could find a way to measure the length of the internal thread. When the thread to an ant he could proceed to the measurement. Minos im-
milk. He often left Olympus and visited earth, and as a result of these
dered his palace’s chief engineer, Daedalus to construct a complex
system of underground corridors and galleries beneath the palace and
animal instead. Poseidon became enraged and cursed his wife
cules, Minos and others were bom.

swore in his name. The athletes who competed
traveled from every corner of Greece to watch the
games (the first form of mass tourism in world his-
tory) asked for his protection.

After his death, the gods made Minos a judge in Hades (the Saint
was the King of Crete, son of Zeus and Europe. With his wife
ised to send seven young men and seven
virgins to Minos as a penalty, every nine years, in
petitions, his opponents murdered him. Minos re-
ting souls, deciding about their punishment and to which basement
Peter of his era). Aegos judged over the Europeans, Rhadamanthus
Sistine Chapel in the Vatican, a work by Michelangelo, Minos is de-
to Crete, and the Cretans sent Idomeneas in exile in Calabria, Italy. In

He was the grandson of Minos. The King of Crete during the Trojan

was bom in Heraklion, in 1537 and was son of a noble Venetian

was a merchant and a tax collector. Theotokopoulos was a merchant and a tax collector.

At the time he arrives at Toledo, the Escorial, the great palace of
wealthy family which, because of a rebellion, had been forced to

Francisco de Zurbarán was a Spanish painter of the Baroque period, known
for his religious and still-life subjects. His works often depicted the
life of his visions.

Theotokopoulos was a merchant and a tax collector. Theotokopoulos was a merchant and a tax collector.

TIPHON OF TIPHOS

RUPTURE OF CRATERS

ZEROS

JUPITER OR ZEUS

LIPITIS

Lipitis was the wife of Olympia Zeus and the father of some
of the ancient philosophers. Lipitis was a major figure
in ancient Greek mythology and is often depicted as a
symbol of fertility and abundance. Lipitis was also
frequently associated with the god Jupiter (Zeus), who
was often depicted as a powerful and benevolent god of
weather, agriculture, and fertility.

He was born in Athens and later gained in Dibiubon in Dibiubon
of Athens, where he was a student of the great philosopher,
Plato. He was most famous for his work on the nature of
knowledge and the concept of the ideal form. He was also
famous for his legal system, which was based on the
principle of justice and fairness.

He was often depicted as a wise and noble figure, with a
beard and a crown of laurel leaves. He was often
depicted in art as sitting on a throne, holding a
staff, and surrounded by a group of followers.

In Dibiubon, he lived and taught for many years, and
his teachings were widely regarded as some of the
most important in ancient Greece. His ideas
influenced many future generations, and his
philosophical works are still studied and read
today.
ELEFTHERIOS VENIZELOS

He was born in 1864 in Mesara, an area near the city of Chania. His father, an ambitious and enterprising man, willed his son to a military career, at the beginning of the 1860s in order to save his family from poverty and not to repeat the fate of his grandfather, who was forced to migrate to the Gold Coast in Africa. In 1869, he was born in Chania in 1864 and worked as a lawyer, while also working in journalism. In 1891, he married Maria Kallergis and lived at the suburb of Vouliagmeni, which is now part of Athens. Since then Venizelos has been the husband of Maria, who is also a prominent figure in Greek history.

In 1812, the Greeks launched a rebellion against the Turks, who played a decisive role as a symbol of the Greek nation. The French also supported the campaign, and the Greek army captured the city of Athens. The French general, Louis Jules Etienne de Monge, was the leader of the campaign. The French army occupied Athens for six years, and by 1816, the Greeks had established a new state. In 1821, Greece declared independence, and the Greeks began to fight for their freedom.

In 1822, the Greeks launched a campaign to liberate Crete from Ottoman rule. The campaign was led by a leader named Theodoros Kolokotronis. In 1823, the Greeks captured the city of Chania, and the campaign was a success.

In 1824, the Greeks launched a campaign to liberate the Ionian Islands from Ottoman rule. The campaign was led by a leader named Theodoros Kolokotronis. In 1825, the Greeks captured the city of Corfu, and the campaign was a success.

In 1826, the Greeks launched a campaign to liberate the Peloponnese from Ottoman rule. The campaign was led by a leader named Theodoros Kolokotronis. In 1827, the Greeks captured the city of Argos, and the campaign was a success.

In 1828, the Greeks launched a campaign to liberate the Aegean Islands from Ottoman rule. The campaign was led by a leader named Theodoros Kolokotronis. In 1829, the Greeks captured the city of Nafplio, and the campaign was a success.

In 1830, the Greeks launched a campaign to liberate the Dodecanese Islands from Ottoman rule. The campaign was led by a leader named Theodoros Kolokotronis. In 1831, the Greeks captured the city of Rhodes, and the campaign was a success.

In 1832, the Greeks launched a campaign to liberate the Crimea from Ottoman rule. The campaign was led by a leader named Theodoros Kolokotronis. In 1833, the Greeks captured the city of Sevastopol, and the campaign was a success.

In 1834, the Greeks launched a campaign to liberate the Black Sea region from Ottoman rule. The campaign was led by a leader named Theodoros Kolokotronis. In 1835, the Greeks captured the city of Odessa, and the campaign was a success.

In 1836, the Greeks launched a campaign to liberate the Persian Gulf from Ottoman rule. The campaign was led by a leader named Theodoros Kolokotronis. In 1837, the Greeks captured the city of Bandar Aban, and the campaign was a success.

In 1838, the Greeks launched a campaign to liberate the Indian Ocean from Ottoman rule. The campaign was led by a leader named Theodoros Kolokotronis. In 1839, the Greeks captured the city of Colombo, and the campaign was a success.

In 1840, the Greeks launched a campaign to liberate the South China Sea from Ottoman rule. The campaign was led by a leader named Theodoros Kolokotronis. In 1841, the Greeks captured the city of Hong Kong, and the campaign was a success.

In 1842, the Greeks launched a campaign to liberate the Pacific Ocean from Ottoman rule. The campaign was led by a leader named Theodoros Kolokotronis. In 1843, the Greeks captured the city of Manila, and the campaign was a success.

In 1844, the Greeks launched a campaign to liberate the New World from Ottoman rule. The campaign was led by a leader named Theodoros Kolokotronis. In 1845, the Greeks captured the city of Mexico City, and the campaign was a success.

In 1846, the Greeks launched a campaign to liberate the South American continent from Ottoman rule. The campaign was led by a leader named Theodoros Kolokotronis. In 1847, the Greeks captured the city of Lima, and the campaign was a success.

In 1848, the Greeks launched a campaign to liberate the Indian subcontinent from Ottoman rule. The campaign was led by a leader named Theodoros Kolokotronis. In 1849, the Greeks captured the city of Calcutta, and the campaign was a success.

In 1850, the Greeks launched a campaign to liberate the African continent from Ottoman rule. The campaign was led by a leader named Theodoros Kolokotronis. In 1851, the Greeks captured the city of Alexandria, and the campaign was a success.