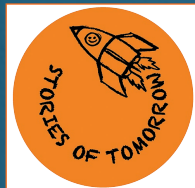


Stories of Tomorrow

Students Visions on the Future of Space Exploration



Storytelling is a great way to support the development of students' inquiry skills and help them gain initial scientific experience while at the same time enable to them to use the potential of the imagination and creativity. The STORIES project is using the concept of storytelling a catalyst for the effective interaction between Arts and STEM disciplines which share in many ways similar values, similar themes and similar characteristics.

The project will design and test a new vision for teaching and help develop strategies for how teachers' roles and conditions can support and enable deeper learning for students. To do that, the project will include and use innovative and meaningful digital technologies, such as advanced interfaces, learning analytics, visualization dashboards and Augmented/Virtual reality applications and build a storytelling platform where students will develop and publish stories about a Mars Mission. <http://www.storiesoftomorrow.eu/>

PLATON

Promoting innovative Learning Approaches for the Teaching of Natural sciences



PLATON will provide teachers and school communities with a coherent teachers' training framework which will update their current teaching practices. More particularly, PLATON aims to offer an open and innovative training framework to teachers of primary and secondary education which will focus on interdisciplinary and inquiry learning as well as the collaboration between teachers of the same school unit. This way the project will strengthen the profile of the teaching profession by providing teachers with the necessary training that will allow them to master the use of inquiry learning in their everyday teaching and the necessary tools for involving their students in interdisciplinary activities where meaningful learning occurs as they consciously and explicitly link their new knowledge to an existing knowledge structure. <http://platon-project.eu/>

EU Space Awareness

Inspiring a new generation of space explorers



The project will use the excitement of space to attract young people into science and technology and stimulate European and global citizenship. The project will show children and teenagers the opportunities offered by space science and engineering and inspire primary-school children when their curiosity is high and their value systems are being formed. Activities will include teacher training, the development and distribution of educational resources as well as high-impact event for teachers and policy-makers at the European Parliament. EUSPACE will exploit extensive European networks of schools and science museums to reach teachers, schools and the general public and will work closely with the European Space Agency. Particular attention will be paid to stimulating interest amongst girls and ethnic minorities and reaching children in underprivileged communities, where most talent is wasted. A special EUSPACE-AWE toolkit showcasing the history and accomplishments of Islamic science and technology will target children from the Turkish and North African migrant communities. <http://www.space-awareness.org/>

STORIES OF TOMORROW Summer School 2017



Programme
July 2nd – July 7th, 2017
Marathon, Attica, Greece



Erasmus+



The summer school is organized in the framework of the Erasmus+ Programme and is supported by the Stories of Tomorrow project which is financed by the European Commission within the Horizon 2020 Programme.



Organized by
ELLINOGERMANIKI AGOGI

PROGRAMME

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
	2 July 2017	3 July 2017	4 July 2017	5 July 2017	6 July 2017	7 July 2017
09:00 to 13:00	Participants' Arrivals & Registration	Start: 9.30h Introduction into Mars Exploration - The STEAM perspective Gernot Groemer <i>Austrian Space Forum</i>	Space Challenges Ioannis Somalakidis <i>WRO Hellas</i>	Deeper Learning - An Introduction Angelos Lazoudis <i>Ellinogermaniki Agogi</i> Mars Classroom Experiments Laurianne Palin <i>Cité de l'espace</i>	The STORIES Evaluation Approach - Presentation & Workshop Franziska Körner, Siegmar Otto <i>OVGU</i> Evaluating Students' Story Angelos Lazoudis <i>Ellinogermaniki Agogi</i>	Peer Evaluation & Assessment Angelos Lazoudis <i>Ellinogermaniki Agogi</i> Outlook & Reflection
15:00 to 17:00	Opening / Meet & Greet Going to Mars - Where and Why? Eleftheria Tsourlidaki <i>Ellinogermaniki Agogi</i> 18.00-20.00 Teaching Science by Inquiry Prof. Franz Bogner <i>Univeristy of Bayreuth</i> Teachers Community Building as a Professional Development Opportunity Panagiotis Aggelopoulos <i>Ministry of Education</i> Expedition Mars: From Simulation to Reality Gernot Groemer <i>Austrian Space Forum</i>	The STORIES Scenarios Angelos Lazoudis <i>Ellinogermaniki Agogi</i> The STORIES Story-Telling Platform Nikos Papastamatiou <i>OMEGA Technologies</i> Visit to Cape Sounio, Sanctuary of Poseidon Dinner	The Trip to Mars / Planting a Mars Garden 2 Story Examples Serafeim Spanos & Nektarios Tsagliotis	Visit to the Acropolis Museum and the Acropolis Dinner	Presentations of Teachers' Stories 20.00h Farewell Dinner	Participants' departures

EVENTS

Visit to Cape Sounio, Sanctuary of Poseidon
(July 3rd, 18:00 – 24:00)



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 5th, 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, Propylaia-Athena Nike-Erechtheion, from 5th century BC to 5th century AC.

Visit to the Acropolis of Athens
(July 5th, 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 Propylaia, the Erechtheion and the temple of Athena Nike.