



A guide for a visit in Drama, Greece, 19-23/4/2021

Please check before your departure:

<http://www.accuweather.com/pt/gr/drama/183098/weather-forecast/183098?lang=pt>

Schools website: <https://lepaldramas.gr/>



Geographic location:

	<p>CountryGreece</p> <p>Administrative regionEast Macedonia and Thrace</p> <p>Regional unitDrama</p>
	<p>Government Mayor Christodoulos Mamsakos</p>
<p>Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality840.1 km²(324.4 sq mi) • Municipal unit488.8 km²(188.7 sq mi) 	
<p>Elevation</p> <p>115 m (377 ft)</p>	
<p>Population (2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality 58.944 • Municipality density 0.070/km² (0.18/sq mi) • Municipal unit 58.532 • Municipal unit density 0.12/km² (0.31/sq mi) 	

Drama (Greek: Δράμα [ˈðrama]) is a city and municipality in northeastern Greece. Drama is the capital of the regional unit of Drama which is part of the East Macedonia and Thrace region. The town (pop. 44,823 in 2011) is the economic center of the municipality (pop. 58,944), which in turn comprises 60 percent of the regional unit's population.

Built at the foot of mount Falakro, in a verdant area with abundant water sources, Drama has been an integral part of the Hellenic world since the classical era; under the Byzantine Empire, Drama was a fortified city with a castle and rose to great prosperity under the Komnenoi as a commercial and military junction.

In the modern era, tobacco production and trade, the operation of the railway (1895) and improvement of the road network towards the port of Kavala, led to an increase in the population of the city and to the enhancement of commercial activity.

Drama hosts the "Eleftheria", cultural events in commemoration of the city's liberation, at the end of June or beginning of July, and an annual film festival in September.

Name

Archaeological finds show that in the area of the modern city there used to be an ancient Greek settlement named *Dyrama* (Greek: Δύραμα) or alternatively *Hydrama* (Greek: Ύδραμα), both meaning "rich in water". Some scholars associate Drama with the ancient Greek Drabescus (Greek: Δράβησος). Hydrama was notable as the place of worship for many Gods of classical Greek mythology, especially Apollo and Artemis. With the passage of time Dyrama became Drama. In the South Slavic languages, the city is known as Дpama which is itself a transliteration of the Greek name.



Metropolis.



Part of the town's Byzantine walls.



History

Drabescus (Drama) was part of the Roman and Byzantine Empires along with the rest of Greece. The region was conquered by Ottoman Empire in 1371. In the 19th century, the town became centre of the Sanjak of Drama. In 1912 during the First Balkan War, Drama was taken from the Ottomans by Bulgarian troops. Subsequently, in 1913 as a result of the Treaty of Bucharest, following the Second Balkan War, it was incorporated into Greece along with the rest of eastern Macedonia.

Byzantine walls

There is no castle in Drama. There are however remains of the Byzantine walls in the northern neighborhood of the city, around the old -and tiny- church of Agia Sophia.

The Byzantine Walls of Drama date to the 10th century. The perimeter was about 850 meters. They had two gates and at least five towers. Parts of them are kept scattered in the historic city center and they sometimes serve as boundaries (!) between properties. The northern part of the wall is kept in relatively good condition and provides a clear picture of the dimensions.



The church of St. Panteleimon.



Old mansion in Drama.



The springs of Agia Varvara.



In the courtyard of the church of Archangels are visible traces of one of the two known stairwells. In a tower on the north side of the walls, there was the town clock, where was removed from tower in 1945.

Economy

In the recent past the economy of the Drama area relied heavily on the local paper and textile-clothing industries. However, these industries have either closed down or moved across the border to Bulgaria, because of the low demands of the Bulgarian workforce, with a negative impact on the local economy and employment. The situation worsened after 2007, when Bulgaria was admitted to the EU, and local Greek businessmen moved to expand their operations there. Other sources of revenue include agriculture, consisting mainly of tobacco plantations, small - scale mining (particularly of marble) and forestry. Recently, there have been efforts to exploit the rich local natural environment and to develop ecotourism.

Agia Varvara

A trademark of the city of Drama is Agia Varvara Park, which has been included in the 60 most beautiful parks of Europe, within the framework of the Culture 2000 program. It occupies a huge area in the heart of the city and took its name from the homonymous church of Agia Barbara, which is there.

According to tradition, when the conquerors attempted to demolish the church, it was covered with water and thus rescued. The inhabitants believed it to be a miracle, and so far they honour Saint's Barbara memory on December 4th by lighting candles on improvised boats floating on the lake, creating a stunning backdrop.

Culture/Festivals

Since 1978, Drama hosts "Drama International Short Film Festival". In 1987, the festival was recognized nationally. In 1996 it was included in the National



Dramaica Youth Festival



Cultural Network of Cities by the Greek Ministry of Culture. In 1995 it added the International competition section where short films from all over the world visiting the city every year.

Dramaica Youth Festival

http://www.visitgreece.gr/en/main_cities/drama

The festival is organised by the local Youth Council of Drama and takes place every August in one of the most beautiful parks in Greece, the park of St. Barbara .Famous bands and singers from all over Greece give great performances during the festival.

Drama + Oenos (wine) + Geusignosia (tasting) = Draminognosia!

A journey full of images, flavors, colors and aromas through the paths of Dionysus. It is a unique tour of the Drama wineries where the culture of taste, wine and food is a special part of its identity. The taste of wine awakens memories and is transformed into a top gastronomic culture.

Drama slowly reveals the power of its multilayered identity and the place is identified with wine. Their doors to this festival open 7 wineries in the area in May, making a route through culture, wine tasting and gastronomy. Music, bicycles, colorful lights, secret and rare recipes, artistic events, discussions all form a unique context for this celebration.

Museums

Archaeological Museum

The Archaeological Museum of Drama covers human presence in the regional unit of Drama from the mid Paleolithic Period (50,000 years before present) with traces of life from Paleolithic hunts in the caves of the source of the Aggitis, up to modern times (1913).

The exhibition space consists of three main halls. In the first archaeological finds from the cave of Maara give witness to the presence of nomadic hunters in the area from the mid Palaeolithic period, while other finds show us about the life of settled farmers and animal



rearers from Neolithic villages and the passage of the Copper Age in the city of Drama and the village of Sitagri. The reproduction of a Neolithic house with finds which describe the activities of Neolithic man and his daily activities is the main centre of interest for visitors of all ages.

Bust of Dionysius, found in the area of Kali Vrysi. The same hall continues the journey through time to the Iron Age and later years where the main element was the worship of Dionysius at the city of Drama itself and at Kali Vrysi and other areas of the regional unit. In the second hall architectural sculptures, pottery and coins confirm that life continued in the city and throughout the whole regional unit during early Christian, Byzantine and post-Byzantine years.

Sports



Doxa Dramas emblem.

Drama hosts many sport teams in various sports. The most famous and most popular is Doxa Dramas, founded in 1918. Other successful clubs with presence in Greek national divisions are KAOD (basketball club), Pandramaikos FC, Drama 1986 and Amazones Dramas.

Sport clubs based in Drama			
Club	Founded	Sports	Achievements
Doxa Dramas	1918	Football	Earlier long-time presence in A Ethniki
Pandramaikos FC	1969	Football	Earlier presence in Beta Ethniki
Drama 1986	1986	Handball	Presence in A1 Ethniki
KAOD	1989	Basketball	Presence in A1 Ethniki
Titanes Dramas	1990	Basketball	Presence in A2 Ethniki women



Paragliding Famous extreme sport

Flight from Korylovos Hill <https://www.visit-drama.com/en/paragliding-2/#>,
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/165951316857036/>

A flight from the south side of Korylovos, which is a key point of paragliding in Drama offers a great way to enjoy the magic of free flight and admire the view from the air.



Notable people

- Tabaniyassı Mehmed Pasha- Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire, (died 1637)
- Mahmud Dramali Pasha (1780–1822) - Ottoman General during the Greek Independence War
- Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt (1789–1848) ruler of Egypt in 1848 (Son of Muhammad Ali of Egypt)
- YesariAsımArsoy (tr) (1900–1992), classical Turkish music composer - singer
- Koulis Stoligkas (1910–1984), actor
- Michael Athans (b. 1937), electrical engineer, retired MIT professor
- Basilis C. Xanthopoulos (1951–1990), theoretical physicist
- Nikos Sergianopoulos (1952–2008), television and stage actor
- Tania Tsanaklidou,(b. 1952) singer
- Petros Gaitanos (b. 1967), singer
- Natassa Theodoridou, (b. 1970), singer
- Paraskevas Antzas (b. 1977), footballer
- Vassiliki Pavlidou (b. 1977), astrophysicist
- Giannis Papazisis (b. 1978), actor
- Konstantinos Douvalidis (b. 1987), hurdler
- Dimitris Siovas (b. 1988), footballer
- Ioannis Fetfatzidis (b. 1990), footballer
- Alexis Koubroglou (b. 1991), footballer
- Anna Korakaki (b. 1996), shooter, Gold medalist Women's 25m pistol, bronze medalist in the 10m air pistol at the 2016 Summer Olympics



Useful Words and Phrases in Greek

Welcome	<p>Καλώς Ορίσατε (Kalós orisate) - frm Καλώς Ορισες (Kalós órises) - inf Καλώς Ήλθατε (Kalós ílthate) - frm Καλώς Ήλθες (Kalós ílthes) - inf Καλώς Ήρθατε (Kalós írthate) - frm Καλώς Ήρθες (Kalós írthes) - inf</p>
Hello (General greeting)	<p>Γειά! (Ya) - inf Γειά σου (Ya su) - inf Γειά σας (Ya sas) - frm</p>
Hello (on phone)	<p>Έλα (Éla) - inf Λέγετε (Léyete) - frm Εμπρός (Embrós) - inf</p>
How are you?	<p>Πώς είστε; (Pos íste?) - frm Πώς είσαι; (Pos íse?) - inf Τι κάνετε; (Ti kánete?) - frm Τι κάνεις; (Ti kánis?) - inf</p>
Reply to 'How are you?'	<p>Καλά (είμαι), σας ευχαριστώ. Εσείς; (Kalá [íme], sasefharistó. Esís?) - frm Καλά (είμαι), ευχαριστώ. Εσύ; (Kalá [íme], efharistó. Esí?) - inf</p>
Long time no see	<p>Καιρό έχουμε να τα πούμε! (Keróéhumena ta púme! [lit "we haven't talked for a long time"]) Καιρό έχω να σας δω! (Keró ého na sas do) - frm Καιρό έχω να σε δω! (Keró ého na se do) - inf</p>
What's your name?	<p>Πώς σας λένε; (Pós sas léne?) - frm Πώς σε λένε; (Pós se léne?) - inf Πώς λέγεστε; (Pós légeste?) - frm Πώς λέγεσαι; (Pós légese?) - inf Πώς ονομάζεστε; (Pós onomázeste?) - frm Πώς ονομάζεσαι; (Pós onomázese?) - inf Ποιό είναι το όνομά σας; (Pyó íne to ónomá sas?) - frm Ποιό είναι το όνομά σου; (Pyó íne to ónomá su?) - inf</p>
My name is ...	<p>Με λένε ... (Me léne ...) Ονομάζομαι... (Onomázome...) Λέγομαι ... (Légome ...)</p>



<u>Where are you from?</u>	<u>Από πού είστε;</u> (Από pu íste?) - frm <u>Από πού κατάγεστε;</u> (Από pu katágeste?) - frm Από πού είσαι; (Από pu íse?) - inf <u>Από πού κατάγεσαι;</u> (Από pu katágese?) - inf
<u>I'm from ...</u>	Είμαι από... (Είμε από...) <u>Κατάγομαι από...</u> (Katágome από...)
<u>Pleased to meet you</u>	Χάρηκα για την γνωριμία (Hárika ya tin gnorimáa) - frm <u>Χάρηκα</u> (Hárika) - inf
<u>Good morning</u> <u>(Morning greeting)</u>	<u>Καλημέρα σας</u> (Kaliméra sas) <u>Καλημέρα σου</u> (Kaliméra su) <u>Καλημέρα</u> (Kaliméra)
<u>Good afternoon</u> <u>(Afternoon greeting)</u>	<u>Καλό απόγευμα</u> (Kaló apógevma)
<u>Good evening</u> <u>(Evening greeting)</u>	<u>Καλησπέρα</u> (Kalispéra) - <i>when arriving</i> <u>Καλό βράδυ</u> (Kali bradi) - <i>when leaving</i>
<u>Good night</u>	<u>Καληνύχτα</u> (Kaliníhta)
<u>Goodbye</u> <u>(Parting phrases)</u>	<u>Γειά σου</u> (Ya su) - inf <u>Γειά σας</u> (Ya sas) - frm/pl Αντίο (autio)
<u>Good luck!</u>	<u>Καλή τύχη!</u> (Kalí tíhi)
<u>Cheers! Good Health!</u> <u>(Toasts used when drinking)</u>	<u>Στην υγεία σου!</u> (Stiniyá su!) - sg <u>Στην υγεία μας!</u> (Stiniyá mas!) - pl including self <u>Στην υγεία σας!</u> (Stiniyásas!) - pl not including self Είςυγείαν! (Is iyían)
<u>Have a nice day</u>	<u>Νάσαι καλά!</u> (Náse kalá!) - inf <u>Νάστε καλά!</u> (Náste kalá!) - frm - "May you be well"
<u>Bon appetit /</u> <u>Have a nice meal</u>	<u>Καλή όρεξη!</u> (Kalí óreksi!)
<u>Bon voyage /</u> <u>Have a good journey</u>	<u>Καλό ταξίδι!</u> (Kaló taksídi!)
<u>I understand</u>	Καταλαβαίνω (Katalavéno)



I don't understand	Δεν καταλαβαίνω (Then katalavéno)
Yes	Ναι (Nai)
No	Όχι (Ochi)
Maybe	Ίσως (Isos)
I don't know	Δεν ξέρω (Den xéro)
Please speak more slowly	Παρακαλώ μιλάτε πιο αργά (Parakaló miláte pyo argá) - inf Παρακαλώ μίλα πιο αργά (Parakaló míla pyo argá) - frm
Please say that again	Μπορείτε να επαναλάβετε; (Mporite na epanalavete?)
Do you speak English?	Μιλάτε αγγλικά; (Miláte angliká?)
Do you speak Greek?	Μιλάς Ελληνικά; (Milás Elliniká?) - inf Μιλάτε Ελληνικά; (Miláte Elliniká?) - frm
Yes, a little bit (reply to 'Do you speak ...?')	Ναι, λιγάκι (Ne, ligáki)
How do you say ... in Greek?	Πώς λέτε ... στα Ελληνικά; (Posléte ... staElliniká?) - frm Πώς λές ... στα Ελληνικά; (Pos les ... sta Elliniká?) - inf
Excuse me	Με συγχωρείς! (Me sinhorís) - inf Με συγχωρείτε! (Me synhoríte) - frm
How much is this?	Πόσα κοστίζει αυτό; (Pósa kostízi aftó?) Πόσο κάνει αυτό; (Póso káni aftó?)
Sorry	Συγγνώμη! (Sygnómi) Λυπάμαι! (Lypáme [lit. "I'm saddened"]) - more frm
Please	Παρακαλώ (Parakaló)
Thank you	Ευχαριστώ (Efharistó) Ευχαριστώ πολύ (Efharistó polí)
Reply to thank you	Παρακαλώ (Parakaló)
Where's the toilet?	Πού είναι η τουαλέτα; (Pu íne i tualéta?) Πού είναι το μπάνιο; (Pu íne to báño?)
Would you like to dance with me?	Θέλεις να χορέψεις μαζί μου; (Thélisnavorépsismazí mu?) - inf



GREECE

BULGARIA

PORTUGAL

ROMANIA

TURKEY

	Θέλετε να χορέψετε μαζί μου; (Thélete na horépsete mazí mu?) - frm
I love you	Σ'αγαπώ (S'agapó) - inf Σας αγαπώ (Sas aghapó) - frm
Get well soon	Περαστικά (Perastiká)
Go away!	Αφήστε με ήσυχο/μόνο! (Aféste me ésiho/móno) - m Αφήστε με ήσυχη/μόνη! (Aféste me ésihē/mónē) - f
Leave me alone!	Αφήσέ με ήσυχο! (Áfisé me ísiho!) - m/inf Αφήσέ με ήσυχη! (Áfisé me ísihi!) - f/inf
Help!	Βοήθεια! (Voíthia!)
Fire!	Φωτιά! (Fotyá!)
Stop!	Στόπ! (Stop!) Σταμάτα! (Stamáta!) - inf/sg Σταματήστε! (Stamatíste!) - frm/pl
Call the police!	Καλέστε την αστυνομία! (Kaléste tin astynomía!) - frm Κάλεσε την αστυνομία! (Kálese tin astynomía!) - inf
Christmas and New Year greetings	Καλά Χριστούγεννα! (Kalá hristúyenna) Ευτυχισμένο το Νέο Έτος! (Eftyhisméno to Néο Étos!) Καλή χρονιά! (Kalí hroñá)
Easter greetings	Καλό Πάσχα (Kaló pásha) Χριστός Ανέστη! (Hristósanésti) <i>Christ has Risen</i> Αληθώς Ανέστη! (Alithósanésti) <i>Truly he has Risen</i> (reply)
Birthday greetings	Χρόνια Πολλά! (Hrōña Pollá) Χαρούμενα Γενέθλια! (Harúmena genéthlia!)