

Space Awareness

Inspiring a new generation of space explorers



Space Awareness (<http://www.space-awareness.org/>) is an international project offering a range of tools and activities to inspire children, teenagers, and teachers with space sciences. The project uses the excitement of space to raise their interest into science and technology and stimulate their sense of global citizenship. Space Awareness offers resources for children, teenagers, science and non-science teachers, science educators, or families. Space Awareness works closely with the European Space Agency and collaborates with extensive European networks of schools and science museums to reach teachers, educators, students, and the general public. Activities include professional development tools, educational resources, citizen science and games, as well as space careers stories.

Inspiring Science Education

Providing access to inspirational digital resources and learning opportunities



Our mission in Inspiring Science Education (<http://www.inspiringscience.eu/>) is to provide digital resources and opportunities for teachers to help them make science education more attractive and relevant to students' lives. Through the Inspiring Science Education website and the activities organised by the partners, teachers

can help students make their own scientific discoveries, witness and understand natural and scientific phenomena and access the latest, interactive tools and digital resources from within their classrooms. Inspirational science teachers are at the heart of successful science teaching – ask any scientific Nobel prize-winner who had the greatest influence on their decision to become a scientist and invariably the answer will be – my science teacher! So what is it that makes a science teacher truly inspirational? That's one of the conundrums we aim to unravel in the Inspiring Science Education project. That's why we will be setting up workshops and exchanges, communities of practice and learning opportunities for science teachers and teacher trainers aimed at helping them find ways to make their teaching of science more inspirational.

CREATIONS

Developing an engaging science classroom



How can young people's interest in science be increased? 16 partners from 10 European countries want to break new ground. In CREATIONS (<http://creations-project.eu/>), a project funded by the European Union, they develop creative approaches based on art for an engaging science classroom. The partners are planning a variety of events with theatre, photography, exhibitions in which young people can experience an active and playful role within science and research. CREATIONS will establish a pan-European network of scientists, teachers, artists and students. The project was launched in October 2015 and runs for three years.

Go-Lab

Global Online Science Labs for Inquiry Learning at School



The Go-Lab project (<http://www.golabz.eu/>) offers a wide federation of existing virtual and remote online laboratories and databases with the aim to make them available and easily accessible for teachers and students throughout Europe. The service provided aims to assist in modernizing current science teaching practices and provide more challenging, authentic and higher-order learning experiences for students. The Go-Lab tools offer the opportunity to teachers to design online interactive experimentations for their students to engage in by accessing and controlling real instruments or using simulated solutions of their choice within pedagogically structured and scaffolded learning spaces that are extended with social communication facilities. Teachers and students are also able to participate in a pan-European educational community aiming to promote scientific culture in society, and help young people to acquire a better understanding of the role of science in society.

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SPACE Awareness Summer School 2016

Programme

July 3rd – July 8th, 2016

Marathon, Attica, Greece



Erasmus+ Horizon 2020



The summer school is organized in the framework of the Erasmus+ Programme and is supported by the Space Awareness project which is financed by the European Commission within the Horizon2020 programme

Organized by



ELLINOGERMANIKI AGOGI

PROGRAMME

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
	3 July 2016	4 July 2016	5 July 2016	6 July 2016	7 July 2016	8 July 2016
09:30 to 12:30	Participants' Arrivals and Registration	Creative Inquiry on the spot <i>Eleftheria Tsourlidaki Ellinogermaniki Agogi</i>	Introducing space careers to pupils <i>Teodora Ioan European Schoolnet</i>	Managing diverse classrooms and gender balance through space-related activities <i>Sara Anjos NUCLIO</i>	Hands-on workshop: Collaborative work on participants activities	Participants' Presentations, reflection and certificates
15:00 to 17:00	Introduction to the summer school	Hands-on workshop: Working on key aspects of inquiry	Hands-on workshop: Popular space-related ICT tools for science classrooms	Visit to the Acropolis Museum and the Acropolis Dinner	Exploring EU funding opportunities: guidelines for submitting an Erasmus+ KA1 & KA2 proposal <i>Sofoklis Sotiriou Ellinogermaniki Agogi</i> Science meets Arts: (18:00 - 19:45) Hunting the Ghost Particles (Theatre Performance) Scientific monologues: Big Van, scientist on the road	Participants' departures
		Visit at Cape Sounio, Sanctuary of Poseidon	Celebrating Juno's arrival at Jupiter		Farewell Dinner	

EVENTS

Visit to Cape Sounio, Sanctuary of Poseidon
(July 4th, 18:00 – 23:00)



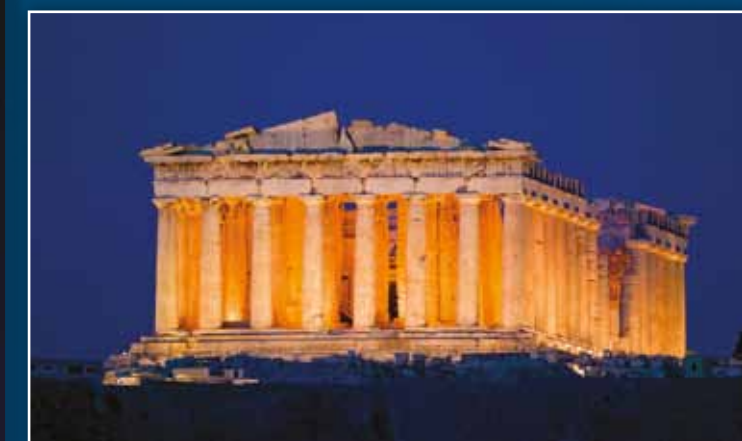
Cape Sounio is a promontory located 69 kilometres from Athens, at the southernmost tip of the Attica peninsula. According to legend, Cape Sounion is the spot where Aegeus, king of Athens, leapt to his death off the cliff, thus giving his name to the Aegean Sea. The sanctuary of Poseidon, one of the most important sanctuaries in Attica, is also located at Sounio. Archaeological finds on the site date from as early as 700 BC. Herodotus tells us that in the sixth century BC, the Athenians celebrated a quadrennial festival at Sounion, which involved Athens' leaders sailing to the cape in a sacred boat. The later temple at Sounion, whose columns still stand today, was probably constructed in 450-440 BC, over the ruins of a temple dating from the Archaic Period. Poseidon, the "God of the Sea" was considered to be a powerful god, second only to Zeus (Jupiter). The temple at Cape Sounion, was a venue where mariners, and also entire cities or states, could propitiate Poseidon, by making animal sacrifice, or leaving gifts.

Visit to the Acropolis Museum
(July 6th, 16:00 – 18:30)



The New Acropolis Museum under the Acropolis of Athens "came to life" when at 2000, the Organization for the Construction of the New Acropolis Museum announced an invitation to a new tender, which came to fruition with the awarding of the design tender to Bernard Tschumi with Michael Photiadis and their associates and the completion of construction in 2007. The Museum has a total area of 25,000 square meters, with exhibition space of over 14,000 square meters, ten times more than that of the old museum on the Hill of the Acropolis. The new Museum offers all the amenities expected in an international museum of the 21st century. Permanent exhibitions: The Gallery of the Slopes of the Acropolis, The Archaic Gallery, The Parthenon Gallery, Propylaea-Athena Nike-Erechtheion, from 5th century BC to 5th century AC.

Visit to the Acropolis of Athens
(July 6th, 19:00 – 20:30)



The greatest and finest sanctuary of ancient Athens, dedicated to the goddess Athena, dominates the centre of Athens from the rocky crag of the Acropolis. The most celebrated myths, religious festivals, earliest cults are all connected to this sacred precinct. These unique masterpieces of ancient architecture combine different orders and styles of Classical art in a most innovative manner and have influenced art and culture for many centuries. The Acropolis of the 5th century BC is the most accurate reflection of the splendour, power and wealth of Athens at its greatest peak, the Golden Age of Pericles. In the mid-fifth century BC, when the Acropolis became the seat of the Athenian League, Pericles initiated an ambitious building project which lasted the entire second half of the fifth century BC. The architects, Ictinos and Callicrates, began the erection of this unique monument at 447 BC and the building was substantially completed by 432 BC. The most important buildings visible on the Acropolis are the Parthenon, the Propylaea, the Erechtheion and the temple of Athena Nike.