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SKUPINOVÁ MOBILITA: 6° Gymnasio Kavalas, Kavala, Řecko

TERMÍN: 24. 11. 2024 – 30. 11. 2024

PROJEKT: Our Planet, Our Responsibility: Learning from the Earth's Ecosystems for a Sustainable Future

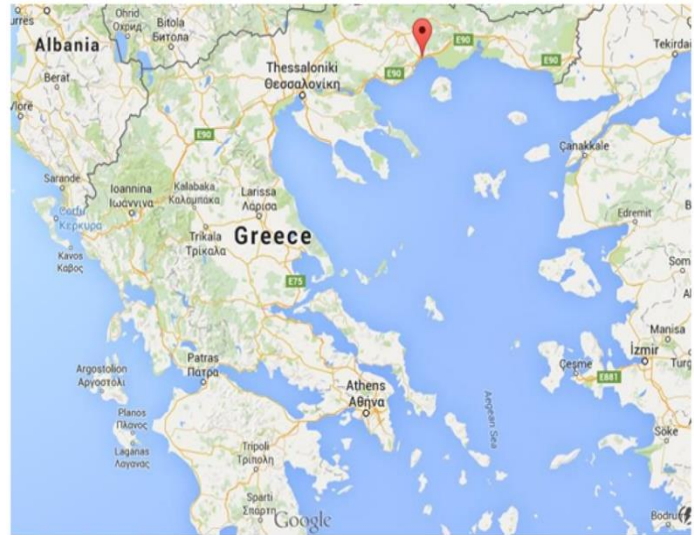
REPORT: GROUP MOBILITY OF PUPILS KAVALA, GREECE

KAVALA CITY

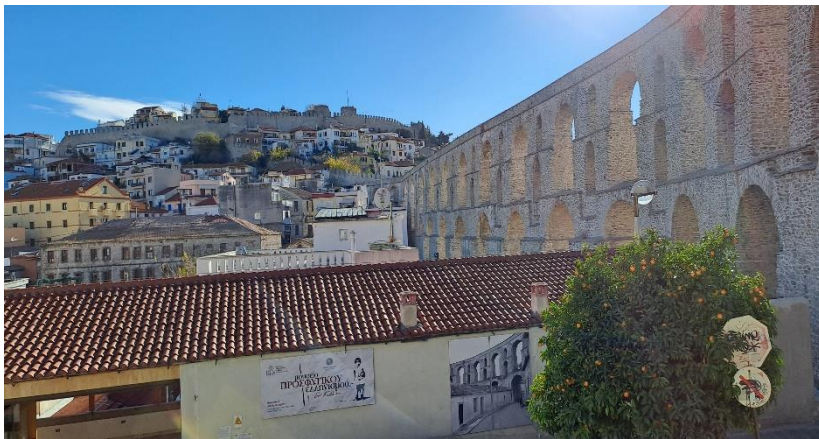
Erik Lučanský 8.C

Kavala is the largest city in eastern Macedonia and Thrace and it is an important transport hub and port. Kavala lies on the site of ancient Neapolis. It was a settlement founded in the 5th century before Christ by colonists from the island of Thasos. **Apostle Paul** landed in Kavala on his way to Philippi.

It was known as Christopolis in the Byzantine era. A **Byzantine castle** rises above the harbour on the site of the ancient acropolis, nearby are the remains of a **two-story Turkish aqueduct**. It brought drinking water from mountains to the old town. The highest point of the aqueduct is 25 m today and it is an attractive monument for people. Old town is surrounded by the **Byzantine**



city walls. The castle dominates the upper part of the peninsula above the old town. This fortress was built in the Byzantine period and was later reconstructed by the Venetians and the Turks. At first we saw the castle from the pier. We visited the castle later on Thursday.



impressive buildings in the whole town. It has a unique architectural style that appears “foreign” within the environment of Kavala and is reminiscent of a miniature Hungarian tower.

It was constructed in the 1890s. It belonged to the **Hungarian tobacco merchant Baron Pierre Herzog** and was used as both a residence and a place of business. It has the romantic features of medieval castles, such as Gothic arches on the towers and balconies, two Venetian Gothic apses on either side of the gate, It is a example of the Gothic revival. he building was purchased by



ŠKOLA: ZŠ BRNO, HERČÍKOVA 19, PŘÍSPĚVKOVÁ ORGANIZACE

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the Municipality of Kavala in 1937. There housed the office of the Mayor and some of the Mayor's administrative services.

We visited **the Church of Saint Nicholas**. It is a Greek Orthodox which was built during Ottoman period as Ibrahim Pasha Mosque before it was converted into a church in modern times. The church itself was closed when we were there. However the beautiful mosaic is outside the church, for all to see. It is just across the street from where you turn up the hill if you are walking into Panagia, the old town of Kavala.



We also saw **the Aqueduct** which is a remarkable monument. This impressive structure stretches across the valley and used to bring water to the city. The source of this water, which is located at an altitude of 400 m, is known as “the mother of the water”, “Soubasi” or the “three Karagatsia”. There were many mandarin orange trees near the Aqueduct and people even built houses

between its arches.

We also visited a **Kavala Archaeological Museum** which offers an incredible insight into the history of the area. Exhibits include artefacts from the Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman periods and show how Kavala has developed over the centuries.



On the top of the hill there was **Mohammed Ali's Residence** is considered one of the most characteristic surviving **examples of 18th-century Ottoman architecture**. In its south section is the men's quarters, where the men spent their days and worked, the pasha's private room, and the reception areas for guests. In the north section is the harem, where the women's quarters are located, the bath - hammam and the “sofa”. The fitted wooden cupboards and fireplaces are particularly interesting decorative features. But we just saw it from outside with the statue of Mohammed Ali in the square.

