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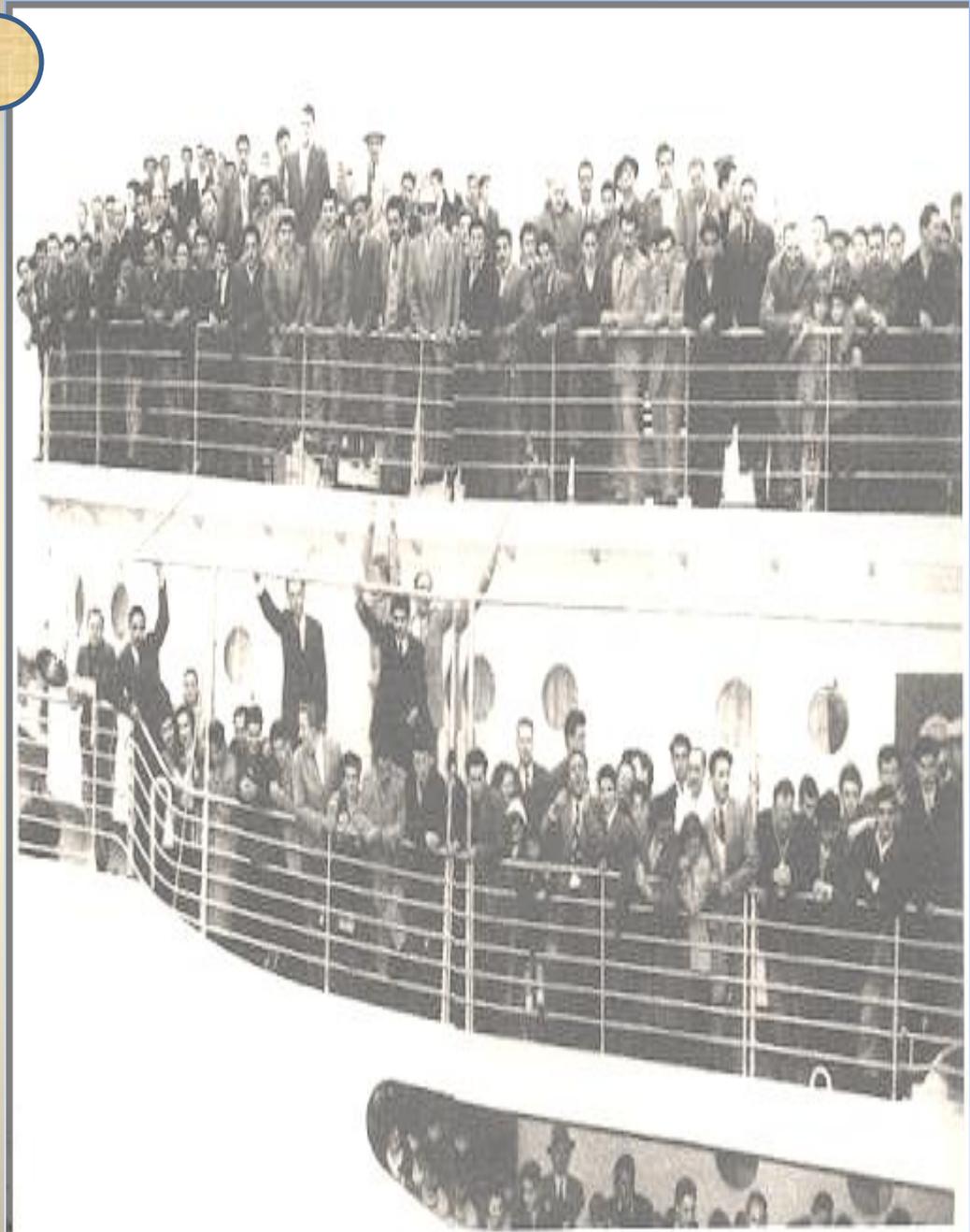
**«Every child matters –
Refugees and immigrants in education»**

Κωδικός 2016-1-TR01-KA219-034919_4

Ημερήσιο Γυμνάσιο Πέτρας Λέσβου - Ελλάδα

*Greek
Immigration*

*Past,
Present
&
Future*





Immigration is the international movement of people into a destination country of which they are not natives or where they do not possess citizenship in order to settle or reside there, especially as permanent residents or naturalized citizens, or to take-up employment as a migrant worker or temporarily as a foreign worker.

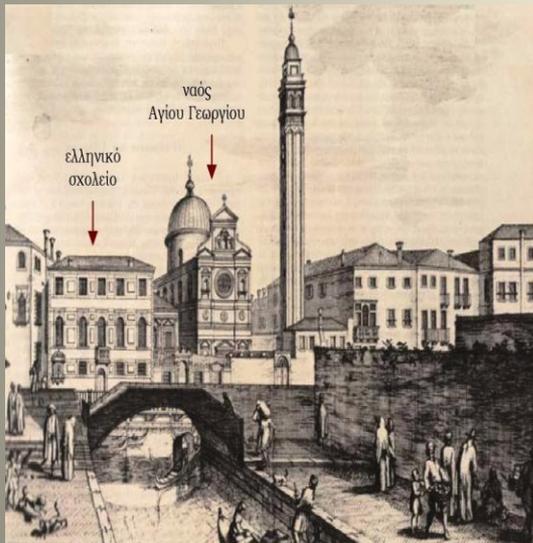


ΜΕΤΑΝΑΣΤΕΥΤΙΚΑ ΡΕΥΜΑΤΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ

**15^ο- 18^ο century
(Ottoman Greece)**

1821 -1940
(from the Greek
Independence to the
Beginnings of World War II)

1945 - 2000
(from the end of World War II to
2000)



Ο ναός του Αγίου Γεωργίου και το ελληνικό σχολείο (το Φλαγγιανό Φροντιστήριο), της ελληνικής κοινότητας στη Βενετία.

Χαλκογραφία του 1702
Βενετία, Ελληνικό Ινστιτούτο





Greek Communities during the Ottoman period

GREEK IMMIGRATION IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

15th -16th cent. Greeks were forced to migrate due to war conflicts and the expansion of the Ottoman empire

They were mostly well-educated, aristocrats & soldiers

Most of them came from Crete, Cyprus, Epirus, Mani and Nafplio .



Greek merchant
1829



Greek Merchant
1780

17th -18th century. Greeks migrated for economical reasons

They were mostly merchants and got rich by transporting goods from the Ottoman Empire to Central Europe, Russia and Egypt.

17th & 18th cent. Greek communities in Vienna and Trieste

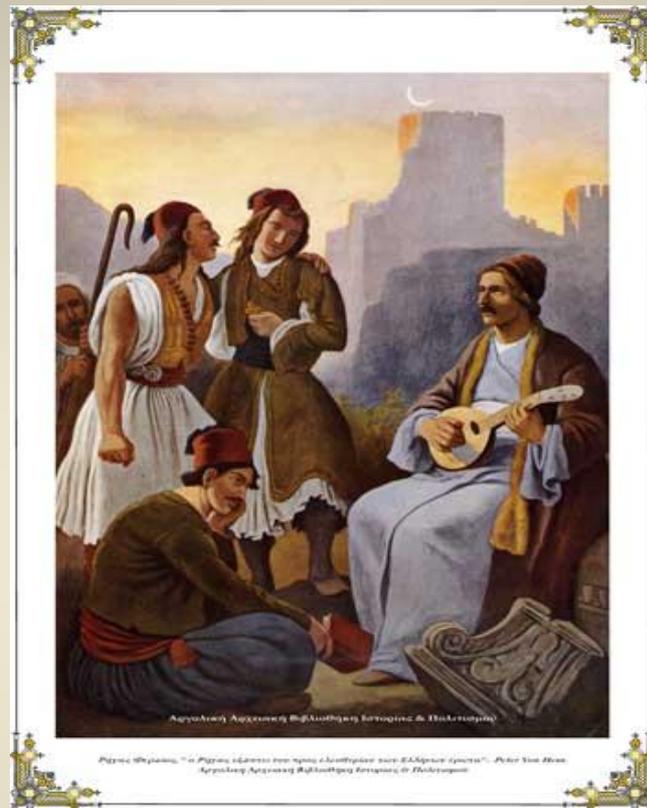
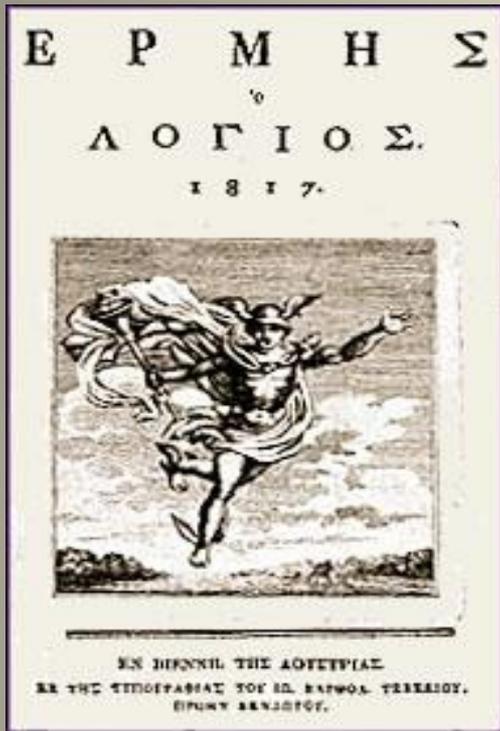


Greek newspaper in
Vienna (1790)

Vienna (Griechengasse)

Church of St.Nicolas in
Trieste (1787)

Greek communities contributed to the Greek Revolution of Independence, 1821



The cover of *Hermes o Logios*, a Greek literary publication of the late 18th and early 19th century with major contribution to the Modern Greek Enlightenment.

Rigas Feraios, went to Vienna, home to a large Greek community. There he printed pamphlets based on the principles of the French Revolution, including Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen and New Political Constitution



Filiki Eteria or Society of Friends) was a secret 19th-century organization whose purpose was to overthrow the Ottoman rule of Greece and establish an independent Greek state. House of Filiki Eteria on Greek Square in Odessa

The Greek Community of Egypt during the 19th cent.

1830-1881: first wave of mass immigration Greeks in Egypt

There are founded schools, churches, hospitals, associations, charitable institutions. (Greek community of Alexandria 1843)



Athletes of the Greek Cairo Group/Claub train on the Nile



The factories of Greek brewery Property 'Town Brewery

5 `YI UbXf]U'

They excelled in the areas of trade, agriculture, industry and banks (Foundation of the First Bank in Egypt the "Anglo-Egyptian Bank.")

Families: Tositsa, Benaki Stournaras, Averof Ralli.



The spiritual vigor and artistic creation of Hellenism in Egypt led to the flourishing of theater and movies. (Cavafis, Tsirkas ,Magnes.)



The students of "A'chillopouleiou " marching in school demonstrations in the mid 50s, the Community stadium Alexandria.



The Benaki family in the garden of her home in Alexandria in 1889

In 1860 was published the first magazine in Greek. (The front page of the Greek magazine
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Greek Immigration from the second half of 19th century to World War I

Most popular destinations : USA, EGYPT, AUSTRALIA

-Economical reasons: Greece was a small poor country, political instable where populism and nepotism ruled. Many young people left their villages in search of a better life(Greek immigrants are boarding on boats in order to get on Ocean Liner that will transport them to the States 1910



17100—Greek Immigrants Embarking in Small Boat for Steamship for America, Patras, Greece.

Greek immigration during the 20th century

1896-1921

450.0000

Greeks
migrated to
the USA
searching for
a better life



The "evangelists" of the Promised Land described with beautiful words the life in US and Canada (as traffickers show videos with pools of our "own" immigrants). "In the bread they put butter!" they said to the barefoot 15 years old boy. Greek families were separated. The fares either normally paid, or owed to the carrier (by putting their houses or land under mortgage).

money, they signed up a contract ,which made them slaves under lease or sale. On their journey they slept on the deck or in the hull of the ship. Sleeping in an overcrowded and confined place for almost 30 days , unwashed ,poorly fed, made their trip to America a real nightmare.





ΜΕΤΑΝΑΣΤΕΥΣΗ ΑΤΟΜΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΤΑΓΩΓΗΣ ΣΤΙΣ ΗΠΑ, 1909-1922

1909	20.262
1910	39.135
1911	37.021
1912	31.566
1913	38.644
1914	45.881
1915	15.187
1916	26.792
1917	25.919
1918	2.602
1919	813
1920	13.998
1921	31.828
1922	3.821



ΜΠΑΡ ΦΟΥΝΤΟΥΝΑΚΙΣ.
Ελληνικός εθνοεργάτης
μπαρ στας Η.Π.Α.
Φυτοφρονικό αρχείο
ΕΛΛ.



Upon arriving in the United States, most Greek immigrants found jobs in various industries. In New England, for example, they worked in textile mills. A particularly large Greek community formed in Lowell, Massachusetts, where many Greek men worked in the mill. In Utah and Colorado, Greeks found work in copper and coal mines. In California they worked in railroad gangs. Many were victimized by padrones, labor brokers who recruited immigrants for jobs in exchange for the immigrants' wages.

Country of origin	Greece
Primary language	Greek
Primary regions of U.S. settlement	East Coast states, Midwest
Earliest significant arrivals	1824
Peak immigration periods	1900-1917, 1970
Twenty-first century legal residents*	7,429 (929 per year)

Profile of Greek immigrants

*Immigrants who obtained legal permanent resident status in the United States.

Source: Department of Homeland Security, Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, 2008.

JOBS of the Greek Immigrants in USA and Canada



Greek coal miners (from the library of Congress)



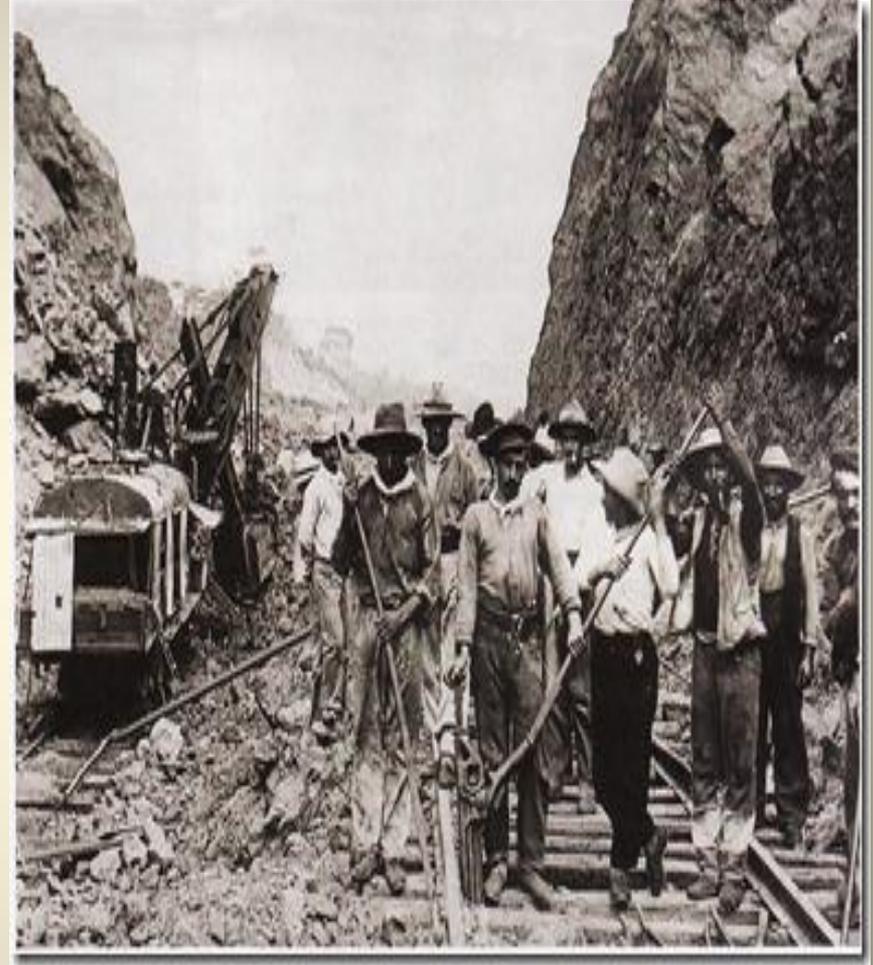
A Greek journalist visits a Greek rail gang in Oregon.

Courtesy University of Utah Special Collections

JOBS of the Greek Immigrants in USA and Canada

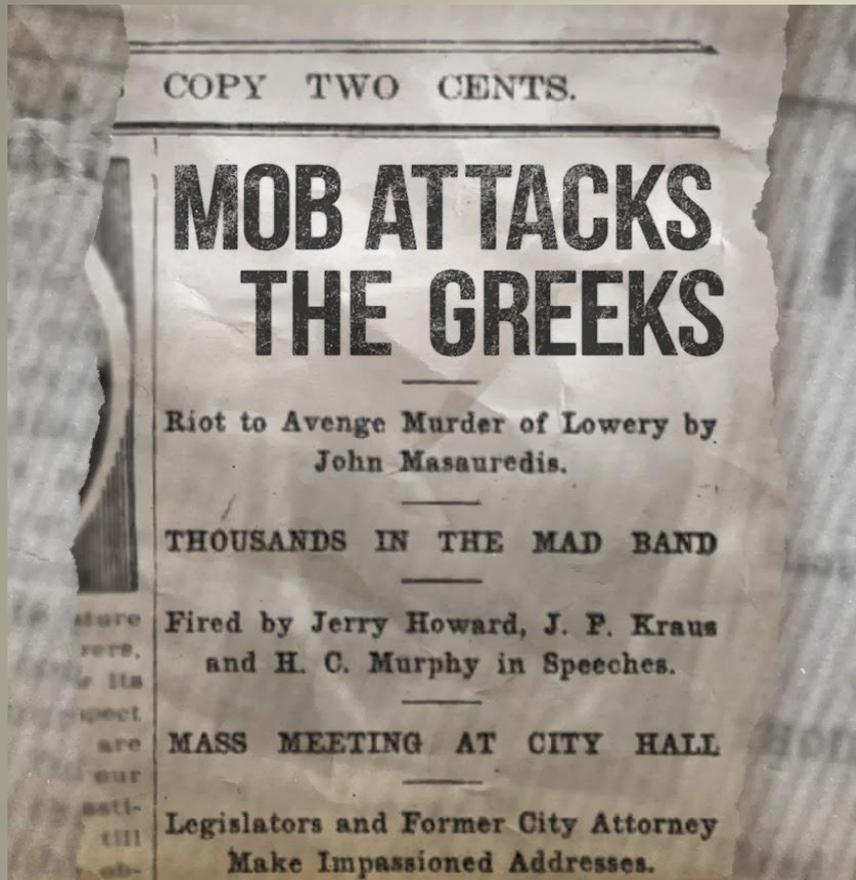


Greek vegetable sellers



Greeks working in railroad gangs

Racism and violence against Greek Immigrants



Headline in the Omaha Bee, February 21, 1909.

Racism and violence against Greek Immigrants



"No Greeks need apply" (Omaha Daily Bee, 9th Feb 1916)



September 23-24, 1913: Greek Immigrant Coal Miners Fought against the powerful Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation (CF&I) to protest low pay, dangerous working conditions, and the company's dominance over the workers' l

1945-1950

130.0000 Greeks had to leave their country because of their political beliefs after the Greek Civil War (1944-1949) heading to countries of the Eastern Europe (USSR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland)



Assembly of the Greek workers in Kolchoz (Soviet Guild).

The Poster in Soviet Greek writes the motto of the guild:

“ R e a d y t o i m p y l e e a m r e s n t p l t a h n e . ” f i v

Immigration to USA and Australia from 1946 (after the end of the World War II) to 1980

After the German Occupation (1941-4) and the Civil War (1944-9) Greece was left in ruins. Many young people left their villages and islands to find jobs and support economically their families in Greece. Most of them were illiterate and English. They worked in restaurants. Some of them were selling vegetables on the street corners and in squares.



The Athens Restaurant, Halifax, and its owners, Sotirios, Evangelos, and Arete Panopolis.

J. Dikaïos



The Greek Canadian musician at the left plays the bouzouki.

J. Dikaïos

Greek Immigrants in Germany 1955-1980

After 1960, Germany was the main destination Greeks. It is estimated that between 1960 and 1977 almost every second person migrating from Greece went to Germany. Germany had the largest percentage of Greek immigrants and immigrants from all European countries. In 1966 the Greek immigrants in Germany were second in number after the Italians and accounted for 15.4% of migrant workers. The majority of Greek immigrants came from northern Greece and Epirus.



Greeks in the railway station of Munich

Greek Immigration in Europe 1955-1977

638.141:Greeks migrated to Germany

ΠΙΝΑΚΑΣ 5: Η ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΜΕΤΑΝΑΣΤΕΥΣΗ ΣΤΗΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΗ (1955-1977)

(Πηγή: Κ. Κασιμάτη, *Μετανάστευση, παλιννόστηση. Η προβληματική της δεύτερης της δεύτερης γενιάς*, Αθήνα 1984)

Περίοδοι	Βρετανία	Αυστρία	Βέλγιο	Γαλλία	Γερμανία	Ελβετία	Ιταλία	Ολλανδία	Σουηδία	Ρωσία	Άλλες χώρες	Σύνολο
1955-59	1.765	5.514	15.041	1.550	7.964	1.039	5.895	370	64	229	743	40.174
1960-64	4.076	2.653	10.607	3.596	240.176	8.077	9.235	1.425	387	123	616	280.970
1965-69	4.895	951	2.005	2.867	215.443	3.669	8.143	1.382	1.978	29	481	241.843
1970-74	2.713	311	1.191	1.295	153.117	1.153	3.076	762	1.710	10	431	165.769
1975-77*	1.614	123	577	1.062	21.441	411	2.585	358	861	23	540	29.595
Σύνολα	15.062	9.552	29.421	10.370	638.141	14.349	28.934	4.297	5.000	414	2.811	758.351

* Ιανουάριος-Σεπτέμβριος του 1977.

Job contract in German: 1.9 Germans mark per hour



They signed the contracts with a smile on their faces.

Jobs In Germany

The first jobs of Greek immigrants were mainly in small and medium enterprises. Over time many began to set up their own businesses, such as shops, restaurants and SMEs. They also worked as unskilled laborers and miners.



More Jobs In Germany

Workshop of fellmongery (fur) Manakas in Frankfurt (mid 1960s)



Wir begleiteten Johannes Manakas in diese Produktionsstätte. OBEN LINKS sehen Sie ihn und die Chefin, Fotini Nikolaidou, die überall einspringt. OBEN RECHTS: Bei der Grisfuchs-Verarbeitung. UNTEN LINKS: Eine Zwischenkontrolle.

Eine griechische Werkstatt in Frankfurt



Johannes Manakas und Joannis Nikolaidis mit Golden-Island-Füchsen, Saga selected.

Austral. Rotfüchse kommen zur Verarbeitung. Mit im Bild (v.l.n.r.): Helena Tzina, Joannis Nikolaidis und, noch einmal, Johannes Manakas.

in vielen Ländern. Mittlerweile beläuft sich der Exportanteil auf ca. 40%. Es wird nach Österreich, der Schweiz, Italien, Spanien, Luxemburg, Belgien, Holland, Norwegen, nach USA, Kanada und Japan verkauft. Ende Februar nächsten Jahres will man sich erstmals an den Ausstellungen in Tokio und Osaka beteiligen.

stellt die Firma Manakas seit zwanzig Jahren aus. Ebenso lange kauft Dimitrios Manakas schon auf Auktionen ein. In London, Skandinavien und Leipzig. Die skandinavischen Plätze hat Sohn Johannes jetzt übernommen.

Dimitrios Manakas (82) kam bereits im Jahre 1954 nach Frankfurt. Geboren in Siatista (bei Kastoria), war er ab 1946

Auf der Pelz-Messe Frankfurt



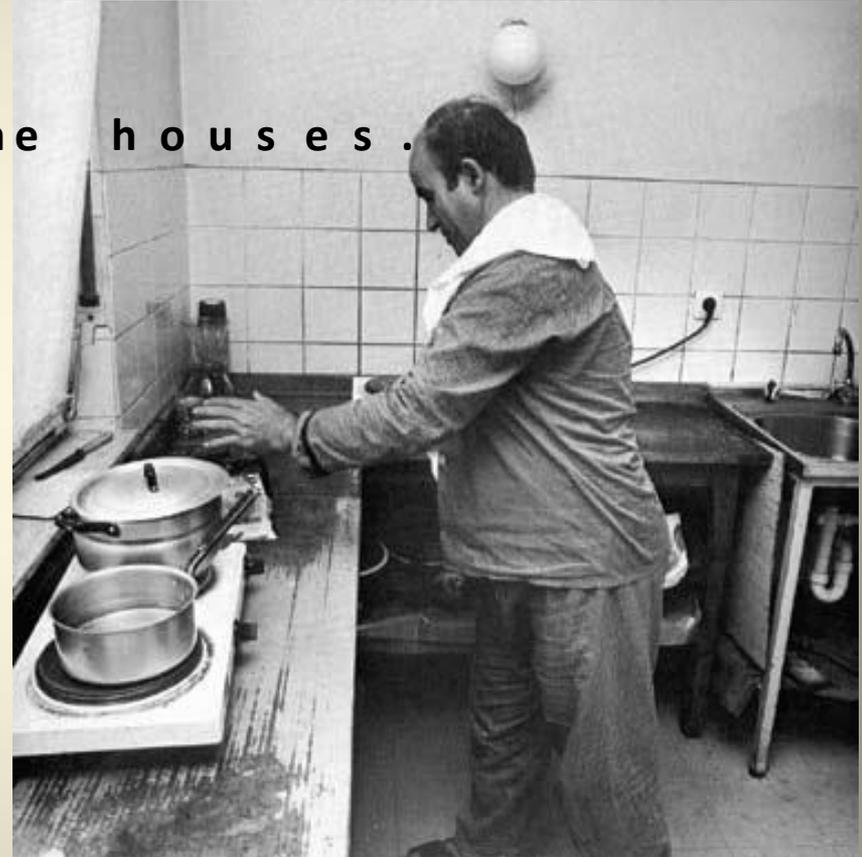
Textile industries,
Greek women immigrants in
1960 in Leverkusen

Housing in Germany

In early immigrant and immigrants lived in makeshift houses, called shacks or Heime . They were usually provided by the employer the rent was low .Men and women didn't share the same houses . Usually more people lived together.



The main entrance to a
Gastarbeiterlager



There was only one kitchen for all the residents of the compound.

Racism in Germany

"The Germans were a little hard. They wanted to show us that we were strangers ... They did not count us as their compatriots, or as other nations - like the Italians and the Belgians who were in the EEC. " V.P.-1st generation immigrant

"The Germans were not happy to see us in those years. When we used to cook lentils, with garlic, Germans didn't eat garlic at all. When we had had lentils for lunch and happened to spoke in the tram, they smelled the garlic smell , and many times we heard the word 'di svaine " , pigs! ". E.V. -1st generation immigrant

"The word" ausländer "kinda hurts. "Auslander" is the stranger. It has the meaning "stranger " but has the sense that you're something else, you're not like me. And this is derogatory because, someone whether is Greek or Turkish or from whichever race he may be ,he worked hard ,and 'yes, we worked in this state so that Germany be what it is today and we all worked hard. All the dirty jobs were done by foreigners. Foreigners did them! ". N.H.-1st generation immigrant

"I felt racism more in my childhood and was perhaps somewhat "milder" racism. Everyday racism, I would say, which in itself is not hard, like we can imagine, but as time passes by it reminds you that you are a foreign element. In everyday life we felt that we were strangers and they showed as somehow. We were always foreigners. Beyond that, it depends on ourselves what opportunities and successes we have had. But always, from what I remember from a young age, were or the Greek or Italian or Spanish." G. V. - 2nd generation immigrant

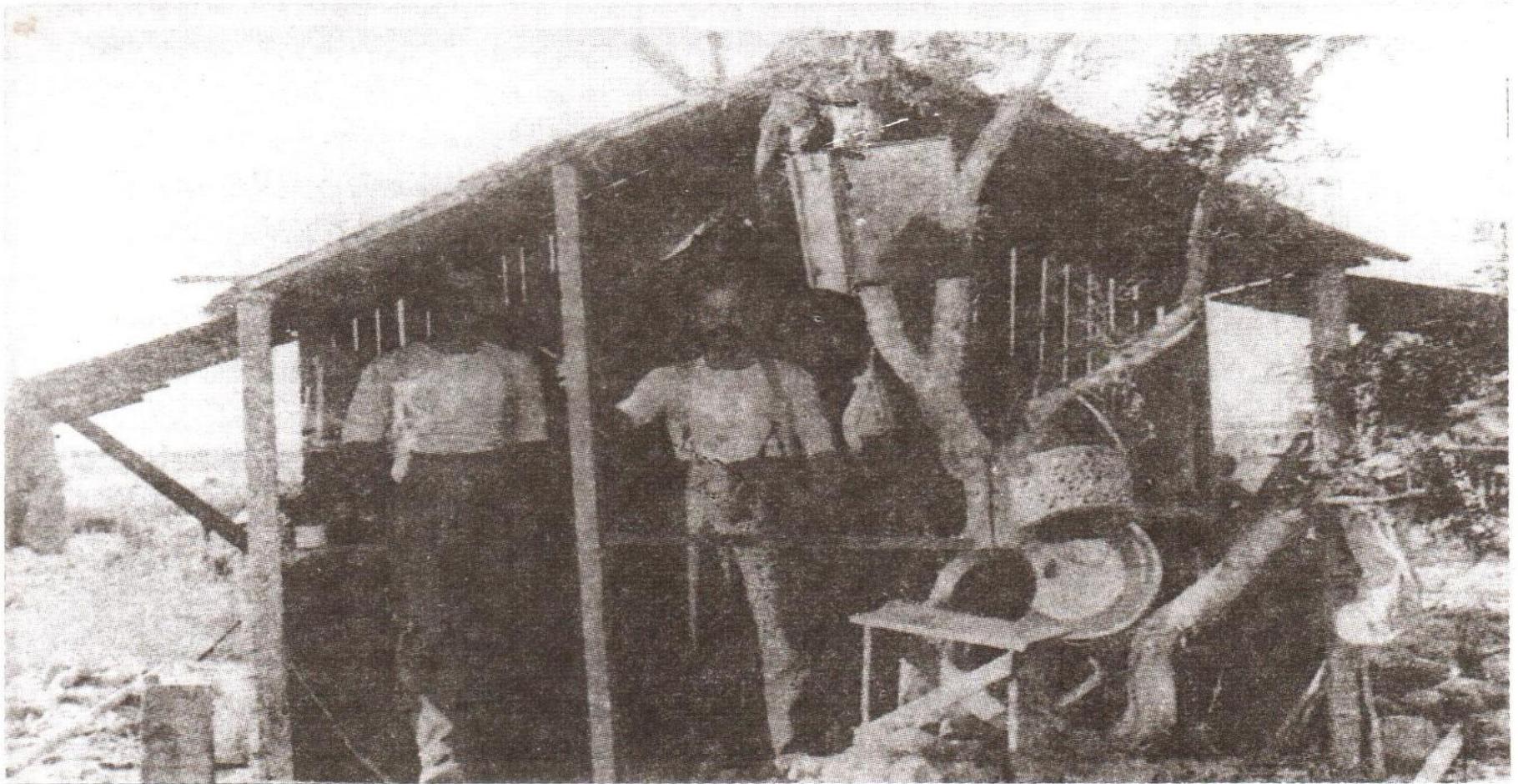
Immigration in Australia and N. Zealand



Μαθητές και δάσκαλοι απογευματικού ελληνικού σχολείου στον Ι. Ναό του Ευαγγελισμού στη Μελβούρνη (Αυστραλία) λίγο μετά το Β΄ Παγκόσμιο Πόλεμο.

Pupils and teachers of the Greek School in Melbourne (a few years after the end of World War II)

First Greeks arrive in western Australia

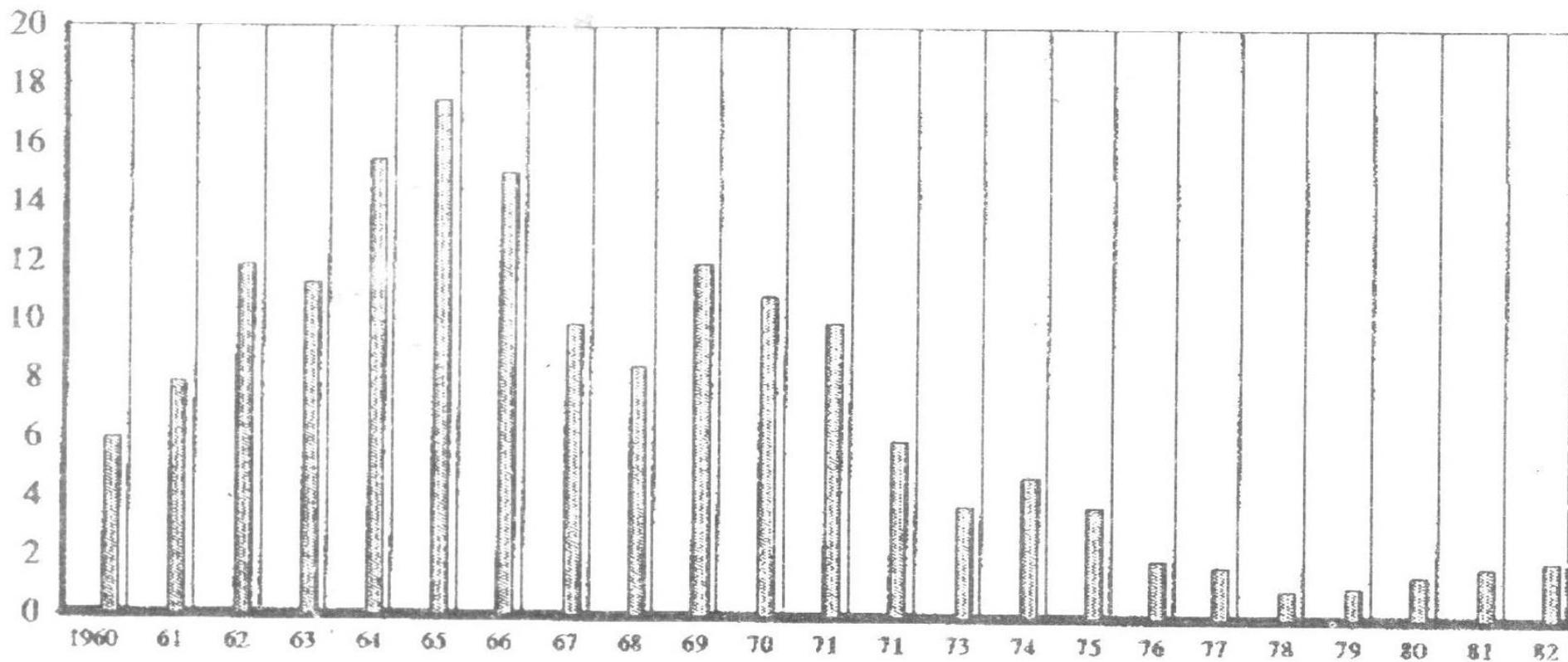


Εγκατάσταση των πρώτων Ελλήνων μεταναστών στη δυτική Αυστραλία.

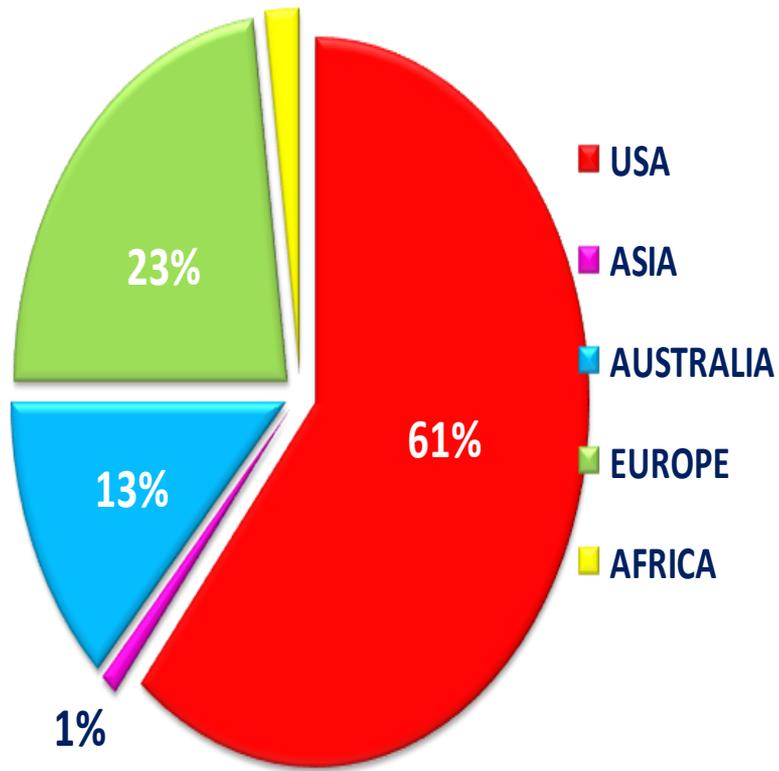
Post World War II immigration of Greeks in Australia

ΠΙΝΑΚΑΣ 4: ΜΕΤΑΠΟΛΕΜΙΚΗ ΜΕΤΑΝΑΣΤΕΥΣΗ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΥΣΤΡΑΛΙΑ

(Πηγή: S. Harvey, «Greeks in Australia: A Demographic Analysis», στο: *Greeks in Australia* επιμ. Α. Karardis-A. Tamis, Μελβούρνη 1988, σ. 121-135)



Geography of Greek Immigration



Numbers of Greek Immigrants from 1851 to 1977

1851-1860	31
1861-1870	72
1871-1880	213
1881-1890	2,310
1891-1895	5,790
1896-1900	11,189
1901-1905	51,479
1906-1910	122,034
1911-1915	128,521
1916-1920	67,598
1921-1925	50,581
1926-1930	40,838
1931-1935	14,797
1936-1940	15,703
1941-1945	—
1946	1,558
1947	4,901
1948	4,819
1949	4,263
1950	4,535
1951	14,155
1952	6,640
1953	8,820

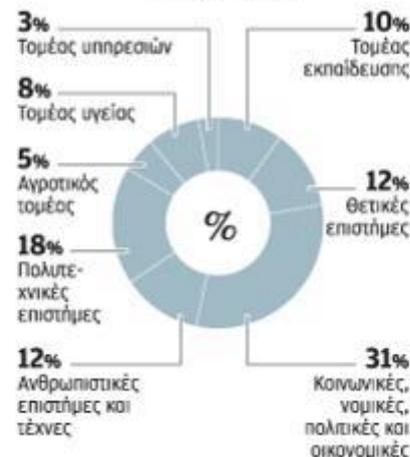
1954	18,682
1955	19,766
1956	23,147
1957	14,783
1958	14,842
1959	13,871
1960	17,764
1961	17,336
1962	21,959
1963	24,459
1964	25,327
1965	29,085
1966	33,093
1967	26,323
1968	25,891
1969	28,425
1970	24,453
1971	18,690
1972	13,239
1973	11,706
1974	12,380
1975	8,806
1976	8,153
1977 (1. - Nov. - Jan. - Sep.)	5,842

The three waves of Greek Immigration in 20-21th cent.

Η μετανάστευση χθες και σήμερα σε αριθμούς



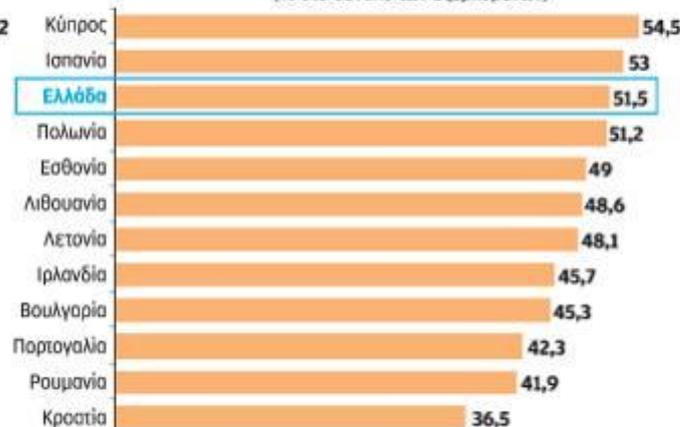
Κατανομή των εξερχομένων επιστημόνων ανά γνωστικό αντικείμενο



Ελληνες εξερχόμενοι μετανάστες το 2013 (% στο εργατικό δυναμικό)



Ελληνες εξερχόμενοι μετανάστες το 2013, νέοι σε ηλικία (% στο σύνολο των εξερχομένων)



→ Greece ranks fourth in terms of massiveness of migration outflow after Cyprus, Ireland and Lithuania, and the third after Cyprus and Spain regarding the percentage of young emigrants. Specifically, the outgoing Greeks, only in 2013, representing more than 2% of the total workforce in the country, while the proportion of young people of prime-aged 25-39 years over 50% of all outgoing.

→ While the first post-wave of Greek immigrants headed to Germany, Australia and the USA, "the immigrants of today go everywhere," says the study: the Middle East, Asia, America. The primacy as destination countries, however, are the European Union countries.

→ The percentage of those who migrated were below 30 years and 46% over 30 years. Element denotes an escape as a solution to the impasse that now experienced by many Greeks in Greece.

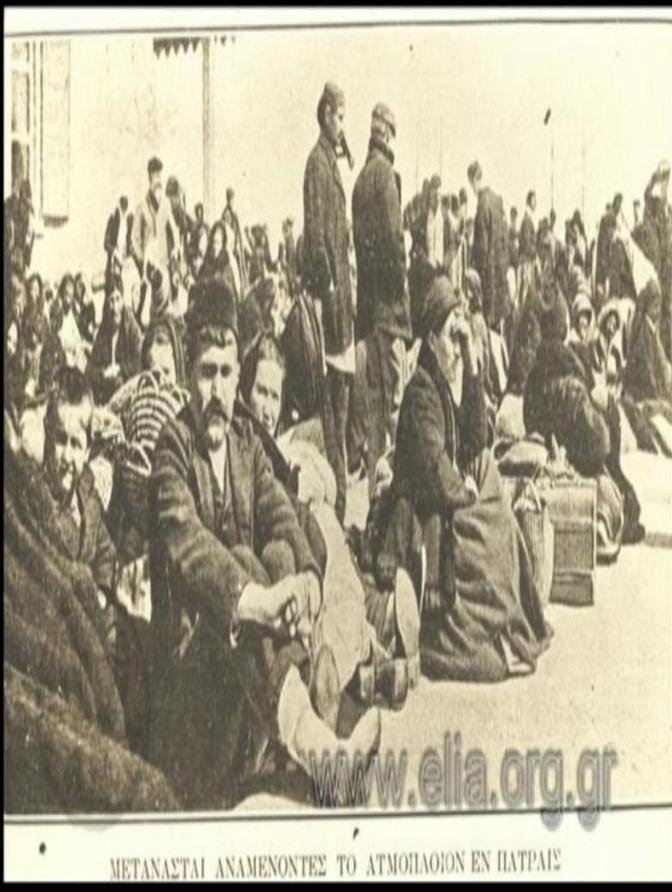
→ The fact that a very small percentage of those who immigrated before the financial crisis erupted, now almost 50% of Greeks emigrated from 2010 onwards were unemployed.

→ The education level of those who seek a better future abroad is at least a university or a Technological Institution graduates. The 20% is upper secondary education or non technical university systems and about 5% high school education.

→ The size of the loss of Greece, is demonstrated by the fact that most of them migrate with the intention to settle permanently abroad seeking work there.

The Numbers of Greek Immigrants during the period of the Economical crisis

Έτος	Σύνολο	Άνδρες	Γυναίκες
2010	12256	7580	4676
2011	23043	13890	9153
2012	32660	18873	13787
2013	32088	18549	13539
2014	28752	16730	12022
2015*	28256	16731	11525



ΜΕΤΑΝΑΣΤΑΙ ΑΝΑΜΕΝΟΝΤΕΣ ΤΟ ΑΤΜΟΛΟΓΙΟΝ ΕΝ ΠΑΤΡΙΔΙ

1920



1960



2010

Greek Immigration in time

ΔΕΝ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΠΟΥΛΙΑ

they are not birds

ΤΑ ΠΑΙΔΙΑ ΜΑΣ ΕΙΝΑΙ

they are our children

P r e s e n t e d i n G r e e c e , M a y 2 0 1 7
the High School of Petra.

**The presentation was made by the pupils Efstratia Leonti,
Isabella Kovaci, Constantina Chiotellis and Tsampika Tsoplaki**