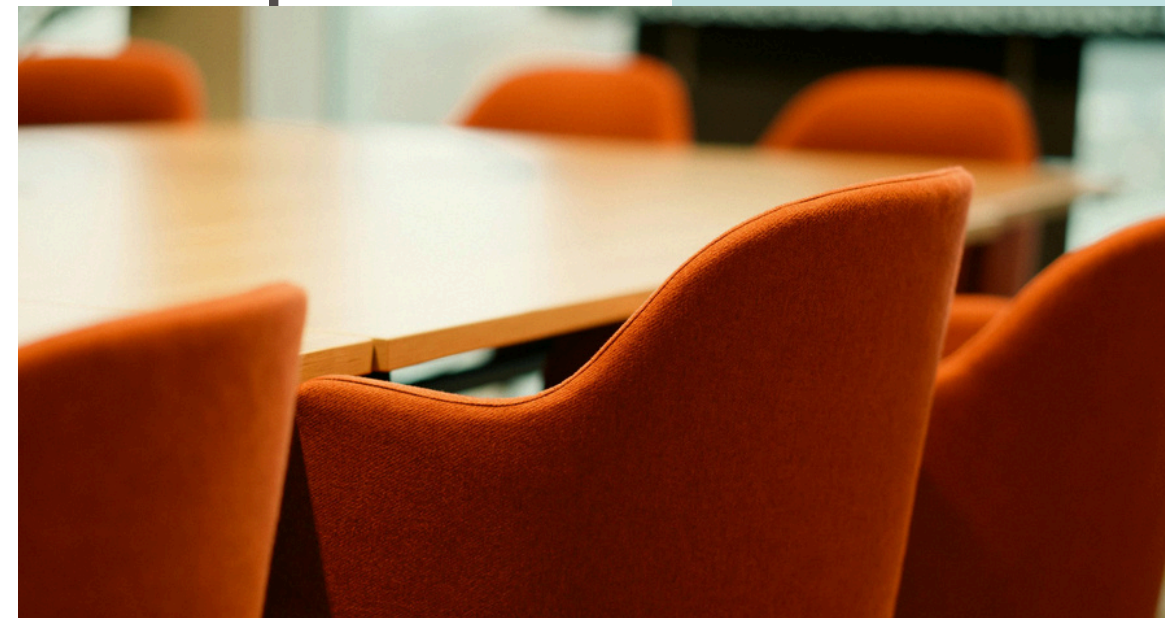
Your course will take place in the

Institute for Mediterranean Studies in Rethymno.

<https://ims.forth.gr/en/index>

Phone number: +30 2831036121

Address: Nikiforou Foka 130, Rethymno 741 31



COURSE AGENDA

Course duration: 10:00 - 14:00

Day 1 - 21/9: Introduction to digital pedagogy

Day 2 - 22/9: Storytelling & Interactive presentations

Day 3 – 23/9: free day

Day 4 – 24/9: Gamification & Classroom management

Day 5 – 25/9: Content creation

Note that Wednesday 23/9 is a free day, with no services organised by the Institute.

Participants are free to make their own plans.

**Have a great
time in
Rethymno!**