



Erasmus+

1ST ERASMUS STAFF WEEK
A BRIDGE from the University of Crete
to the PLANET of Erasmus+



WELCOME PACK FOR PARTICIPANTS



Description

The main aim of the 1st International Staff Week that will be organized by the Department of International Relations of the University of Crete is to bring together colleagues from different European Universities to exchange best practices and discuss issues related to the Erasmus+ Programme.

Objectives

- ◆ To increase cooperation and networking between participating Universities.
- ◆ To exchange best practices over a range of Erasmus+ activities.
- ◆ To discuss extensively the new opportunities for international mobility.
- ◆ To develop new ideas for international cooperation.
- ◆ To promote the importance of Erasmus+ as a tool for internationalization and modernization.
- ◆ To present the University of Crete.

Financial matters

- There is no participation fee.
- Lodging is not provided by the University of Crete.
- Insurance is not provided. You are advised to apply for the European Health card and combine it with travel insurance.
- The University of Crete will offer coffee breaks, one lunch and the farewell dinner. The University of Crete will also offer a special price at the Campus restaurant.
- The trip to the archaeological site & the museum of Eleutherna, the traditional village of Margarites and the Monastery of Arkadi will be free of charge for the participants. Meals are not included.
- Participants will have to cover daily cost of transport from/to the University of Crete in Rethymnon Campus.



How to reach Rethymnon

There are two ways to reach the island of Crete. You can book a direct flight either to Chania or Heraklion airport or a flight via Athens to Crete (Chania or Heraklion airport). Alternatively, you can come by ferry either Chania (Souda) or Heraklion.

1) TRANSPORT FROM CHANIA TO RETHYMNON

Chania airport to Rethymnon:



There are direct buses from Chania airport to Rethymnon 3 times a day. Alternatively, you can take a bus to the city of Chania and from there, another bus to Rethymnon.

- [Bus timetable from/to Chania airport](#)
- [Bus timetable from/to Chania-Rethymnon](#)



There are many taxis just outside the airport but you can also book online or take one upon arrival. You can find more information and the pricelist [here](#).



2) TRANSPORT FROM HERAKLION TO RETHYMNON

Heraklion airport to Rethymnon



There are no direct buses from Heraklion airport to Rethymnon. However, the airport is very close to the central bus station where you can go by [bus](#) or [taxi](#). From the central bus station there are regular buses to Rethymnon. For more information and booking online, please click [here](#).

Note: Please visit regularly the websites of the public bus companies as the timetable is subject to changes. Buses operate daily to Rethymnon from Chania and Heraklion, but until a specific hour. Please make sure that your arrival to the airports of Crete will be at such a time that allows you to take a bus to Rethymnon.



There are numerous taxis just outside the airport. You can either book online or catch a taxi upon arrival. For more information and the pricelist, please click [here](#).

3) TRANSPORT FROM RETHYMNON TO THE CAMPUS



Rethymnon is a small town and has actually just one bus line through the city which connects it with the university. For more information please click [here](#).



For your transportation to the Campus you can also take a taxi. Cost depends on the starting point.

Weather

July is the hottest month of the year with an average temperature of 26 °C. Light clothes, suntan cream and frequent hydration are recommended.

Local currency

The local currency is Euro (€). If you come from a country that does not belong to the Euro zone, you are advised to exchange money prior to your departure from your home country.

Safety

Generally speaking, Rethymnon and the island of Crete are in general very safe places. Local people are very friendly and hospitable with visitors; Cretans are famous for their hospitality. Rethymnon is a famous resort for family holidays, with an extensive road network. Driving is on the right side of the street and speed is recorded by cameras located along the highway.

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That's Greek to me ! ☺



Καλημέρα	kaliméra	Good morning
Καλησπέρα	Kalispéra	Good evening
Καληνύχτα	Kalinýchta	Good night
Γεια σας	Geia sas	Hello
Ευχαριστώ	Efcharistó	Thank you
Παρακαλώ	Parakaló	You 're welcome
Τι κάνεις	Ti káneis	How are you
Καλά είμαι	kalá eímai	I am fine
Ναι	Nai	Yes
Όχι	óchi	No
Με συγχωρείτε	Me synchoreíte	Excuse me

Useful links:

Region of Crete: <http://www.crete.gov.gr/index.php?lang=en#.WUjya7aLncs>

Aegean Airlines: <http://el.aegeanair.com/>

Ryanair: <http://www.ryanair.com/gr/>

Anek Lines: http://web.anek.gr/portal/page/portal/ANEK_prod

Minoan Lines: <http://www.minoan.gr/>

Taxi (Chania): <http://www.chaniataxi.gr/>

Public Buses (Chania-Rethymnon): <http://bus-service-crete.com/timetable.php?lg=1>

Taxi (Rethymnon): <http://www.ταξιρεθυμνο.gr/el/services.php>

Taxi (Heraklion): <http://www.herakliontaxi.com/gr/>

Urban buses (Heraklion): <http://astiko-irakleiou.gr/>

Useful Telephones: Department of International Relations, UOC: +30 28310 77723-4-5

Police: 100

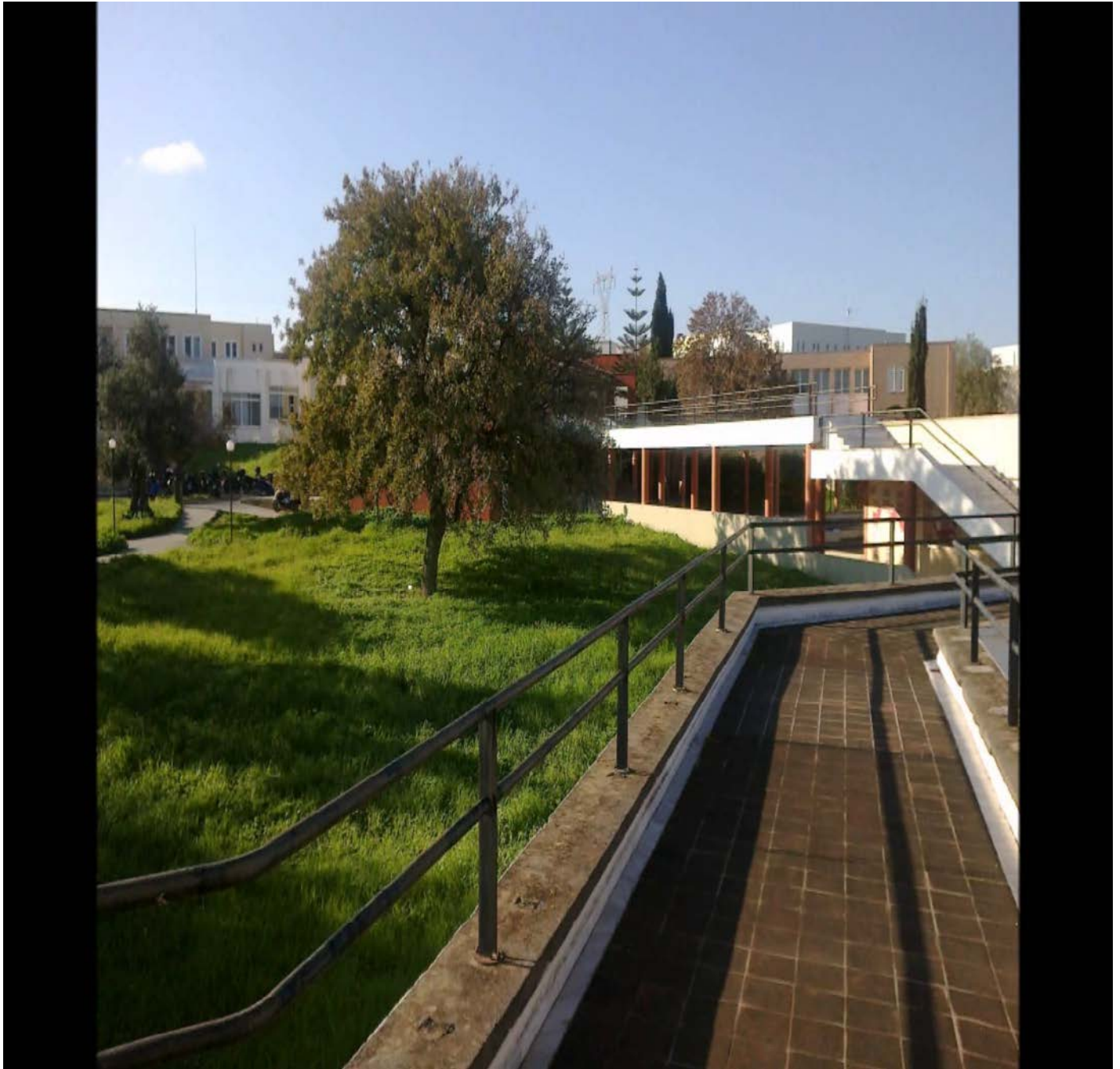
Fire brigade: 199

Emergency Health Care: 166

European Emergency Number: 112



UNIVERSITY OF CRETE





Library



Margarites pottery village



Arkadi Monastery



Eleutherna Museum 1



Eleutherna Museum 2



Erotokritos (Greek Ερωτόκριτος)

- Erotokritos (Greek Ερωτόκριτος) is a romance composed by Vikentios (Vitsentzos, "Vincenzo", Vincent) Kornaros in the early 17th century in Crete.

It consists of 10,012 fifteen-syllable rhymed verses. Erotokritos and Erophile by Georgios Hortatzis constitute the classic examples of Greek Renaissance literature.

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- Erotokritos is written in the Cretan dialect of the Greek language. A particular type of rhyming, used in the traditional mantinades, was also the one used in Erotokritos.
- Its issues: true love, friendship, courage, and patriotism. This is the reason for its later popularity all over Greece.
- The poet relates the trials and tribulations suffered by two young lovers, Erotokritos and Aretousa, daughter of Heracles, King of Athens. It was a tale that gained enormous popularity among its Greek readership.

A masterpiece of Cretan literature, and perhaps, the supreme achievement of Modern Greek literature in general. It remains a popular work today, largely due to the music that accompanies it when it is publicly recited. Several groups of renowned Cretan musicians have added selected parts of the poem to their music, often exploring the boundaries of their local musical tradition.

YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UwDomxyoFgU>