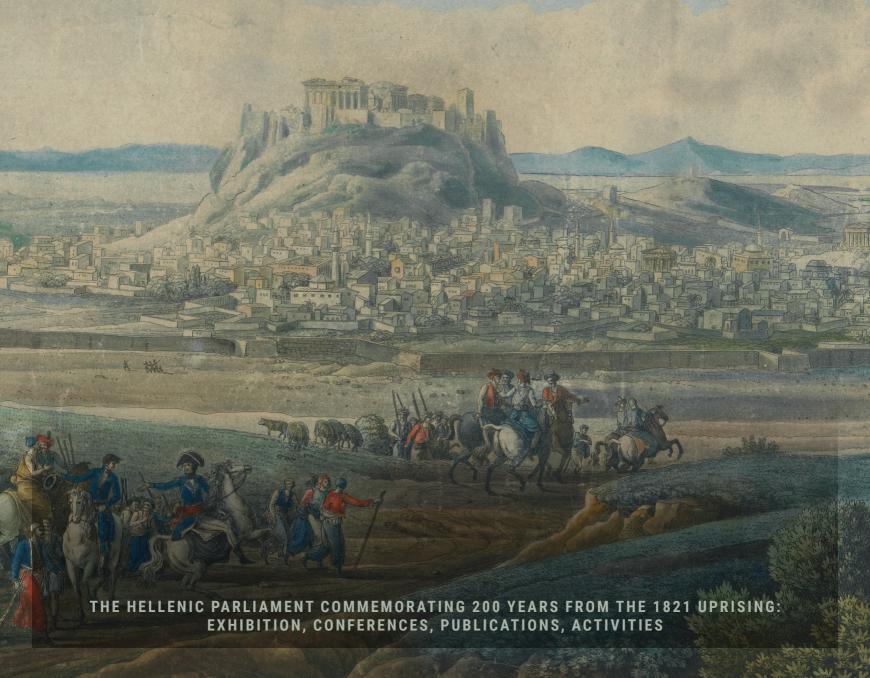




Beholding Liberty!

At the Hellenic Parliament, two centuries later



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Proud of our history, we claim and conquer the future

By way of a preface, the speech delivered by the President of the Hellenic Parliament, Mr. Konstantinos A. Tassoulas, at the Hellenic Parliament RGD Plenary Session of March 24, 2021, on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the Revolution 1821, is cited.



Ladies and gentlemen colleagues, clearly we are not celebrating the proclamation of our National Revolution of 1821 under the conditions we would have hoped, but, nevertheless, may the difficult circumstances bow to History and may we recognise that even these difficult circumstances that have been ongoing for months now due to this health care demon, do not surpass in sentiment and meaning the honour we

should bestow upon this high anniversary of Hellenism.

"Greece shall form an independent State, and shall enjoy all the rights, political, administrative, and commercial, attached to complete independence." This is the first article of the London Protocol of 3 February 1830 between the then Great Powers, Great Britain, France, and Russia, with which the independence of our country was recognised.



"All territories to the south of this line will belong to Greece". The territories to the south of this line. Which line, ladies and gentlemen colleagues? The line demarcated by the estuaries of the Acheloos and Sperchios rivers. This was Greece in 1830, a Greece to the south of the line of the estuaries of the Spercheios and Aspropotamos (present day Acheloos) rivers, plus Evia, the Sporades and Cyclades island groups. And with that Greece as a springboard, we find ourselves here today, 200 years later.

"Memory" - writes Dionysios Kokkinos in the striking "History of the Greek Revolution" – "was the major first chapter of thinking man towards conquering new routes. Out of the need to develop this weapon History was created. It is the knowledge of the tried strengths of a people and their manifested capabilities", - notice how he says, of the tried strengths and the expressed capabilities – in the obstacles, the trials and achievements with the passing of the centuries. Without knowledge of the past, it is impossible to count the strengths of the present, nor to look to the future" says the academic Dionysios Kokkinos.

Today, strikingly enough, two centuries have passed since the outbreak of the Revolution, i.e. the outbreak of the most glorious and significant event in the History of modern Hellenism, which led to the establishment of the Greek state following an epic 9-year struggle against an adversary incomparably more powerful.

What prepared the ground for the Revolution of 1821 is well known. I will make a brief reference. The tradition of the Greeks (the Génos), not just as a conscious understanding of History but as inherited and taught subconscious tendencies that awaken and lead us to our destiny, when necessary. Not all revolutionaries of 1821 were aware of the constitutional tradition of the French Revolution or the American Revolution, had studied Aristotle or Plato, despite the Enlightenment, despite the admiration of antiquity that set the stage for the Revolution. Most of them were much simpler folk who felt a clear need for liberation and the creation of a Greek state.

"The rifles I hear hollow, the swords meeting, I hear wood, I hear axes, I hear teeth grinding". This is how the Revolution happened and of course the Enlightenment and naturally the admiration for Antiquity and of course the first institutions played their part, but the most important part was played by the indomitable spirit of a people inspired, who had a sense of returning to the forefront of History.

Ladies and gentlemen colleagues, when Constantinople was first occupied by the Franks, a precursor of the Megáli Idéa (Great Idea) was heard in one of the empires that were created after the exodus of the Byzantines from Constantinople. It was heard before the fall of Constantinople: "And we shall reclaim the homelands which we lost through our mistakes".

This moving precursor of the Great Idea was at work for centuries in Greek consciousness and when the conditions were ripe the Revolution of 1821 broke out.

The tradition therefore of the Greeks (the Génos), the connecting tissue that was the Greek Orthodox Church, which preserved the language and customs

and acted as a State substitute, the spiritual leaders of the nation, of which I spoke, all these teachers of the Greeks, who cultivated both in Greece and abroad the need for a Greek state, the Filikí Etaireía (Friendly Society), clearly, in capital letters, the height of the Hellenic Navy and the military force of Hellenism through the Kléftes (mountain brigands) and Armatoloí (armed militia) were the factors that contributed to the outbreak of the Revolution.

Events unfolded with the invasion of the Sacred Band of Ypsilantis in the region of the Danubian Principalities, in Moldavia and Wallachia. This first revolutionary outburst created a strong diversion for the Revolution to break out, which happened a month later, in March 1821, in Southern Greece.

We reach the end of 1821. The Revolution establishes itself in Southern Greece and on I January 1822 the political existence and independence of the nation is expressed in Epidavros by a Parliament which votes on a Constitution. In 1822 and 1823 the Revolution stabilises after Dramalis is defeated and Kanaris burns down the flagship of the Turkish fleet off the island of Chios. In 1824 we have the first decline. The first civil wars. In 1825 Ibrahim enters the Peloponnese. In 1826 we have the Messolonghi Exodus and the ensuing glory and the impact thereof mainly in Europe due to the Turkish atrocities. In 1827 Karaiskakis revived the struggle in Central Greece. Nevertheless, problems persisted. The Acropolis surrendered. But what I mentioned earlier has now been kindled, the indomitable will to fight – for eight years now – is piquing the interest of the international diplomatic powers-that-be, which, spurred by philhellenism and their own interests, decide to resolve the issue of the Greek Revolution as an issue of international diplomacy.

In 1827 the battle of Navarino takes place, of which a great diplomat and author, Angelos Vlachos, wrote: "When I came back to Greece and went on a pilgrimage to Navarino, I crossed by boat that sea surface, the baptistry of Greek freedom and the crystal clear water allowed you to see laying at the bottom of the sea vessels and masts of the once powerful Ottoman fleet. And on the surface a soft breeze covered the sea with bright smiles. And that blue-golden expanse seemed like a - dare I say - smiling grave".

In 1928, Kapodistrias enters the scene and it changes drastically. Central Greece is recaptured and in September 1829 Dimitrios Ypsilantis achieves the last victory of the Greeks against Turkish troops in Petra, in Viotia.

On 3 February 1830, in London, an Agreement is signed establishing Greece, with its borders at the line of the Spercheios and Achelloos rivers' estuaries. On 8 April 1830 the ambassadors of the three Great Powers to the Sublime Porte submitted a copy of the London Agreement to the Ottoman Porte. A few days later, the Ottoman Porte accepted the London Agreement and recognised Greek independence.

The Hellenic Parliament, ladies and gentlemen colleagues, partakes in the festivities and we will all enjoy, I am certain – at first carefully online and later live – the great exhibition that we have prepared. The exhibition is displayed across two levels. In the colonnaded lobby ("Peristylio") we will present the awakening of Hellenism, i.e. all that led up to the outbreak of the Revolution from 1770 to 1821 and which is linked to philhellenism, the Enlightenment,



the influence of the Orthodox Church, i.e. the need to resurrect what was called Greece within the vast expanse of the Ottoman Empire, which was still powerful.

In the Trophy Room upstairs, in the Eleftherios Venizelos Hall, we will display diplomatic, military and political events from 1821 to 1833, i.e. up to the first and second recognition of Greek independence and the arrival of King Otto. There we will present most of the important events that led to independence.

In the Peristylio we have therefore the preparation, in the Trophy Room the process, the outbreak and the conclusion of the Revolution.

We have amazing material. We've been watching recently this exciting adventure of our nation in the last two centuries unfold, through the Press, the "Greece 2021" Commission, foundations, banks, institutions, everyone. I am certain that the Greek people, pandemic notwithstanding, especially these days, especially tomorrow, will realise that everything, even this unbelievable challenge that we are going through, bow to the honour of this anniversary. We must overcome this crisis, we will overcome it, but we must also reflect, because it is optimistic to reflect upon how we started out, how hard things were when we started out against all odds and we managed to become a country that participates in the European core and feels that under specific conditions, tangible ones, it can develop and move far beyond what it has achieved until today.

Tomorrow marks the beginning of the 3rd centennial of modern Greece, under difficult circumstances, but with no defeatism. We march into the next 100 years with optimism, aware, I repeat, of how hard things were when we started out and where we have arrived. The "Hymn to Liberty" did precisely this, praised what we achieved in 1821. The "Ode to Joy" from Beethoven's Symphony No.9 has been the European Union's hymn for decades now. And the "Ode to Joy" is just music, there are no lyrics. Music without lyrics can potentially inspire equally intense emotions.

So at the threshold of this new era, knowing our History and being proud of it, we can claim, we can attain and we can protect our priceless freedom, but also claim and achieve well-being, prosperity, the ode to joy, that every Greek person deserves.

A happy 200th anniversary to all and rest assured that these circumstances, however difficult, unprecedented and strange, do not put a damper on tomorrow's anniversary, nor do they diminish, reduce or marginalise it. Every Greek, woman and man, guards it as an amulet in their heart, to help them in their next steps that will be, can be and must be steps that will safeguard everything we have achieved, but also steps that will lead to more achievements, steps from liberty towards joy.

Χρόνια πολλά!

Konstantinos An. Tasoulas President of the Hellenic Parliament

The foundation and values of our Constitutional Republic

It is with great pleasure that I attend today the opening of the extraordinary exhibition "Beholding Liberty! At the Hellenic Parliament, two centuries later", one of the events, and admittedly the most impressive, with which the Parliament takes part in the celebration of the anniversary of our Revival. In this historic site, a symbol and the true core of our democratic state, the chronicle of a great struggle unfolds.

wish to make special reference to the invaluable, in every aspect, archives of the Parliament's Library, containing documents dating from the beginning of our struggle for independence to the election of Otto, first King of Greece. Within these documents the effort of the nation risen to throw off the Turkish yoke and to build a liberal and democratic state has been recorded. Inspired by the French and American revolutions, our ancestors, "driven by the principles of natural law and wishing to become equal to their fellow European Christians", seek to organise themselves politically and administratively in an orderly way that will transform them from enslaved to free citizens.

The need to consolidate a constitutional state was formulated by the Greek insurgents already in the first months of the Struggle. In the "Provisional Constitution of Epidaurus", passed on New Year's Day in 1822, the revolutionaries proclaimed, in the name of the Greek nation, "its political existence and independence". The "Law of Epidaurus", a year later, confirms the "irrevocable decision" of all Greeks "to either become fully independent, recognised as a separate, autonomous and independent Nation, or all Greeks, bearing arms, to descend to the graves, as Christians and free". In the "Political Constitution of Troizina", in June 1827, the democratic principle is yet again unequivocally expressed: "Sovereignty is inherent in the Nation. All powers derive therefrom and exist therefor".

I will not expand for now on the particular characteristics of these Constitutions, on the convergences and differences or on whether they were implemented or not. What matters is the intensity and the passion with which the nation, as the fighter



and historian of the Revolution Nikolaos Dragoumis characteristically writes, "was convened through representatives so that it could sovereignly deliberate on its interests". The tears, which according to the historian would flow from the eyes of those who witnessed these historic moments, when, years later, they would recount them, were tears of joy "for the future liberty of their countrymen" – to use a phrase from the oath taken by the members of the *Filikí Etaireía*. They are tears of fulfilment and tears of responsibility.

For enjoyment of freedom presupposes institutions and guarantees – and our ancestors knew this well. Conscious of the spirit of their time, inspired by the values of modernity and the momentum of the constitutionalist movement, they laid the groundwork for our legal and political culture. This groundwork, this foundation and these values of our constitutional republic, we revisit on the occasion of the events organised in celebration of this year's anniversary. We are proud that they have been consolidated and enriched and that they constitute our unquestionable acquis of institutions and values. In the Constitutions of the Struggle the revolutionaries recorded everything that establishes and guarantees the unity and the cohesion of the nation. We gratefully acknowledge their contribution, study their texts and honour their struggles.

Katerina Sakellaropoulou President of the Republic

"Facing" the exhilarating starting point of modern Greece's path

Extracts from the "Greece 2021" Committee President's speeches during the press conference and the inauguration of the Hellenic Parliament's exhibition "Beholding Liberty! At the Hellenic Parliament, two centuries later", on 12 and 19 April 2021.

he exhibition «Facing Freedom! In the Greek Parliament, two centuries later» is undoubtedly a special moment in the history of the exhibitions that the Greek Parliament often organizes for us.

Not just because it is the largest exhibition ever presented in the Parliament building.

Nor because this exhibition takes place in the sanctuary of the values and ideals that the heroes of the Revolution fought for - freedom, self-determination, and democracy.

But because, by commemorating the symbolic anniversary of the Bicentennial, this exhibition highlights, in a unique way, the multifaceted, exciting starting point of the journey of modern Greece.

Through this exhibition, the visitor can «travel» in the pre-revolutionary period, follow the Revolution's outbreak, become familiar with the National Assemblies



and the first Constitutions.

One may also focus on the events that laid the foundations of the Struggle, its turning points and upheavals; may examine the diplomatic interventions by foreign powers, appreciate the contribution of the movement of Philhellenism, and learn about the starting steps of the modern Greek State.

All this is possible by using as our guide the two compilations of unique historical exhibits preserved by the Parliament: the Archives of the Greek Regeneration as well as the Frieze of the Revolution and the Medallions of the Heroes displayed in the Halls of the Trophies and of the Adjutants.

The symbolic anniversary of the Bicentennial is a unique opportunity to take an unbiased look at the past and the path of 200 years while looking ahead toward the future, to be inspired by our history, and envision and plan our tomorrow.

This is exactly the direction our Committee has followed in its task to coordinate the Bicentennial celebrations, by introducing the four pillars that define the content of the anniversary projects and events: a) 1821 in Greece and the world, b) Greece in the course of 200 years, c) Greeks who left their mark on the world, d) 2021 as a window to the future of Greece.

In addition to the first pillar, which concerns the events of 1821, the exhibition also touches on the other three pillars of the National Anniversary Program, since, at the emblematic building of the Parliament, one encounters references to the Revolution and the dawn of the modern Greek State, but also the marks of the 200-year course of modern Greece.

It was in the Old Parliament House and later in the Parliament building, where the modern Greek State was entrenched, the Republic was embedded, treaties that secured the country's position on the international stage were signed, and the laws that were voted transformed the country into a modern democratic state, at the heart of Europe.

Political figures left their mark in the Parliament as, through their efforts and hard work, they molded the collective conscience and the mentalities and paved the way for reforms and innovations.

Finally, in the same building, present and future «residents» are asked to shape the environment for our country's future stability and prosperity in order to respond adeptly to the challenges of the new era.

Even as the exhibits per se focus on the founding moment of the Revolution, the symbolism, the significance, and the history of the leading institution of our democracy that organizes and hosts this exhibition can only stimulate reflection on our collective course of 200 years and generate expectations and discourses for the next steps.

It is a great honor to include the exhibition «Facing Freedom! In the Greek Parliament, two centuries later» in the Official Program of the National Celebration, bearing its logo.

In turn, the Committee will support, promote and publicize this exhibition, both in Greece and worldwide, in every possible way and to the best of its ability.

Gianna Angelopoulos-Daskalaki

President of the Greece 2021 Committee



The Greek War of Independence: a life-lesson on liberty



was you remembered my land, oh Freedom!» My thoughts are constantly drawn to this verse from Andreas Kalvos' poem "Ocean" during this anniversary year, as I attend and participate in the events of the bicentenary from the beginning of the Greek War of Independence.

This is the first time in the course of 200 years that this anniversary offers us the opportunity for serious reflection and critical introspection on the political society, created by the freedom fighters of 1821 through their blood and sacrifices and entrusted by them to the Greek nation as a carrier and sentinel

of its freedom. The previous anniversaries did not offer the opportunity to gauge past events and future prospects, as they were overshadowed by other imperatives of national life, such as dealing with the ideological priority of cultivating national unity in 1871, the agony of the Asia minor campaign in 1921, while in 1971 the anniversary of one hundred and fifty years from the War the Independence was marred by how the Junta utilised it to further its own agenda. In spite of the sanitary crisis, which has deprived us of the possibility of celebrating together, in this bicentenary year all have risen to the occasion - the Greek state with its official celebration, the Church of Greece with its own events, Greek society in general, especially with events held at iconic landmarks of the Revolution, supported by the "Greece 2021" Committee. The official celebration on 25 March was outstanding, with gravity and moderation prevailing throughout. Furthermore, the scientific discussion on the Greek War of Independence is carried out with the necessary sense of responsibility, which is not always self-evident. Cheap rhetoric and unmeasured speech have not set the tone. On the contrary, there is a quest for knowledge and understanding of the events of the War of Independence, in other words an attempt to promote collective self-awareness.

Towards this end efforts are made to find the substantive affinity of the War of Independence with events on the world stage in an era of revolutions, particularly in the struggle for liberty, as illustrated by the objectives to which the Philhellenic movement was linked in the countries that were its birthplaces, in other words the quest for civil liberties in France during the Bourbon Restoration, national unity in Italy, electoral reform in Britain, the abolition of slavery in America. The protagonists of Philhellenism were associated with all those movements in the countries from which the Philhellenic movement arose.

In addition to historiographic interpretations and re-evaluations, we must not lose sight of the moral significance and multiple symbolisms of the War of Independence as, primarily, a



struggle for liberty: without superfluous rhetoric and without any effort to embellish, in the dramatic events of the I 820s we must recognize an unrelenting commitment to the call for the liberation of the Nation, society and the individuals who make up these collective bodies. The rallying cry "Liberty or death" had a real existential meaning and was put into practice without hesitation during the War of Independence and this kept the Revolution alive for ten years and ensured its positive outcome by creating the first sovereign nation in Europe following the French Revolution.

Greeks fought to the bitter end for national independence, but also for individual liberties and human rights, which had been suffocating for centuries under despotic rule. This was proclaimed by the forms of governments put forward in the Struggle. This dual content in the idea of liberty should not be disregarded, but rather exalted as an element of national self-awareness and national edification. This was proclaimed by Rigas Velestinlis in his revolutionary pamphlet. This was emphasized by Adamantios Corais in his crucial texts and in particular in the 'Notes on the provisional form of government of Greece'. Guaranteeing human rights and liberties transforms the assertion of national independence into a moral imperative and allows it to take on the appropriate regulatory content.

The exhibition gives us abundant eye witness accounts throughout the texts and sources presented in the exhibition Beholding Liberty! At the Hellenic Parliament, two centuries later. Our society today must, by knowing the history of the War of Independence, consolidate this essential legacy of historical experience in collective consciousness - as a lesson of liberty and responsibility.

By contributing to the events of the anniversary year, the legislative power fulfils an additional mission: it shoulders the responsibility of educating Greek society, promoting awareness of the struggles needed to achieve the status of free citizen, and therefore an awareness of the responsibilities that citizenship entails. Freedom does not mean licentious behaviour. The life-lesson of the bicentenary should be liberty as responsibility and as commitment.

Paschalis Kitromilides

Academic and Chairman of the Scientific Committee Overseeing the Exhibition

"Where it all started: '21 Anniversary exhibition at the Hellenic Parliament"



ne of the most important aspects of the I 821 Revolution is undoubtedly the parliamentary dimension. Forms of self-government existed in Hellenism during the Turkish Rule, such as the election of the "elders" (dimogerontes) at the local level, which enabled joint decision-making on community issues. If we could travel back in time via a time machine and land at the National Assemblies of the Struggle, we certainly would not be looking at a majestic event,

as people of the time were simple and unpolished and the circumstances elemental. In fact, sometimes meetings were held outdoors. However, National Assemblies' meetings were not the same as those during the Turkish Rule, as now modernity and the Nationalism movement had been found its way through, together with the patriotic notion of homeland on basis of new, dominant trends coming from the West.

Some of the participants were illiterate or had basic reading and writing skills, others were educated and cosmopolitan, yet they all experienced and shared this new "wave", the international wave of Nationalism as a burning flame in their souls. This is what, after all, rendered to the term "National Assembly" a revolutionary nature, as the compound "nation-" defined the compound "assembly" - in context of the the 19th century European Nationalism .

These people, present and active in the three National Assemblies of the National Struggle, despite all their drawbacks, despite their conflicting tendencies, and their positive and negative features, committed themselves to the process of bringing about breakthroughs in public life - radical changes that have shaped us to our times, such as the Western model governance schemes and the separation of powers principle. In other words, they laid the institutional foundations of democracy and not just simple rules of an "early" democracy of the past. Thus, the following years marked the emergence of the three cornerstones of modern Greek life : first, the faith of the Greeks in Democracy and Parliament function .Second, the belief in the need for a Constitution which, over time, has taken on special gravity for our people. Third, the belief in the need to connect with the West that has consistently underlined our choices as a state to this day.

In the 200 years that have passed since 1821, a repository of mental, aesthetic, emotional, symbolic, political, social, ideological attitudes and orientations has evolved within each and everyone of us. It is this very repository that generates a sense of duty-regarding the current Anniversary celebration- to those of us privileged to be living in this time zone, a zone of peace and prosperity. Deeply aware of this fact, the Hellenic Parliament



scientific staff—undertook the heavy task of preparing this Exhibition ,as it would take place in the Hellenic Parliament which represents the source of change, the nation's breakthroughs and achievements , from the Revolution until today .

Silent partners in preparing the grounds for this Exhibition are those who, in honoring the Revolution, took on early action, as early as the 19th century, and proceeded to the publication of the voluminous and valuable work 'Archives of Greek Palingenesis', founded the Hellenic Parliament Library and managed to safeguard and preserve thousands of documents, items and objects, to be used today masterfully in the Exhibition's showcases and boards. A similar, underlying function provide the artworks of the German and Greek painters of the 'Hall of Trophies' and the 'Hall of Advocates' of the 1840s - in the palace back then and now Hellenic Parliament building - which mirror, in fact, Greek society's first reflection on the Revolution of 1821, right after its end.

Maria Efthymiou

History Professor / National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

The Greek Revolution and the European Diplomacy

n its early stages, the Greek Revolution was treated with caution or even open hostility by the powerful states of Europe. At the Laubach Congress, which took place in the first months of 1821, the Revolution was denounced, yet without agreement for Great Powers' military intervention in order to suppress it. Similar decisions were made a year later at the Congress of Verona. Meanwhile, the rebellious Greeks, through their successes and victories on the battlefields, consolidated their national liberation struggle.

Russia's and Great Britain's conflicting interests was the crucial element that determined diplomatic developments around the Greek Revolution. The Russians were traditionally interested in securing access to warm Mediterranean waters. On the other hand, the British were concerned over the eventuality of Russian bases in the Mediterranean, which they wanted to keep as much as possible under their own control.

In autumn 1822, George Canning's appointment to the British Foreign Office contributed to London's change of stance regarding the Greek Revolution. Seeing an opportunity to expand British influence in the Eastern Mediterranean, Canning was more sympathetic to the prospect of establishing a Greek state. This change in British diplomacy's orientation , led to Russia's more intense activation, which manifested itself in January 1824 with the submission of the Three-Section Plan, proposing the establishment of three autonomous hegemonies in Greece.

The Plan failed to be implemented, as rejected both by the directly interested parties, namely the Greeks and the Ottomans, as well as by the Great Powers. However, the British were thus convinced that the best way for safeguarding their interests was to talk terms with the Russians. In April 1826, Great Britain and Russia signed the Protocol of St. Petersburg, which provided for the establishment of an autonomous Greek state. This development aroused French interest. In July of the following year, Britain, France, and Russia concluded a Treaty in London reiterating St. Petersburg Protocol's terms, yet adding one more: the use of coercive measures in the event that the warring Greeks and Ottomans refused to comply with the decisions of the three Powers.

Pursuant to Treaty of London provisions, naval squadrons of the three Powers sailed into Navarino, where they fought and defeated the Turkish-Egyptian fleet in October 1827. This intervention was a lifeline for the Greek Revolution, which

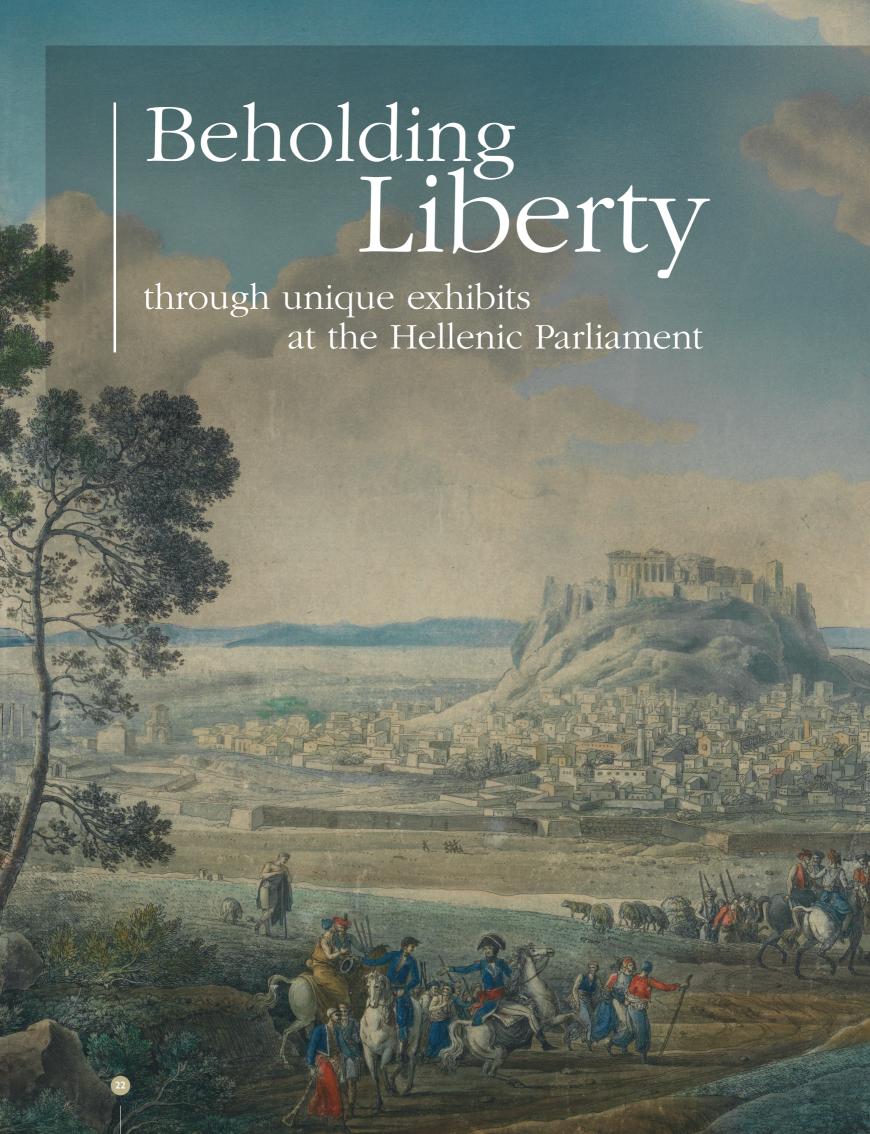


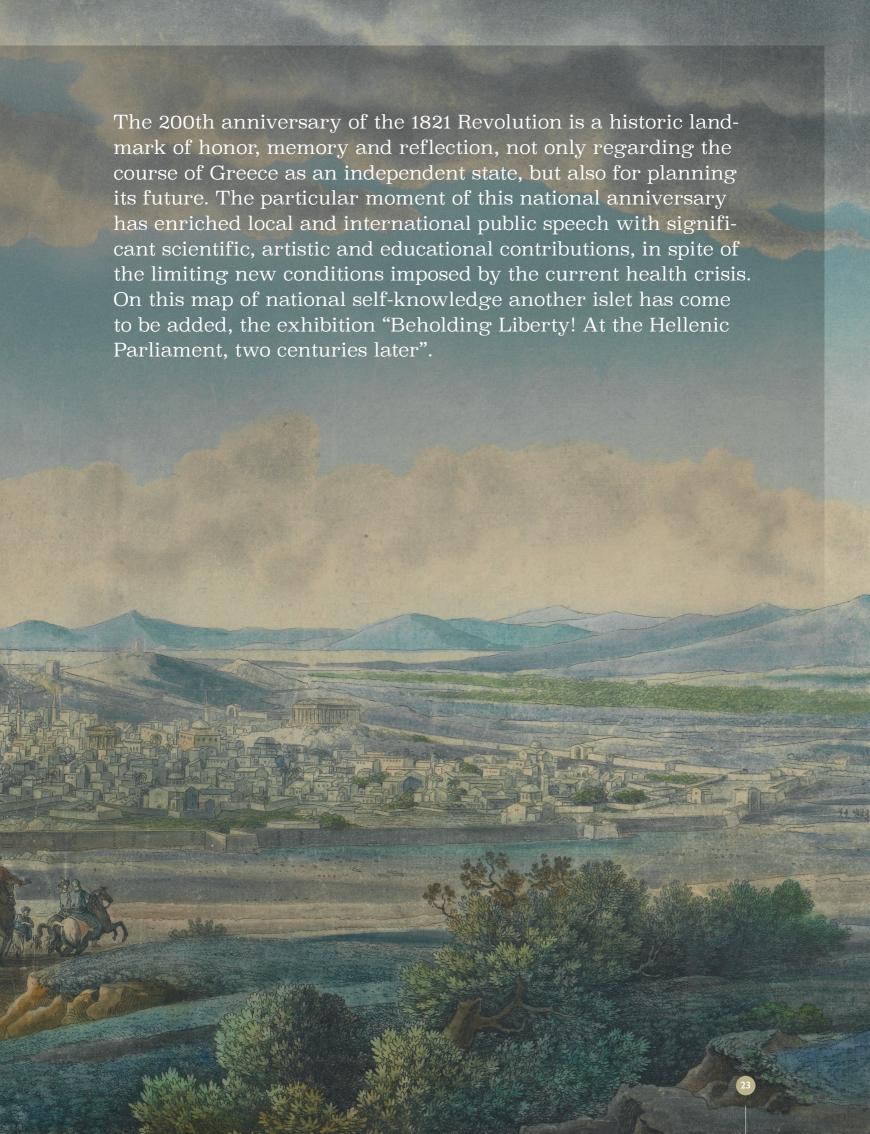
was withering due to Ibrahim's consecutive military victories. The salvation plan offered to the Greeks by the Navarino naval battle successful outcome was used by Ioannis Kapodistrias, who in January 1828 arrived in Nafplio in order to assume the duties of the governor of Greece. Kapodistrias set two foreign policy goals: on the one hand, the international recognition of Greek independence, and on the other hand, the maximum possible extension of Greek territory borderline. Working methodically and skillfully taking advantage of circumstances, but also of the mutual mistrust between the three Powers, Kapodistrias managed to achieve the best possible result. By a Protocol signed in February 1830 in London by Great Britain, France and Russia, Greece was declared an independent state. And by a new Protocol concluded in September of the following year, again in London, the newly- formed Greek state was awarded relatively enlarged borders, extending northwards along the Amvrakikos-Pagasitic line; thus the Greek sovereign territory included the whole Peloponnese, Evia, the islands of the Saronic Gulf, the Cyclades and the Northern Sporades.

In the summer of 1832, the Ottoman Empire accepted the decisions of the three Powers, thus officially putting an end to the diplomatic processes related to the Greek Revolution.

Antonis Klapsis

Assistant Professor / Department of Political Science and International Relations/University of Peloponnese





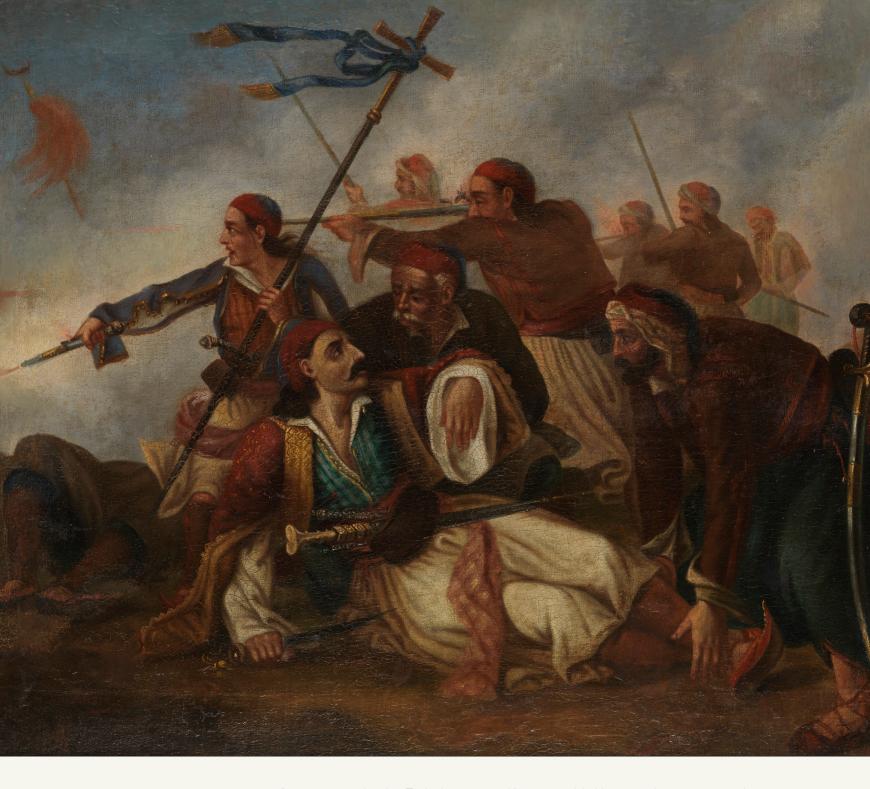
he 200th anniversary of the 1821 Revolution is a historic landmark of honor, memory and reflection, not only regarding the course of Greece as an independent state, but also for planning its future. The particular moment of this national anniversary has enriched local and international public speech with significant scientific, artistic and educational contributions, in spite of the limiting new conditions imposed by the current health crisis. On this map of national self-knowledge another islet has come to be added, the

exhibition "Beholding Liberty! At the Hellenic Parliament, two centuries later. Feeling the weight of the responsibility entailed in undertaking the organization of such an emblematic cultural event, we began planning the Exhibition a long time in advance. When we started to work out our ideas and thoughts regarding the main creative concept, our common desire was for the exhibition narrative to concentrate on the following features: originality, uniqueness, a high scientific level, modern museology, a museographical viewpoint, utilization of digital tools, light aesthetics, and a plain language. These principles directed our entire subsequent work in planning the exhibition content. In close collaboration, and combining our specializations, visual and textual exhibits of high historic and artistic value were selected in order to reconnect with notional lucidity and also the emotional expression of Freedom, the supreme offering of the Revolution in 1821, providing visitors with a privileged access to the events that led to our winning it.

Museological thinking - The sections of the exhibition

Regarding the basic conceptual framework, it was almost self-evident from the beginning: the frieze in the historic former Trophies Hall (now the "Eleftherios Venizelos Hall") on the first floor of the Parliament Building, on which significant war and diplomatic events from 1821 to 1833 are depicted. This is a visual monument that has not been promoted *per* se sufficiently; a unique artistic work of the Parliament, closely linked with the history and uses of the building; a decorative intervention with weighty artistic and historic value, as the first official depiction of scenes and figures from the Struggle, and indeed with temporal proximity to the events portrayed (1842-43); a visual creation related to the Greek Revolution seen from the viewpoint of the other, as inspired and undertaken by the Bavarian king Ludwig I, and its designer, artist Ludwig Michael von Schwanthaler, also a Bavarian, a detail offered for the critical analysis of early perception of the Struggle.

From the moment this crucial selection took place, research began in order to find related material for the visual and textual documentation of each of the 20 depictions on the frieze of the Revolution, attempting a multiple and multi-prismatic approach. The representations that functioned as raw material are identified as follows: 1. The oath of the Greek revolutionaries in Vostitsa, 2. The uprising of the Greeks in Patras, 3. Assembly at Kalamata, 4. The glory of the Patriarch Gregorios V, 5. The revolution of the Greeks against the Turks, 6. Victories on land and at sea, 7. The National Assembly in Epidavros, 8. Kanaris sets the Turkish fleet on fire at Chios, 9. Mavrokordatos defends Missolonghi, 10.



Botsaris attacks the Turkish camp in Karpenisi, 11. Victory is hovering over the sunken ships, 12. The Pillaging of the Peloponnese by Ibraim pasha, 13. Personification of the city of Missolonghi, 14. The Treaty of London, 15. The Victory of the Greeks against the Turks at sea, 16. The naval battle of Navarino, 17. Personification of Greece, 18. The foundation by Capodistrias of the "Panhellenion", 19. Ludwig I introduces Otto to the Greek envoys in Munich, 20. The arrival of Otto in Nafplion.

Although the guiding principle of whether or not to include an object in the Exhibition was the degree of its relationship to one of the above themes, in certain cases we "shone the light" onto the broader text: for example, because of the representation on the Frieze of the National Assembly of Epidavros, we mentioned more broadly the institutions and processes of organizing the state that emerged through the National Assemblies and Con-

stitutions; respectively, on the occasion of the signature of the Protocol of London on 6 July 1827, illustrated on the Frieze, a broader reference was made to the diplomatic interventions of the Great Powers in the Greek matter. In any case, however, the 20 representations on the Frieze provided the model for the exhibition narrative, demonstrating these impressive frescoes as the "spoken" records of the Exhibition.

In indissoluble unity with the above monumental ensemble of wall paintings, is a second one, the portraits of fourteen (14) fighting pioneers of the Hellenic Revolution, which adorn the smaller chamber of the Adjutants of the Parliament Building. The circular portraits ("medals") constitute a statutory group of "Heroes" including G. Kountouriotis, P. Mavromichalis, Rigas, Al. Ypsylantis, Th. Kolokotronis, P.P. Germanos, A. Zaimis, G. Karaiskakis, A. Tsamados, A. Miaoulis, Dim. Ypsilantis, N. Apostolis, P. Botasis, and F.A. Hastings. Apart from these 14 figures, who from the outset were included in this pantheon, with all the ideological information entailed in the selection in question, the "Hero" group was also supplemented by other protagonists of the period, *de facto* indicative and representational, such as I. Makrygiannis and G. Tombazis, heroines L. Bouboulina and M. Mavrogenous, as well as philhellenes Byron, Ch. N. Fabvier and Th. Gordon, who in turn operated metonymically for the entire group of famous and anonymous people who threw themselves into the fight for Freedom.

Consequently, the narrative canvas of the exhibition "Beholding Liberty! At the Hellenic Parliament, two centuries later" was "proposed" by the Parliament building itself as a living organism in which the vital history of the Greek state is recorded. Our mission was to bring the depicted persons and events to the fore, guiding the exhibition narrative to its emotional peak and helping visitors to the Exhibition to become personal witnesses of the struggle for Freedom.

In order to facilitate understanding, but also to build as complete and cohesive a narration as possible, this central section is flanked by a number of other thematic units, which altogether were included in the museological study by the Curators in collaboration with the members of the Scientific Committee of the Exhibition, the academician Paschalis Kitromilides, Professor Emeritus of the Political Science and Public Administration Department of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Mrs. Maria Euthymiou, Professor in the History-Archaeology, Department of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, and Antonis Klapsis Assistant Professor in the Political Science and International Relations Department of the University of the Peloponnese; they have our heartfelt thanks for their scientific guidance. Initially, it was deemed advisable to include an introductory section in the Peristyle on the ground floor entrance of the Parliament building. There is an open space outside the Parliament's Plenary Sessions Hall, which has also been utilized for exhibitions of historical content in the past, particularly from 2014 on. The exhibition housed in the Peristyle functions as a smooth introduction to the main exhibition in the Hall of Trophies and Adjutants, outlining the historical, cultural, intellectual and broader ideological framework within which the Hellenic Revolution broke out, demonstrating at the same time, the contribution of two differing groups to the goals of the Revolution: foreign antiquity-worshippers who, through their recordings in works of art and

illustrated publications, made known to western Europe the demand of the modern Greeks for freedom, and prepared the Philhellenic movement (Unit I.I. From Archaeolatry to Philhellenism), and the Greek scholars participating in the European Enlightenment who, through their teaching, contributed to the patriotic awareness of the Greeks (unit I.2. From the Enlightenment to Patriotism). This was the "Awakening of Hellenism" (I) during the pre-revolutionary period (1770-1820) which aims to introduce the viewer conceptually to the entire theme of the Hellenic Regeneration, from its brewing as early as the 18th century' up to its progressive culmination, approaching 1821. The description of the preliminary processes also continues on the first floor, in the section "Prelude. Preparation for the Struggle", in which reference is made to the activity of the Society of Friends (Φιλική Εταιρεία). Also, just before the entrance to the main Exhibition, visitors have an opportunity to review selected events of the Revolution on a chronological map, which offers them access to the place and time of the events they will encounter in the continuation of the Exhibition.

Altogether the Hall of Trophies and Adjutants constitutes the core part of the Exhibition, providing a detailed account of the "Imprints of the Regeneration".

The main exhibition hosted in the magnificent Hall of the Trophies was arranged as "Scenes and Figures of Freedom" (II) and was divided into six sub-units: the first large unit which describes the outbreak of the Revolution during the early months of 1821 (January – April), at many points in Greece, but also outside it, in the Paradanubian Principalities (Unit II.I. The outbreak of the Revolution). Then, beginning with the first National Assembly at Epidauros (21 December 1821 – 16 January 1822), as Greece's first institutional gathering during the revolution, constitutional texts of National Assemblies of the revolutionary period are presented, (unit II.2, National Assemblies and Constitutions). The third unit follows developments in the years 1822 and 1823, when the Struggle was consolidated in central and southern Greece, while at the same time exceptional foreign interest was manifested in the events in revolutionary Greece (unit II.3, The consolidation of the Struggle). Later, violent upheavals followed, with the civil wars that would culminate in 1826 with Ibrahim's invasion of the Peloponnese and the heroic fall of Missolonghi (section II.4 Critical Turning Points). The fifth section examines the diplomatic interventions by foreign powers, particularly in 1827, with crucial developments including the Treaty of London (6 July) and the decisive naval battle of Navarino (20 October), a landmark for the positive outcome of the Revolution (section II.5 Diplomatic interventions). The last unit of the exhibition focuses on the liberation of Greece, through the foundation of the "Panhellenion" by its first governor, loannis Kapodistrias, in 1828, and later upon the arrival in 1833 of Otto, the first king of the Greek People (Unit II. 6 The liberation). In addition to these basic six units, in connection with the Frieze, in the Hall of the Trophies two large thematic units are also presented, the establishment of the Greek state on an institutional level, with the organization of the administration and the army, functions of the economy and education (unit II.7 The organization of the state), and one on Philhellenism and its decisive contribution to the success of the Greek issue (unit II.8 The phenomenon of Philhellenism). In addition, as an intercalated



and final subject, a unit is presented with significant works of art, both European and Greek, that present the visual depiction of the Greek Revolution in an emblematic manner and over time (unit II.9 The visual memorialization of the Struggle).

And finally, the Adjutant's Hall has been transformed into a Heroon of the Struggle (III), in which visitors familiarize themselves with its major figures, through their own words and deeds, attempting at the same time a broader reframing of the evaluative and symbolic framework in which their activity is registered. The "heroes of the sword" (units III.1-9), who took yataghans, guns and swords into their hands, united their forces with those of the "heroes of the stylus" (Unit III.10) who, with political pamphlets containing messages of national uprising, essays of a patriotic nature and literary works, conducted their own useful struggle, and together they granted us the precious gift of Freedom. Upon departure, the visitor advances to the exhibition area



"Farewell to arms" which includes texts and images that originated in the years immediately after the Revolution, which awaken in them and ensure historically the Struggle for Independence, with its memories still fresh.

As a whole, the main exhibition units, coupled with the additional thematic ones, aim at the multifaceted revelation of all the critical parameters in the complex course of Hellenism toward freedom, creating a multilevel narrative which, in terms of planning, has been developed on two levels, in essentially three halls and in corresponding large units.

The year 1834 was programmatically chosen as terminus ante quem for the exhibition narrative and the corresponding materials, year in which the capital was transferred to Athens, in order for the cited sources to approximate the historic events reported - thus transmitting to visitors their almost synchronic echo and manifesting the early perceptions of the Greek Revolution. Another methodological choice concerns the presence in the Exhibition of solely original, authentic exhibits, with no digital copies, irrespective of their importance. With this thought, 350 unique objects were brought to be "in communication" with the monumental ensemble of the frescoes of the Parliament Building, in order to "enliven" with text and image the course of the Greeks in their fight for freedom.

Regarding the typology of the exhibits, a significant percentage of the exhibition material comprises all styles of works of art and iconography: paintings and carvings, statuettes and medals, as well as artistic objects - such as decorative vases, plates and clocks - depict. scenes of battles and their protagonists. Most of these images, significant not only historically but also for their artistic value, are products of the philhellenic movement, as it developed particularly during the second quarter of the 19th century onwards. Many of these exhibits were drawn from the Hellenic Parliament Art Collection, while a significant number of selected pieces, representing the diffusion of philhellenic art to the European public, were lent generously to the Exhibition by the famous Collection of Michalis and Dimitra Varkarakis, who virtually alone created a unique thematic museum. We express our heart-felt thanks personally to the assiduous collector and warm nobleman Mr. Michalis Varkarakis. Isolated works of art, necessary for the exhibition narrative, were lent by Mr. and Mrs. Michalis Dais and Elias Boubouris, to whom we express our grateful thanks.

A special position is held among the visual material by two emblematic works, which have been placed in the Peristyle, expressing in the most eloquent manner, the dialogue between foreign antiquity-lovers and Greek Enlighteners: on the one hand the impressive French neoclassical wall carpet depicting the "School of Athens", kindly lent by the President of the French National Assembly to the Hellenic Parliament, and on the other, the Chart of Rigas Velestinlis, a historic heirloom of the Library of the Hellenic Parliament. The textual material about the Struggle includes documents, rare books, mainly illustrated publications, political pamphlets and newspapers, as well as maps related to the struggle, all drawn from the Special Collections of the Library of the Hellenic Parliament , that recount in a unique manner both the long-term history, as well as small everyday, but always extremely interesting stories of the Revolution. A primary position among them is occupied by the historical collection of the Archives of the Greek Regeneration, an

impressive body of 38 codices and 10,000 loose manuscripts, dating from the beginning of the Struggle for Independence until the election of Otto, the first "King of Greece" (1821-1832). Included in the Exhibition are a total of 68 records drawn from the Archives of Greek Regeneration, on various topics. At the same time, the smaller in size but unique "family" archives from the Library of the Hellenic Parliament are represented with 13 documents from the archives of Ioannis Papadiamantopoulos and Panagiotis & Anagnostis Kopanitsas, and the smaller in size archive of the Friendly Society member, Georgios Lassanis, which shed light on many aspects of the Struggle that were unknown to the broad public.

Finally, historic objects, weapons and personal tools of the fighters for freedom could not be absent from the Exhibition, which have given us access to the unrelenting inexorable daily life of the Struggle. At this point, we would like to express our warm thanks to those who inherited the Collection of Vasilis Korkolopoulos and the descendent of the Tombazis Family, Mr. Theodoros Mitrakos.

Museographic planning

The museographic study was planned, in order to serve the museological concept in the best possible way, and to show, using modern museum practices, the rich material that is available; it was conducted with the flawless collaboration of a specialist in the field of Cultural Management, an external partner, the company Horizon, headed by Ms. Athena lakovidou, and her collaborators Ermi Papakonstantinou, Antonis Tsentas and lasonas Tsentas – all of whom we thank for their flawless and scholarly collaboration – aiming to ensure an intellectual and planned itinerary that would permit visitors to enjoy, learn from and interact with the exhibits.

In this direction, a detailed record of the available visual and textual material was initially drawn up: the items were weighed, their dimensions measured and digitalized by the Department of City Library & Library Systems Management and sent for maintenance to the Department of Preservation and Conservation of Printed Material and Works of Art. The museographic study allowed us, months before the actual realization of the Exhibition, to digitally reproduce it, in order to make all the necessary amendments, with a view to ultimately achieve the best possible final outcome.

In the museographic study, the conceptual itinerary of the Exhibition was determined in detail; it begins from the Peristyle and, with appropriate visual markings (e.g. banners, emblems, vignettes etc.), it leads the visitor up the impressive marble stairway, to the Venizelos Hall on the first floor, a walk required by the cyclical form of the monumental wall paintings. In the Hall of the Adjutants, movement is allowed more freely, since the heroes of the Struggle are biographed through texts and objects in random order and without any evaluative prioritization.

Likewise, regarding the aesthetics of the place, neutral colors were selected, with the greatest possible utilization of transparency, in order to bring the objects into the spotlight, minimizing the "noise" of supporting materials. Finally, regarding the nature of the exhibition, *Beholding Liberty!* At the Hellenic Parliament two centuries later, it was deemed strategically that it should be hybrid, utilizing — apart from the traditional, relevant exhibition infrastruc-

ture – modern methods of projecting information. In particular, in the Hall of Trophies, a digital interactive table has been installed with a multiple touch screen, on which one can enjoy close-up views, enlarging the Frieze of the Revolution, and can also play with the interactive applications, inspired by the displayed material. Also, in the Adjutants' Hall the exhibition narrative is corroborated by the showing of a special thematic video, focused on the *Hymn to Liberty*.

The preparation of a museographic study was of critical significance not only for the timely and detailed planning of the Exhibition, but also because a decision was made to build new frames to hold the objects, within the context of the broader upgrading of Venizelos Hall as the exhibition area of Parliament, with interventions, among others, in the lighting and air conditioning, in order to ensure all the anticipated requirements for an exhibition environment with high demands.

We are taking this occasion, to express our warm thanks to the Organizing Committee of the Exhibition, consisting of Ms. Dolly Petroula, Head of the Secretary General Office, Hellenic Parliament, Dr. G. Angelopoulos, Head of the General Directorate of Electronic Administration, Library and Publications (member), Ms. K. Elli Droulia, Head of the Directorate of the Parliament Library (member) and Dr. Angelos Kontogiannis-Mandros, scientific advisor to the Secretary General, Hellenic Parliament. Their contribution to all stages of preparation for this Exhibition was decisive, and they always listened carefully to the curators' remarks.

One exhibition, three versions

Aspiring to the broader and most effective possible involvement of different audiences, the exhibition *Beholding Liberty!* At the Hellenic Parliament, two centuries later is shown to the public in three mutually complementary, but also differentiated forms, as follows.

- -The first concerns the *in situ* Exhibition in its physical space, which, as it has already been described, has been separated into three spaces and respective notional entities.
- Given, on the one hand, the coincidence of the health crisis, but also taking account of the contemporary practices in the field of Digital Museology-Museography, the information content of the Exhibition and the exhibition experience will be transferred in their entirety to the visual environment of the internet. In particular, the Exhibition site contains the portable exhibits as a whole and the accompanying identification material (introductory and explanatory texts, documents, works of art etc.), as well as high-definition photographs of the twenty representations on the Frieze. Indeed, considering that the length of the Frieze is 59 meters, and that it is more than six meters high, its digital reconstruction will permit the observation of details that could not be seen by the physical eye from such a long distance away. In addition, on the webpage, one can navigate through the exhibition with the aid of a 3D tour with active info points, so that everyone, from a school classroom, or office, at their desk or on on their living room sofa, can find themselves at the heart of the exhibition, can tour the building, to enjoy the works of art and read the texts as though they themselves were inside the Parliament Building. In fact, given that in the Parliament exhibitions, the basic



target-group is the educational community, within the context of arranging a multiple exhibition narrative and based on the contemporary trends of edutainment, eight digital educational activities (e.g. hangman, memory cards, questions of multiple origin, sifter codes etc.) have been created and can be seen on the site that will present, in a playful and interactive manner, views of the Exhibition, inviting users to become familiar with the history of the Frieze and the Revolution. They are designed to be user-friendly and of gradient difficulty, so that, adults as well as children and teenagers, can take interest in the exhibition.

The third version of the Exhibition can be found in the catalogue, a permanent and long-term witness to its existence, which has gathered in one illustrated publication all of its informative textual and visual material, in the hope that it will constitute a point of reference for those involved in the study of the period. Each exhibit is accompanied by a caption with a detailed description of its features and its origin, as well as by an explanatory section that provides additional information. Regarding in particular, the Archives of the Greek Regeneration, apart from the archival description of each document, to facilitate those studying it, within the parentheses the respective page of the digital publication is also cited, available at the electronic address: https://paligenesia.parlilament.gr/. In addition, in order to help promote research into the Greek Revolution, the catalogue has also been enriched with scientific material inspired by the sections of the Exhibition, i.e. contributions of the essay type by the members of the Scientific Committee and the Curators of the Exhibition.



In closing we thank, from the bottom on our hearts, all those who joined us in our vision of an Exhibition of this range, under such adverse conditions; our dear colleagues in the Library and in other services of the Parliament and the outside collaborators, whose names are cited in detail in the List of Contributors. Special mention and thanks are however due to Christina Karadima, who also undertook the conservation of the paintings, and the study of the works of art *pro bono*.

We hope that through its triple "existence", the exhibition Beholding Liberty! At the Hellenic Parliament, two centuries later, will inspire research questions, teaching efforts and visual enjoyment, focused on the main event that has determined our collective memory, the Revolution of 1821. We hope that it will reach as many recipients as possible, and that everyone will find in the offered material something that will touch them, will spark their interest, and will reveal to them a so far unseen aspect of the Struggle for Independance – and that it will lead them to behold Liberty with ever greater respect, pride and a sense of responsibility.

The curators of the exhibition Thodoris Koutsogiannis – Maria Kamilaki



I. Peristyle

The Awakening of Hellenism



I.1. From Archaeolatry to Philhellenism

The "School of Athens" on tapestry

The School of Athens. Tapestry based on Raphael's original fresco in the Rooms of the Vatican (1509-11), The Gobelins factory, atelier of Audran's son, weave between 1779 nd 1785, 8th version, 4.5×7.95 meters, high warp, wool, silk, painted artoon (large-scale template of the tapestry's execution, oil on canvas) by Louis II of Boullogne (1654-1733), pensionaire, "pensionnaire" at the French Academy in Rome between 1675 and 1679, Mobilier national, Paris



Rue Générale de la Ville de Mines Lon voit le Mont Kymette la Mer

The pre-revolutionary Athens of Choiseul-Gouffier

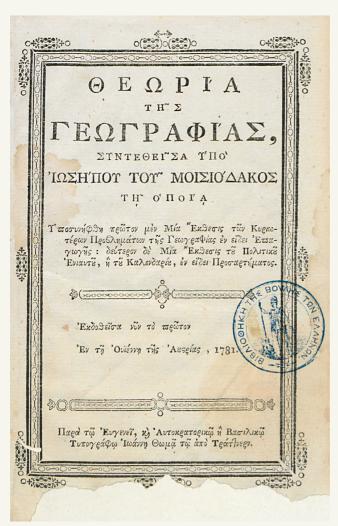
Louis-François Cassas (1756-1827), General view of the city of Athens, 1784-1813, handcoloured engraving , 69 ×145.5 cm, Hellenic Parliament Art Collection



Prise du chemin de Marathon Egée et une partie des Côtes du Péloponèse



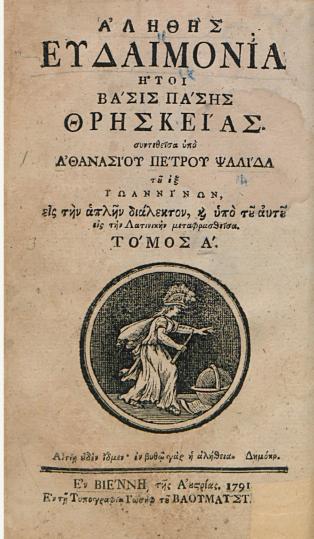
Anne-Louis Girodet de Roussy-Trioson (1767-1824), Portrait of François-René de Chateaubriand, ca. 1809, oil on canvas, 120×97 cm, Hellenic Parliament Art Collection



I.2. From Enlightenment to Patriotism

The Geography of Moisiodax

Iosipos Moisiodax, *Theory of Geography*, Vienna: By the Noble and Imperial or Royal Printer Ioannis Thomas of Trattner, 1781, Library of the Hellenic Parliament



The True Exaltation of Psalidas

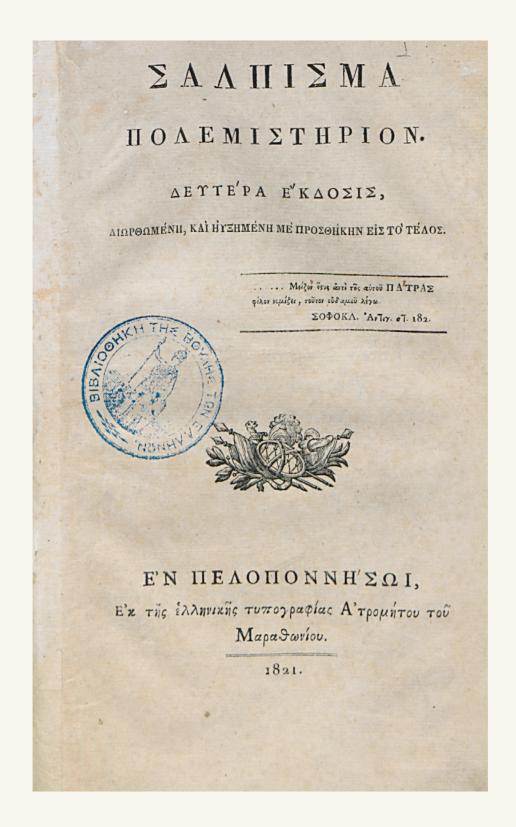
Athanasios Psalidas, *True exaltation, that is basis of each religion,* vol. I, Vienna: By the Printing House of Joseph Baumeister, 1791, Library of the Hellenic Parliament





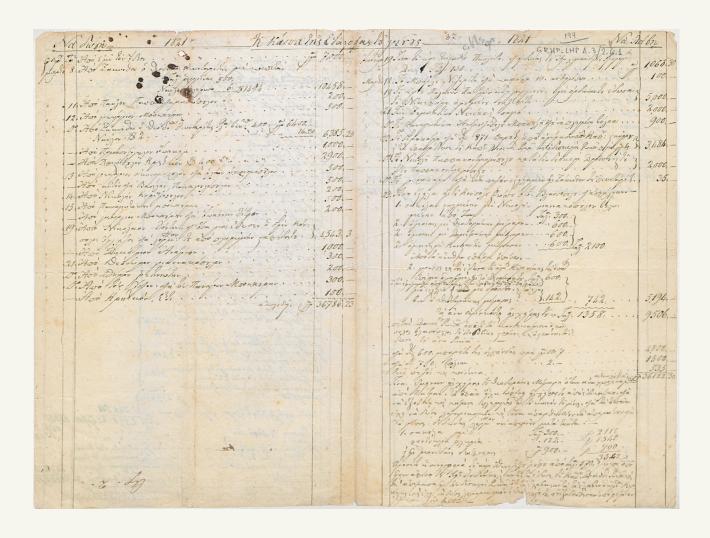
Rigas Feraios (1757-1798) & Franz Müller (1755-1816),

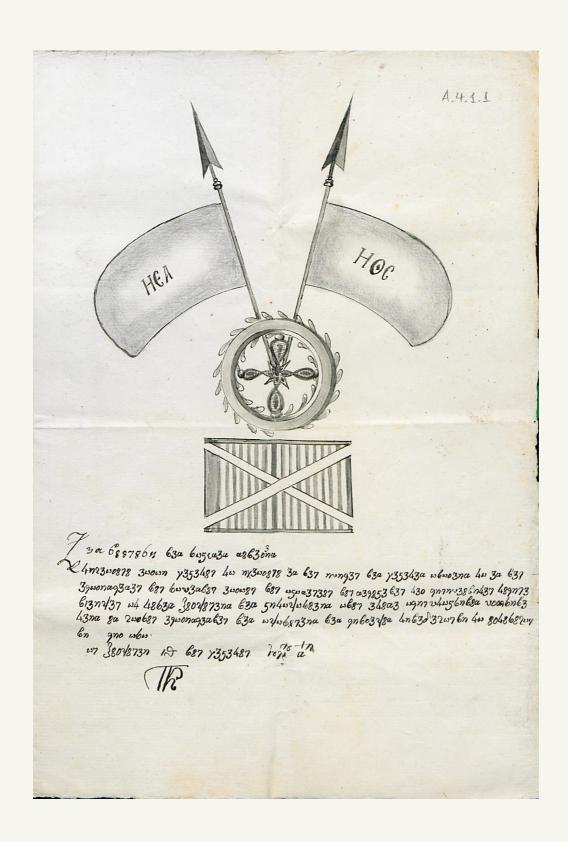
Map of Greece (4th sheet: cartouche), 1797,
engraving, 50.5 × 69 cm, Hellenic Parliament Art Collection



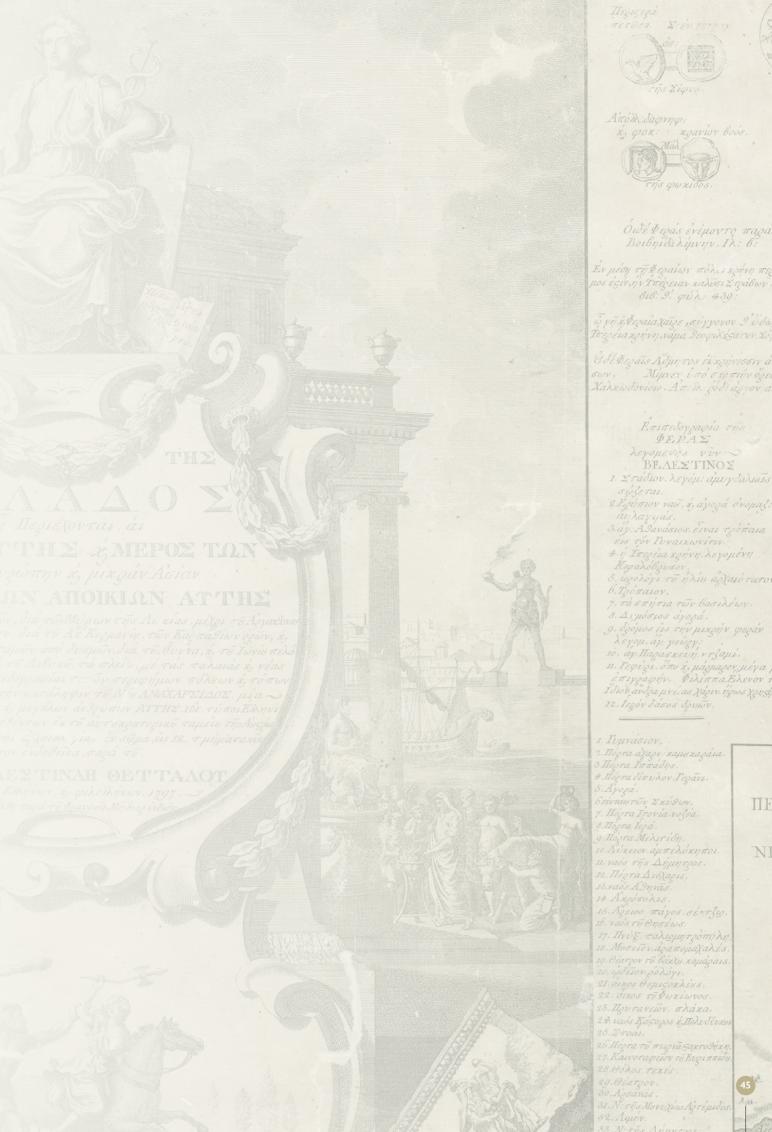
The "Salpisma" of Korais

Fearless of Marathon [Adamantios Korais], Salpisma Polemistirion (A Trumpet Call to War), In the Peloponnese [Paris] 1821, Library of the Hellenic Parliament





Certificate of Panagiotis Kopanitsas as member of the Society of Friends (5 July 1819), Archive of the Kopanitsas Family, Identification code: GR HP_LHP A.4.1.1, document, one-page, Library of the Hellenic Parliament



Επιπεδογραφία της ΦΕΙΡΑΣ

Επιπεδογραφ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΑΣ Α

διά τον

NEON ANAX

Buvov Dagvi

II. Hall of the Trophies

Scenes and Figures of Freedom









Drawn (1836) by Ludwig Michael von Schwanthaler (1802-1848), executed in frescoes by his collaborators (ca. 1842-43), there are depicted 20 scenes with military and political—diplomatic developments of the Struggle for Independence from the period 1821-1831. It decorates in 59 meters length, formatting a band of 120 centimeters, the Hall of the Trophies, on the first floor of the Hellenic Parliament Palace. The 20 representations











1. The oath of the Greek revolutionaries in Vostitsa



2. The uprising of the Greek in Patras



3. Assembly at Kalamata



4. The glory of Patriarch Gregory V



5. Revolution of the Greeks against the Turks



6. Victories of the Greeks on land and at sea



7. The National Assembly at Epidaurus



8. Kanaris sets the Turkish fleet in fire at Chios



9. Mavrokordatos defends Missolonghi



10. Botsaris attacks the camp of the Turks at Karpenissi



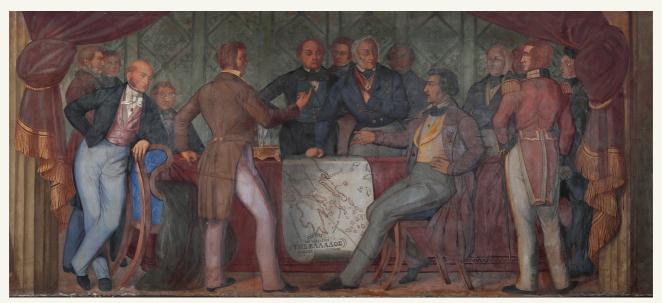
11. Nike (Victory) hovers over sunken ships



12. Ravaging of the Peloponnese by Ibrahim



13. Personification of the city of Missolonghi



14. The Treaty of London



15. Victory of the Greeks over the Turks at sea



16. The naval battle of Navarino



17. Personification of Greece



 ${\tt I\,8.\,The\,\,foundation\,\,by\,\,Kapodistrias\,\,of\,\,the\,\,\,"Panhellenion"}$



19. Ludwig I presents Otto to the Greek envoys in Munich



20. The arrival of Otto in Nafplio

II.1. The eruption of the Revolution



Fight for faith and country

Greek Salpinx (Trumpet), Sheet 1, 1st August 1821, Publisher-author: Theoklitos Farmakidis, printer: Konstantinos Tombras, Library of the Hellenic Parliament

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Assembly of the Kaltezoi – Constitution of the Peloponnesian Senate (26 May 1821), Archives of the Greek Regenaration, vol. 1, no. 441, Library of the Hellenic Parliament

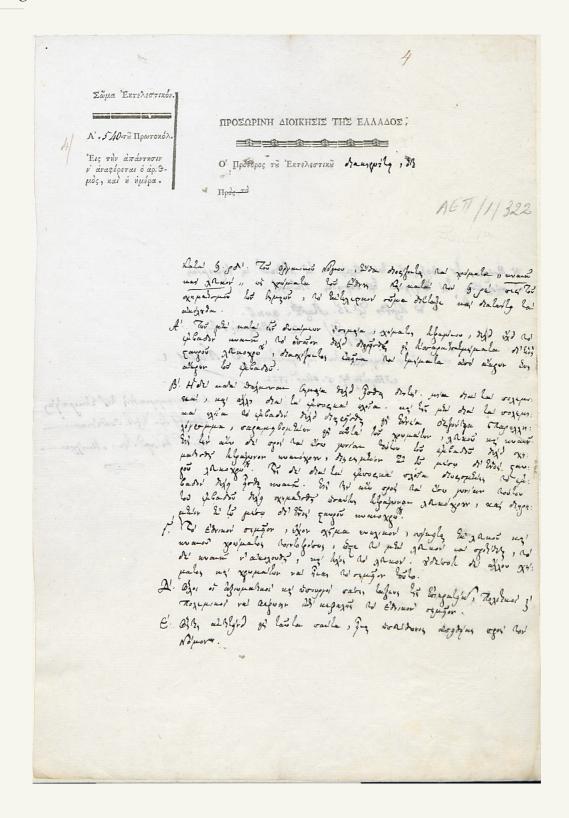


Peter Heinrich Lambert von Hess (1792-1871), Patriarch Gregorios hanged at Constantinople, lithograph, 28.5 \times 21.5 cm, Hellenic Parliament Art Collection

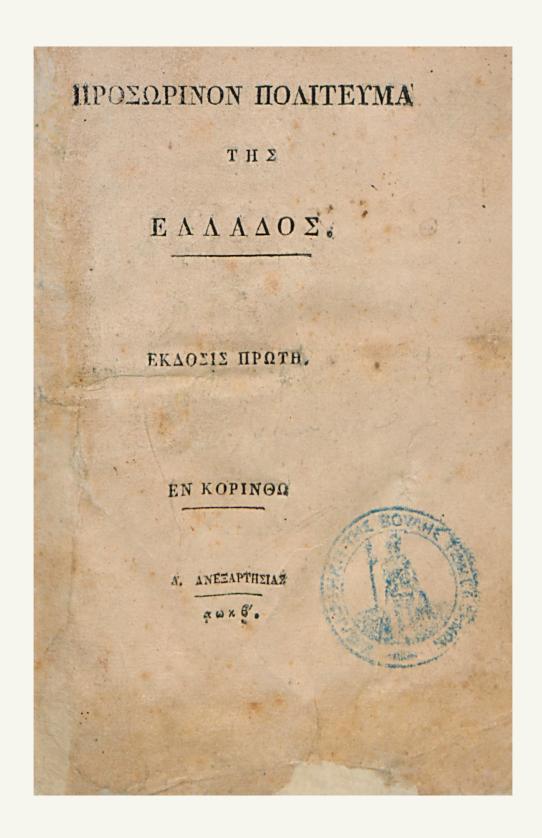


II.2. National Assemblies and Constitutions

The Flag



Decree of the Executive for the definition of the shape, colour and symbols of the national ensigns (Corinth, 15 March 1822), Archives of the Greek Regeneration, vol. 1, no. 322, document, one-page [p. 322], Library of the Hellenic Parliament



Provisional Constitution of Greece, Corinth 1822, 1st edition, Library of the Hellenic Parliament

The revolted Greece



French studio, *Personification of the revolted Greece*, ca. 1830, table clock of gilded bronze, height 52 cm, Hellenic Parliament Art Collection

II.3. The consolidation of the Struggle Fire-ship captain Kanaris



Benedetto Civiletti (1846-1899), Konstantinos Kanaris with Ioannis Theofilopoulos on the fire-ship, ca. 1875-78, bronze statuette, $31 \times 20 \times 27$ cm, Michael and Demetra Varkarakis Collection





II.4. Crucial turning points



The Exodus from Missolonghi

A. Jacquème (unidentified artist), The last defenders of Missolonghi, oil on canvas, 48×55 cm, Michael and Demetra Varkarakis Collection



II.5. Diplomatic interventions

The Naval Battle of Navarino



French factory "Vieux Paris", *The Naval Battle of Navarino*, vase from polychrome porcelain with gold ornaments, height 44 cm, Michael and Demetra Varkarakis Collection



Μεσολόγδιου, 19 Αὐγούστε. 1825. Τετράδη

ΕΣΩΤΕΡΙΚΑ.

Ζητούμεν συγίνωμην ἀπό Τους κυρίθες συνθρομητάς μας διὰ Την διακοπήν, Την διποίαν εξ ανάγχης μεταχειρ βομεθα ένιστε εἰς Την Εφημεςίδα · αὶ συνεχεῖς ζημίαι, Τὰς διποίας ἀπό Τον ἐχθεικον πυροδολισμον πάσχει ή Τυπογεαρία, γίνονται αἰτίαι ἀναπόφευκτοι Ταύτης Της διακοπής · Είμεθα λοιπόν εὐέλποιδες · ὅτι οἱ κύριοι συνδρομηταί μας δὲν Θέλων ἀγανακτεῖ διὰ μίαν ἀκούσιον ἀργοπορίαν, Τῆς ὁποίας Τὰ αἶτια, βοηθούσης Τῆς Παντοδυναμίας, δὲν Θέλων ἀργήσει νὰ ἐξαλειφθοῦν ·

Toga Thu 3 'Ishis .

Τὸ παρελθὸν σάββατον, 27 Τοῦ παρελθόντος, δύο Ἑλληνικὰ πλοῖα ἔφερον ἐνταῦθα ἐν Αὐστριακὸν, Τὸ ὁντοῖον ἐκράτησαν Την 26 Τοῦ αὐτοῦ μεταξὺ Κέας καὶ Καρύστα, ὅπα ὁ τυνέδη ἡ ἔξῆς Τραγικὴ σκηνὴ, Τὴν ὁποίαν δὲν ἐδημοσιεύπαμεν διὰ Τοῦ προλαδόντος ψύλλου περιμένοντες νὰ Τὴν βεβαιωθῶμεν πληρέστερον ἀπὸ Τὰς ἐνταῦθα γινομένας ἐξετάσεις. Οἱ Διοικηταὶ καὶ ὀλίγοι ἀξιωματικοὶ Τῶν δύο Ἑλληνικῶν πλοίων ἐμδῆκαν ἄοπλοι εἰς Τὸ Αὐστριακὸν διὰ νὰ Θεωρήσαν Τὰ ἔγιςαφά τα, Τα ὁποῖα Θεωρήσαντες, ἐξήτησαν νὰ ἐρευνήσωσι καὶ ἐσωτερικῶς Τὸ πλοῖον, προειδοποιημένοι ὅντες ὅτι μετεκομίζοντο Ταρκικὰ πολειφόδια ἀλλ' ὁ Αὐστριακὸς Κυβερνήτης, μὴ στέργων εἰς Τοῦτο, εἶπε μετά Τινας φι

λονεικίας είς Τους ήμετέρες · έωειδή δέν πείθεσθε εἰς Τὸν λόγον με μήτε εἰς Τὰ ἔγ∫οαρά με , ὑπάγετε εἰς Τὰ πλοῖά σας διὰ νὰ πολεμήσωμεν πλοΐον με πλοΐον . Έν φ δε οί ήμετεροι, καὶ οἱ φζόνιμοι ἀκόμη Τῶν ἰδικῶν του έτροσταάθεν έτσίσης να παραστήσωσιν είς αὐτου 7ο άπορεπου 7ης διαγωγής το, έξαι συης εἶς Τῶν Αὐστριακῶν ναυτῶν ἀκολούθως δὲ καὶ άλλοι, ἐπυροδόλησαν Τοὺς ἡμετές85, καὶ επλήγωταν Γινας εξ αὐτῶν. Οι δὲ ἡμέτεροι ὀλίγοι ὄντες πρὸς πολλοὺς καὶ ἄοπλοι ἐν Γαὐτώ, ἀσηλοισμένοι δὲ διότι καὶ Τα μονόξυλά των πυροδοληθέντα όμοίως άπεμακρύνθησαν, πλην φυλάτλοντες κατά λου εθνικου χαρακτήρα ατάραχου γευναιότητα, ωςμησαν ως λέουτες, κατά 7ων Αυστριακών , και άρω άσαντες έκ Των χειζων αὐτων Τὰ όσα ἐκένωσαν πυροδόλα ὅτολα, Τα μετεχειρίσθησαν ώς βότσαλα έναντίου Των έτι ενότολων, και εντος ολίγης ώρας έσετυχου δια 7ης ανδείας των να 7ους αφοσιλίσεν όλες .

Οι Αὐστριακοὶ ὅλοι ὁμολογοῦσιν, ὅτι οἰ Ἦχληνες καὶ πρὶν Τῆς μάχης καὶ μετὰ Τὴν μάχην ἐφέξθησαν πρὸς αὐτοὺς μὲ φιλανθρωπίαν χωρὶς νὰ κάμεν Τὴν παραμικρὰν ἐκδίκησιν.

Εἰς Τοῦτο Τὸ Τραγικὸν συμβεβηκὸς οὐδεὶς ἐφονεύθη ἐ ἐωληγώθησαν ὁμως ἐκ μὲν Τῶν Αὐστριακῶν 6 , ἐκ δὲ Τῶν ἡμετέρων 7 . Κατὰ
δὲ Τὰς ἀναφορὰς Τοῦ ἐωισκεψαμένε αὐτοὺς ἰατοῦ Κυρίε Σωυρίδωνος Καλογερᾶ , αἱ πληγαὶ Τῶν Αὐστριακῶν εἶναι ὅλαι σχεδὸν ἀκίνδυνοι , ὡς γενόμεναι ἀπὸ ἀνθρώωσες οἴτινες ἡθελον νὰ φυλάξεν Τὴν ἰδιαν των ζωὴν και ὅχι νὰ

ANEEAPTHTO EΦHMEPIΣ

THE ΕΛΑΛΛΟΣ.

Υδρα, τη 6 . Αύγούςου. 1827. Σαθάτο

Οσιου προτιμάν την Αλήθειαν

Τιμή έτησία πέντε τάλλαρα Ισπανικά, προπληρωτέα κατ έξαμηνίαν. Εκδίδ ται μίαν φοράν την εθδομάδα.

γλώσσαν μας.

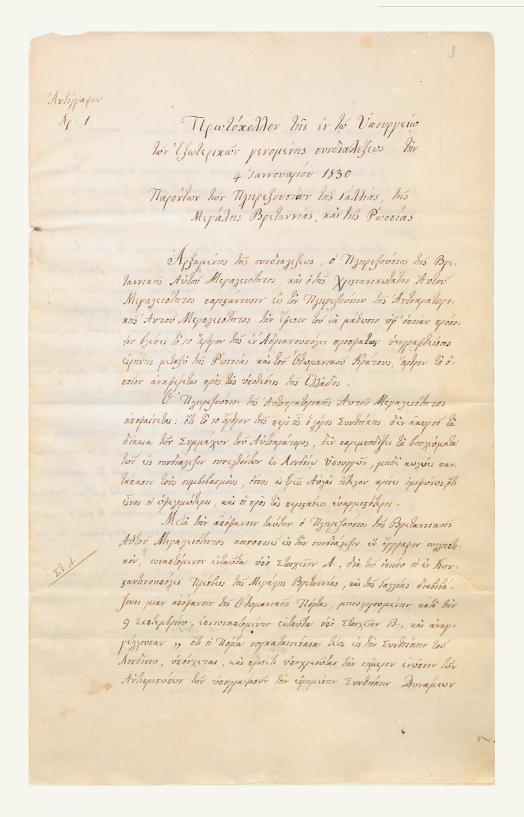
σεως της Ελλάδος.

τας ελληνικάς επαρχίας και τας νήσους του χα της Ευράπης. έχιπελάγους είς όλας τας άταξίας της ά-

Αί συνθηκαι όπου έγισεν είς Λόνδραν ἀπό τεύσουν παρά την Οθωμανικήν Πόσταν, καί έτας τρεις Δυάμεις, Αγγλίας, Ρωσσας, και στωντας πρός τούτοις ή αύτου Μεγκλειότης δ Γαλλίας, αι δποίαι μετεφράσθησαν είς την Αυτοκράτωρ όλων των Ρωσσιών εμψυχωμένος άπο έ-ιθυμίαν το να έμποδίση την χύσιν του αί-Συνθήκη περί της άποκαταςά- ματος, και τὰ κάθε είδους κακὰ όποῦ ήμποροδσαν να προέλθουν άπο την έξακολούθησιν μι-Εν ονόματι της άγίας και άπος τοιαντης καταστάσεως των πραγμέτων. διατρέτου Τριάδος. άπεφάπισαν νό ενώσουν τὰ ετιχειρήματε τους Η Μεγαλειοτης του ο Βασιλεύς του ήπο και τως δυνάμεις των, και να εντακτήσου» υμένου κράτους της μεγάλης Βρεττανίας και και διορθώσουν τας αναφορικάς πρέξεις διλ Ιρλαυδίας. ή Μεγαλειότης του ο Βασιλεύς της μέσου μιλς σχηματισμένης συνθήκης, έτλ Ι αλλίας και Ναβάιας. και ή Μεγαλειότης του σκοτώ να συστησωσιν εκ νέου την είς ήνην μεδ Αυτοκ άτως βλών των Ρωσσιών, εἰσχωρών ταξύ των διαμαχομένων μες ών, με το μέσου τες κπό την ανάγκην να δέτουν ένα τέλος εἰς ένδε συμβιβασμού, τὸν δετουν επίζητεί τόσου την ειματώδη φιλονικείαν, ή ότοια ἀφίνωντας η φιλανθρωπία, καθώς καὶ ή ἀφέλεια καὶ ή ήσυ

Διά τουτο αί τρείς Μοναρχίαι δνόμασαν ο οχίας, προξενεί κα ημερικώς νέα εμπόδια είς του: τληρεξουσίους των διά να διαφιλονικήσωτό εμπόριον των Ευρωταικών επικρατειών, και σι, συμφωνησωσι, και υπογράψωσι την οηθείσαν δίδει αιτίας είς τας πειρατείας, αι στοίας όχει συυθήκην, ήγουν ή Μεγαλειότης του . 6 Βαστλεύς μόνου καθυποβάλλουν τους υπηκοους των ύψη- του ηνωμένου κράτως της μεγάλλης Βρετηλών συμπραγματευομένων μερών είς χαμούς υ- τανείας και Ιολαιδίας, του έντιμου Βολλεάμ τερβολικούς, άλλ απαιτούνται τρός τους αλλους Υτοκόμητα Δοβλέυ, Πάρην του ένωμένου κράτους άναγκαία και αύστηρα μέτρα υπεραπτίσεως και της Μεγάλης Βρεττανίας και Ιρλανδίας, Σύμονειδισμού. Η αυτού Μεγαλείστης ο Βασιλεύς βουλου της αυτού Βασιλικής Μεγαλείδτητος του ενωμένου κέάτους της μεγάλης Βρεττανίας είς το ίδιαίτερον του συμβούλιο, και Πεώτου του καί Ιρλανδίας. και ή Νεγαλειότης του δ Βα- εξ ἀπορρήτου του κράτους είς το διαμοίνας κα τσιλεύς της Γαλλίας και Ναβάρας, έχοντας (διπαρτιμέντ) των εξωτερικών υποθέσεων ή λάβει άμφοτεροι και από μέρους των Ελλήτ άντου Μεγαλειότης 5 Βασιλεύς της Γαλλίας γου μιαν κατεπείγουσαν αίτησιν διά να μεσιτ και Ναβάρας. τον Πρίγκιπα Ιούλιου Κόμητα

Independent Newspaper of Greece, no. 2, pp. 1-3 (6 August 1827), Treaty about the restoration of Greece, Library of the Hellenic Parliament

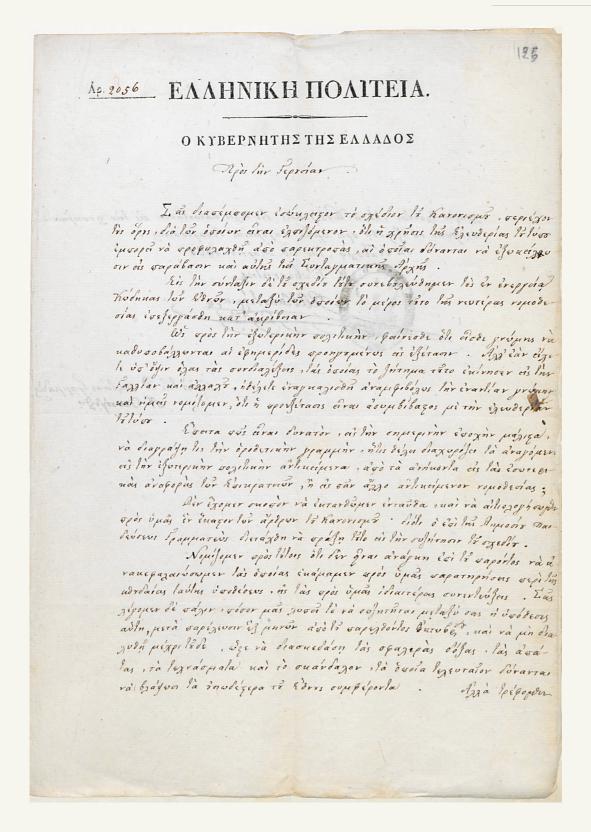


Protocol of Conversation between the plenipotentiaries of the three Great Powers in the framework of the London Conference (London, 4 January 1830) - Signed by Aberdeen, Montmoremy-Laval and Lieven, Archives of the Greek Regenaration, vol. 25, document, four pages [p. 13-16],

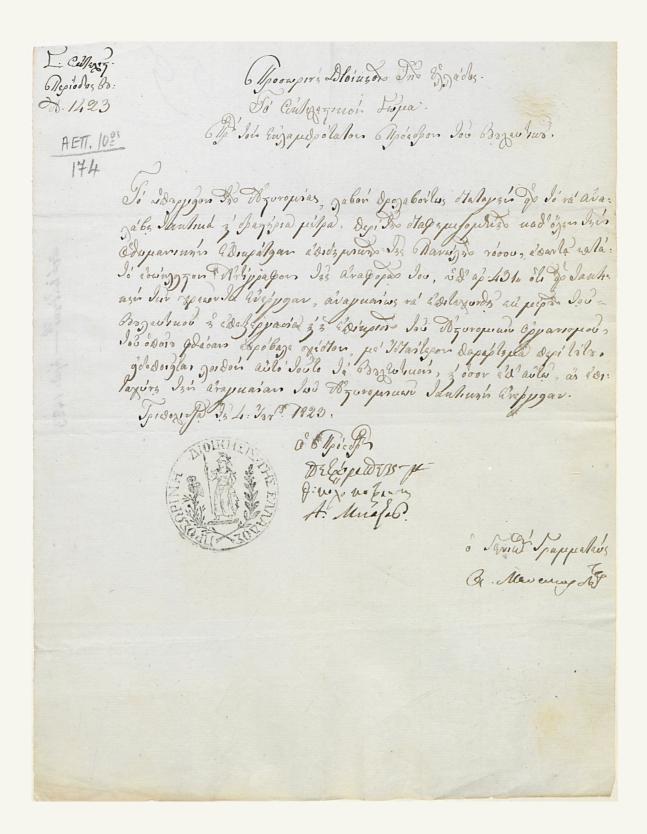
Documents of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Copy I, Library of the Hellenic Parliament



Unknown studio, *Panorama of Athens, ca.* 1840-50, disc decorated with handcoloured engraving, diameter 49,5 ϵ K., Hellenic Parliament Art Collection



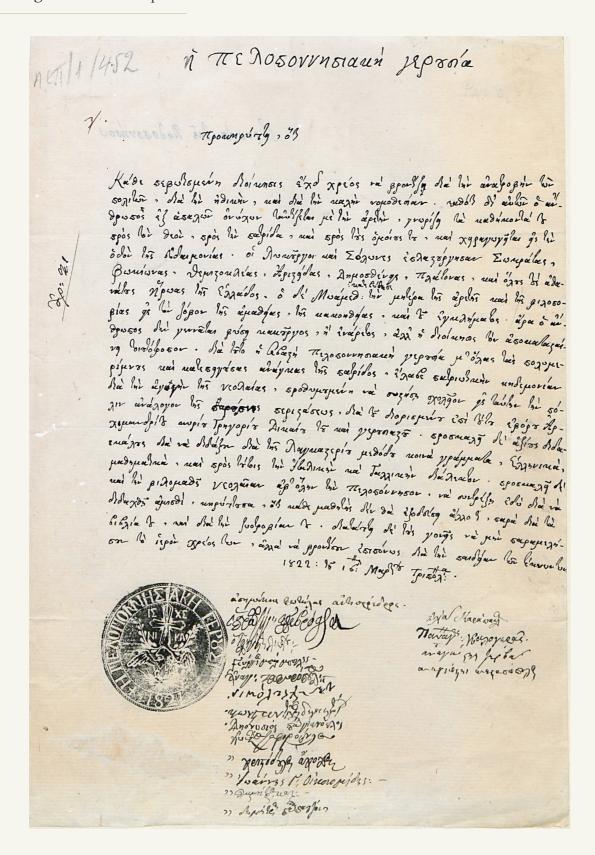
Report of the Governor to the Senate about the freedom of press (Nafplio, 30 March 1831), Archives of the Greek Regenaration, vol. 21, no. 125, document, two-page [p. 110-111], Library of the Hellenic Parliament



The Executive Body on police measures, in order to prevent dissemination of the plague (Tripoli, 4 June 1823), Archives of the Greek Regeneration, vol. 10, no 174, document, one-page [p. 112], Library of the Hellenic Parliament.

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Law of the Legislative on the collection of gold and silver utensils from monasteries and churches for the issuing of currency,
aiming at the departure of the national navy (Corinth, 5 April 1822),
Archives of the Greek Regeneration,, vol. 1, no. 157, Library of the Hellenic Parliament



Proclamation of the Peloponnesian Senate about the founding of a monitorial school in Tripolis (Tripolis, 16 March 1822), Archives of the Greek Regenaration, vol. 1, no. 452, document, one-page [p. 452], Library of the Hellenic Parliament

II.8. The phenomenon of Philhellenism Leonidas at Thermopylae by David





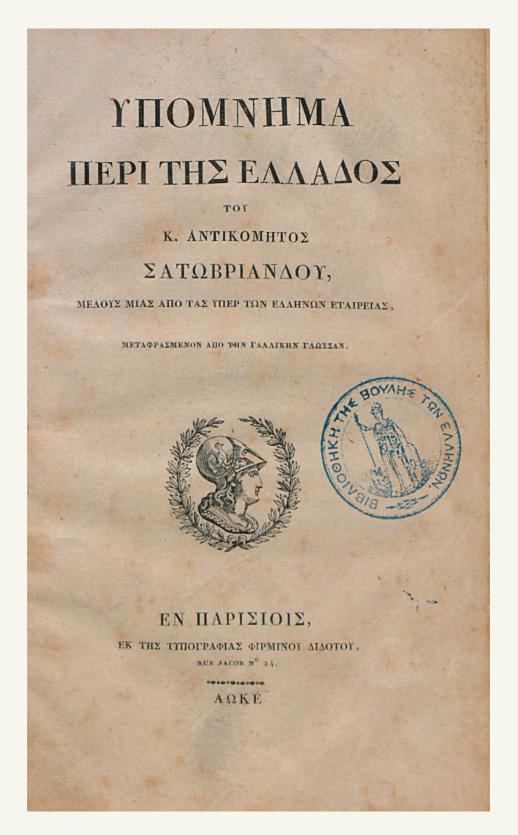
French studio, Lord Byron inspired, table clock of gilded bronze, 51 \times 32 \times 15 cm, Michael and Demetra Varkarakis Collection



 $\label{eq:mathieu-Antoine Roux (1799-1872)} \mbox{\it The Defeat, 1837, oil on canvas, } 72 \times 57 \mbox{ cm, Michael and Demetra Varkarakis Collection}$



Alexandre-Jean Dubois-Drahonet (1791-1834), Young Philhellene in Greek costume in Athens, 1832, oil on cardboard, 35×25.5 cm, Hellenic Parliament Art Collection



François René de Chateaubriand, *Note sur la Grece* [Memorandum about Greece], Paris 1825, Library of the Hellenic Parliament



French studio, *The Oath of the Greek*, ca. 1825-50, vase of porcelain, with hand-painted representation, height 30 cm, Hellenic Parliament Art Collection



* * * III. Hall of the Adjutants Heroon of the Struggle

The Medals of the Heroes

Filippos (1810-1892) and Georgios (1814-1885) Margarites (attributed), Portraits of 14 eponymous heroes of the Struggle, ca. 1842-43, frescoes, Palace of the Hellenic Parliament, Hall of the Adjutants



Georgios Kountouriotis



Petrobey Mavromichalis



Theodoros Kolokotronis



Rigas Feraios



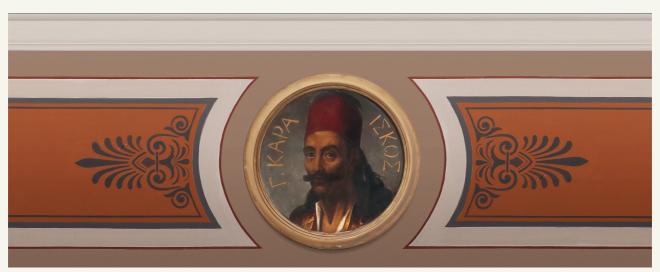
Alexandros Ypsilantis



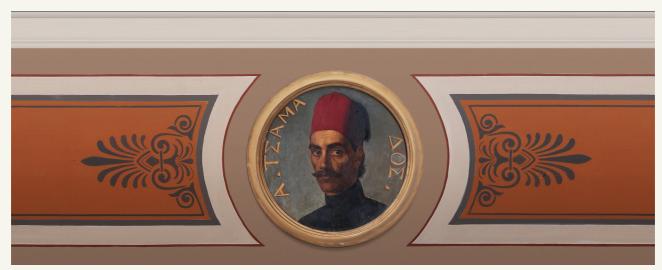
Paleon Patron Germanos



Andreas Zaimis



Georgios Karaiskakis



Anastasios Tsamados



Andreas Miaoulis



Dimitrios Ypsilantis



Nikolaos Apostolis



Panagiotis Botassis



Frank Abney Hastings

III.1-9. The heroes of the sword



Portrait of Kolokotronis

Unknown artist, after a lithograph of Adam de Friedel, Portrait of Theodoros Kolokotronis, oil on wood, oval 38×27 (maximum dimensions), The Zaimis Family Collection



Adam de Friedel (ca. 1780 - ?), Portrait of Manto Mavrogenous, coloured lithograph, illustration in the album The Greeks – Portraits, London – Paris 1827, Library of the Hellenic Parliament

Portrait of Fabvier



Pierre Jean David d'Angers (1788-1856), *Portrait of Charles Nicholas Fabvier*, 1828, bronze medallion, diameter 16 cm, Hellenic Parliament Art Collection

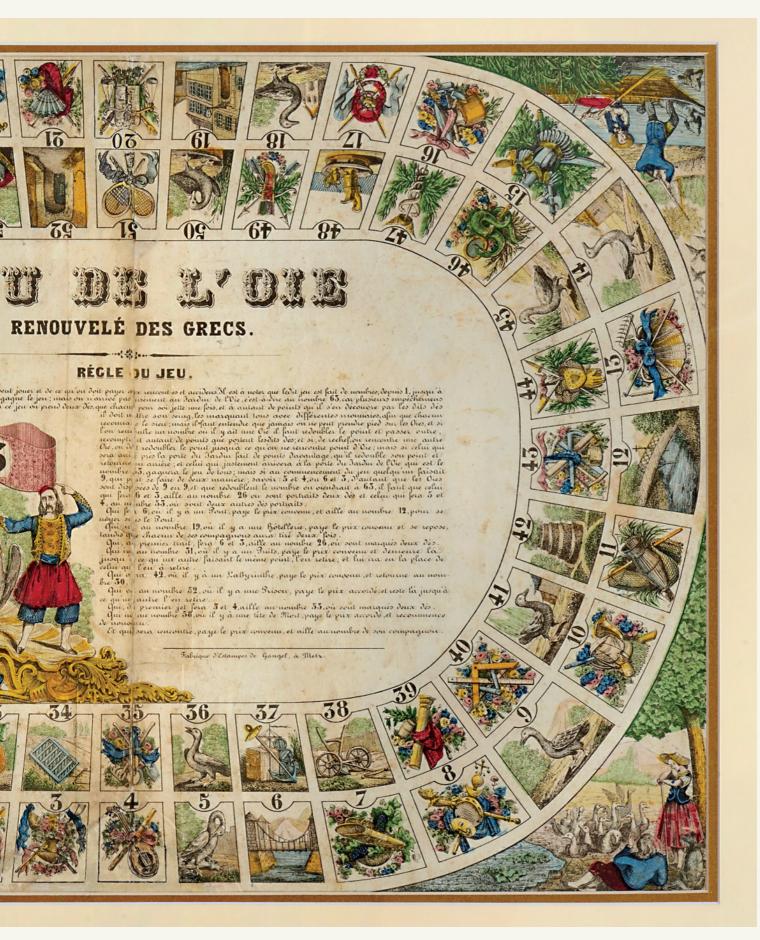
INNO ALLA LIBERTA'. Libertà vo cantando , ch' è sì cara . Come sa chi per lei vita rifiuta . Dante . 1. Ti conosco al taglio tremendo della spada, Ti conosco allo sguardo che rapidissimo misura la Terra. 2. Uscita dalle sacre Ossa degli Ellenj, e qual già un tempo Valorosa, salve, o salve Libertà! 3. Colà dentro ti stavi sconsolata e vergognosa, ed aspettavi una voce, che piena di Te ti dicesse : Sorgi di nuovo! (b) 4. Tardava a venire quel giorno, e le voci erano totte mute; perchè la Minaccia le atterriva, e le opprimeva la Servità .

Epilogue A farewell to arms



The game of the Revolution

Goose board game with scenes of the 1821, 1848, coloured print, 38×50 cm, Michael and Demetra Varlarakis Collection



An exhibition with digital footprint

The home page of the exhibition site

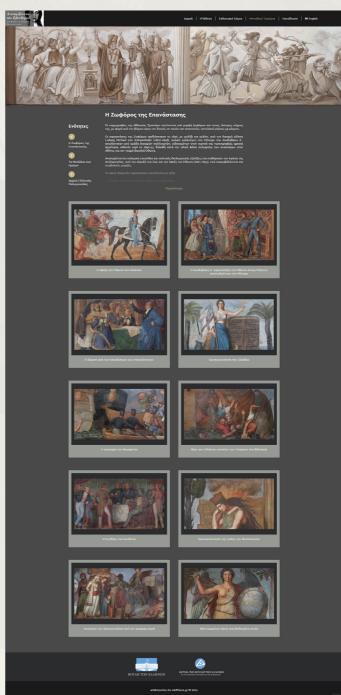
ybridity as to the means of presentation was a key element in the concept of the exhibition "Beholding Liberty! At the Hellenic Parliament two centuries later". On the one hand, the pandemic hindered the public's access to the exhibition, while, on the other, modern digital mu-

seological-museographic practices dictated that information and the overall concept of the exhibitions should be made accessible through the utilization of digital means.

More specifically, *a dedicated website was developed* that contains the whole collection of the 34 memorial frescos of the Eleftherios Venizelos Hall (previously the Hall of Trophies and Adjutants) that consist the exhibition's narrative, as well as, the 367 portable exhibits (artefacts, books, documents, weapons etc), all accompanied by detailed documentation (captions, explanatory notes, descriptions of sections and spaces)

Moreover, the website contains a 3D Virtual Tour with active info points so that anyone, be it in his/her class, his/her office or sofa can find himself/herself in the centre of the exhibition, walk though the space, enjoy the artefacts and read the documents as if present in the House of Parliament.

Given the fact that the Parliament's exhibitions always aim to engage the educational community, eight digital educational applications/games (e.g. memory cards, multiple choice questionnaires, hidden words etc.) have been developed and integrated in the website in the context of an exhibition narrative structured around multimedia use and the latest trends in edutainment. The applications portray parts of the exhibition in a playful and interactive way that invites the users to familiarize themselves with the history of the Greek Revolution. The friendly-user design offers activities that are of incremental difficulty so to be engaging not only



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for children and adolescents but also adults.

Digital means are also present though in the sites of the exhibition proper. To begin with at the Venizelos Hall there has been installed an interactive touch screen table (dimensions 2 x 1.20 m) in which the visitor can play with the aforementioned applications/ games and 'experiment' with the Fresco of the Revolution that decorates the former Hall of the Adjutants. If one considers that the 59 meters long memorial fresco is situated more than 5 meters up the walls it becomes clear that its digital reconstruction in the interactive table provides the visitor with a rare opportunity to examine

details that would otherwise escape him/her due to the distant point of view.

Furthermore, the visitors can live the experience of augmented reality through the Smartify mobile application that is available in the exhibition and utilizes exhibit specific QR codes so as to unravel its mysteries. All these digital tools will be available both in Greek and English. Through them the exhibition "Beholding Liberty! At the Hellenic Parliament two centuries later" aspires to engage diverse audiences more or less specialized, youthful or not, in Greece or abroad. An exhibition for all citizens that will allow them to discover the reach material on offer, motivate them, move them, lead them to behold Liberty with even greater admiration, pride and sense of duty.



The Hellenic Parliament Library

on the bicentennial anniversary 1821-2021

1821 is a landmark year; it is the year that led to the foundation of the Greek constitutional state and marked Greece's independence. The Hellenic Parliament honors the anniversary of 200 years from the uprising by organizing various commemorative events, activities and issuing publications; some of which are undertaken by the Parliament Library.





aramount event constitutes the organization of the anniversary exhibition "Facing Freedom! In the Hellenic Parliament two centuries later", located in the Peristyle and the Eleftherios Venizelos Hall. An exhibition involving the joint efforts by the especially formed Scientific Committee and the Organizing Committee, the curators, and above all, the critical contribution of the Hellenic Parliament Library specialized staff, tracking and indicating items, documenting materials and historical items, conducting restoration and preservation and preparing their presentation following international standards, digitizing.

In order to facilitate access to 1821 sources, the Hellenic Parliament Library created a dynamic spot on its website. There, open access 1821 sources are accumulated, such as: pre-revolution constitutional texts and revolutionary constitutions, pre-revolution and revolutionary press, the twenty-five-volume series of the Hellenic Regeneration Archives, containing over 10,000 documents, en-

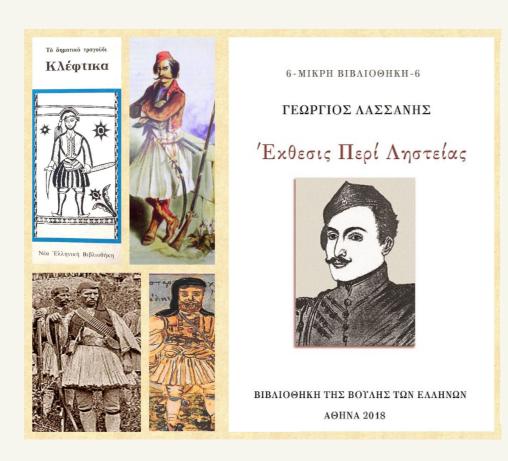
abling both simple and advanced search through a unified index, older exhibitions' catalogs, various relevant publications, databases, the Public Open Catalog. Spot 1821 also includes links to foundations (Universities, institutions, museums, et.c.) that offer similar content and have created for the occasion educational programs, innovative and original approaches. So far, it has attracted 16,590 visits and counts over 3,000 downloads .

Updates and information concerning 1821 are regularly posted on *Facebook* allowing for interaction and comments.

A number of editions revealing the Library's rich collections are published: yearly diaries, codices. Four additional publications are scheduled in the course of the present anniversary year, many of which in collaboration with experts in their research fields of study.

The health crisis impact has caused a catalytic effect on the Library's and its user community's daily routine. Physical activities have been adapted to the new reality. The Library is not open in traditional terms, yet, it is neither closed. Interaction is virtual, via internet access, also providing steadily remote services (reference@parliament.gr), such as the circle of thematic presentation under the title "Valuable Mondays". During Monday meetings a variety of themes is discussed; this year's focus mainly lies to themes elaborating upon topics inspired by the Freedom Struggle. The topics offered include: the language of the Struggle and the Greek Revolution fighters, presentation from the Georgios Lassanis' archive, allegories of Greece in Art and images of Athens in European culture from the 15th-19th





c., a general presentation of the Archives of the Greek Regeneration and other historical family archives, highlights of the Daily and Periodical Press Collection, virtual and 3D guided tours of the commemorative exhibition and narratives about the Greek Revolution, Greek folk costumes. Furthermore, presentations on more practical and technical aspects will take place, such as early 19th c. rare and special items' preservation and restoration , and the challenge of their digitization process, in order to be protected from time and

overuse, in order to be disseminated.

Internet user response is very high. Digital meetings provide an alternative space, thus providing support to maintain personal and social contacts, building communities. Internet meetings present a creative solution to the compulsory loneliness imposed due to the coronavirus era. *Valuable Mondays*, each session attracting up to 120 people from all over Greece and abroad, are recorded and uploaded on the *Hellenic Parliament Library's website*, thus creating a central repository, accessible at all times and providing the opportunity to be used for both educational and recreational purposes.

Great importance is attached to the Library's synergies with other associations and organizations, joint projects and participation in workshops, conferences for highlighting collections but, mostly, services provided by the Library. In this light, 1821 constitutes a major reference point of interest providing motivation and grounds for synergies.

In this frame, the Hellenic Parliament Library co-operates with the Research Center for the Humanities (KEAE) in the program "Digital Archive 1821: an archival research project", bringing together numerous synergies among a variety of institutions). The Library participates by contributing documented digital copies of its archival collections. It has also contributed high-resolution digital copies from the Parliament's Collection of Works of Art, which draw their themes from the Greek Revolution period, as well as digital reproductions from the Eleftherios Venizelos Hall frieze, narrating the Revolution's course following the chronological order, extending from the Vostistsa Assembly (January 21rst 1821) to King Otto's arrival in Nafplio (January 25th 1833).

The "Representatives of the National Assemblies and 'Vouleftiko" database is a project of synergy as well. It consists of a collaboration among the Hellenic Par-

liament Foundation for Parliamentarism and Democracy, the National Research Center and the Hellenic Parliament Library contributing its original sources, and expertise. Structured in two pillars, the first depicts the political career and biographies of politically active personalities who participated in the National Assemblies and the Parliamentary bodies formed during the Revolution. The second pillar is a record and a brief account of local bodies (local assemblies and administrations, national assemblies, legislative and executive power bodies).

The Library's staff is eager to respond to invitations for attending conferences, workshops, seminars, meetings, aiming to inform and promote its recently developed services and activities related to 1821. Presentations and speeches given in response to invitations coming from educational institution and municipalities.

The Hellenic Parliament Library has responded and accepted proposals for the entire anniversary. NEON organization is preparing the modern art exhibition "Portals", to be hosted at the former Public Tobacco Factory at 218 Lenormant Street, which currently houses three Departments of the Library, the Hellenic Parliament Printing House and the main storage of











the book collections. Triggered by the festive year 2021, the exhibition will expose messages, ideas and reflections on the momentum arising within the revolution period and its aftermath and turnaround events. 40 artists from Greece and abroad will participate showing their work, including new commissions. The Hellenic Parliament Library will contribute to NEON's exhibition with Rigas' *Charta of Greece* (1796), a cultural heritage monument.





Additionally, it will participate in conferences offering original contributions (i.e. Municipality of Karditsa, dedicated to the life and actions of Georgios Karaiskakis). Furthermore, the Library maintains and develops its cooperation with the Kapodistrias Network of Cities and respective municipalities for the organization and presentation of exhibitions in Greece (Aegina, Nafplio, Corfu, etc.) and abroad (Cyprus), dedicated to the Governor Ioannis Kapodistrias.

Finally, it is worth emphasizing the services offered by the Library in order to satisfy informational and educational needs. In this way, the Library supports, quality wise and quantitative wise, the research efforts of all those wishing to explore and honor the event of the Greek Revolution. For research purposes, various institutions request licensing of images and artwork paintings in digital form in order to use them in exhibitions and publications dedicated to the occasion of 1821. Such cases mount to 45 so far, including highly regarded bodies and organizations. It is worth mentioning the case of the digital exhibition "La Grèce par amour - 1821-2021", an initiative designed and uploaded by the National Library of France in collaboration with the French Institute of Greece, in both French and Greek.

Teachers and professors pursue access to the Library's resources in order to come closer to original resources and relevant bibliography to deepen their knowledge. Scholars and researchers turn to the Library for guidance and documentation leading to 1821 testimonies and sources for their study projects and writings. Ten such cases have already been recorded, acknowledging the Library's input, and are expected to increase by the end of 2021.

Elli Droulia

Head of the Hellenic Parliament Library









The Greek Revolution

in the cultural activities of the Hellenic Parliament Foundation







The Hellenic Parliament Foundation for Parliamentarism and Democracy actively participates in the bicentenary celebrations. The Greek Revolution led to the creation of the Greek state, aspiring to serve the ideals of liberty and independence. Moreover, the Hellenic Parliament was the first public institution which has systematically worked, since the mid-nineteenth century, to establish the history and memory of the struggle for independence.

Thus, the Hellenic Parliament Foundation, honouring this long tradition, has undertaken a series of activities, intended to stand out for their pluralism and authority. These activities also seek to highlight the significance of the Revolution as an endeavour inspired by the democratic ideals of its times, an endeavour which implemented these ideals in novel institutions and in the nation-state that it established.

Publications

Cycle of Activities: "1821-2021: 200 years since the Greek War of Independence. History-Archives-Memory". Series "Texts of Remembrance"

The series includes memoirs/diaries and historiographical texts from the nineteenth century, with annotated editions, each including an introductory study about the authors and their work.

- Artemios N. Michos, Απομνημονεύματα της δευτέρας πολιοριάας του Μεσολογγίου (1825-1826) και τινές άλλαι σημειώσεις εις την ιστορίαν του μεγάλου αγώνος αναγόμεναι, [Memoirs of the second siege of Missolonghi (1825-1826) and certain other notes concerning the history of the great struggle], ed. by Maria Euthymiou Vangelis Sarafis (series: Texts of Remembrance, no. 1), Athens 2019.
- Christoforos Perraivos, Απομνημονεύματα πολεμικά διαφόρων μαχών συγκροτηθεισών μεταξύ Ελλήνων και Οθωμανών κατά τε το Σούλιον και Ανατολικήν Ελλάδα από του 1820 μέχρι του 1829 έτους, [War memoirs of various battles between the Greeks and the Ottomans in both Souli and Eastern Greece from 1820 to 1829], ed. by Stefanos Papageorgiou (Series: Texts of Remembrance, no. 2), Athens 2019.
- Christos Vyzantios, Ιστορία του τακτικού στρατού 1821-1833 [History of the regular army 1821-1833], ed. by Nikos Theotokas, Dionysis Tzakis, (Series: Texts of Remembrance, no. 3), Athens 2020.
- Kallinikos Kyriakos Kritovoulidis, Απομνημονεύματα του περί αυτονομίας της Ελλάδος πολέμου των Κρητών, [Memoirs regarding the war of the Cretans for Greek autonomy], ed. by Eleftheria Zei (series: Texts of Remembrance, no. 4), Athens 2021.
- 1821 και απομνημόνευμα. Ιστορική χρήση και ιστοριογραφική γνώση, [1821 and memoirs. Historical usage and historiographic knowledge], Conference Proceedings, ed. by Dimitris Dimitropoulos - Vangelis Karamanolakis -Niki Maroniti - Pantelis Boukalas, Athens 2020.

 Κλέφτικα τραγούδια μεταφρασμένα σε πέντε γλώσσες, [Klephtic songs translated into five languages], introduction by Alexis Politis, appendix and editing by Pandelis Boukalas, song selection Pandelis Boukalas -Alexis Politis, Athens 2020.

Forthcoming:

- Ioannis Filimon, Δοκίμιον ιστορικόν περί της Φιλικής Εταιρίας (1834), [Historical essay regarding the Philike Hetairia (1834)], ed. by Kostas Lappas (series: Texts of Remembrance, no. 5)
- Kanellos Deligiannis, Απομνημονεύματα, [Memoirs], ed. by Nikos Rotzokos (Series: Texts of Remembrance, no. 6)

Through the publication of sources, specialist studies and monographs, and conference proceedings, the Foundation aims to provide a comprehensive picture of the struggle for independence.

Sources

- Adamantios Korais, Σημειώσεις εις το Προσωρινόν Πολίτευμα της Ελλάδος, [Notes on the temporary regime of Greece], ed. by Paschalis M. Kitromilidis, Athens 2018.
- Ο Ιερεμίας Μπένθαμ και η Ελληνική Επανάσταση,
 [Jeremy Bentham and the Greek Revolution], ed. by
 Konstantinos Papageorgiou, Athens 2012.
- Το ανέκδοτο ημερολόγιο του Αλέξανδρου Μαυροκορδάτου, Μόναχο-Βερολίνο (1834-1837), [The unpublished diaries of Alexandros Mavrokordatos, Munich-Berlin (1834-1837)] ed. by Christos Loukos, Athens 2011.
- George Finlay, Ιστορία της Ελληνικής Επαναστάσεως (2 τόμοι), [History of the Greek Revolution], 2 volumes, translated into Greek by Alexandros Papadiamantis, ed. by Angelos Mantas, Athens 2008.
- Spyridon Trikoupis, Ιστορία της Ελληνικής
 Επαναστάσεως, [History of the Greek Revolution], ed.
 by Vassilis Kremmydas, Athens 2007.
- Η εκπαίδευση κατά την Ελληνική Επανάσταση, 1821-1827.
 Τεκμηριωτικά κείμενα, [Education during the Greek War of Independence, 1821-1827. Documentation Texts], ed. by David Antoniou, Athens 2002.

- Rigas Velestinlis, Άπαντα τα σωζόμενα, [Complete extant works], gen. ed. by Paschalis M. Kitromilidis, Athens 2001.
- Rigas Velestinlis, Απάνθισμα κειμένων, [Selected works],
 ed. by Paschalis M. Kitromilidis, Athens 1998.

Monographs-Collective Volumes

- Οι πόλεις των Φιλικών. Οι αστικές διαδρομές ενός επαναστατικού φαινομένου, [The cities of the Philikoi. The urban pathways of a revolutionary phenomenon], Conference Proceedings, ed. by Olga Katsiardi-Hering, Athens 2018.
- Ήρωες των Ελλήνων: οι καπετάνιοι, τα παλικάρια και η αναγνώριση των εθνικών αγώνων (19ος-20ός αιώνας),
 [Heroes of the Greeks: the kapetanioi, the palikaria and the recognition of the national struggles (19th-20th century)], ed. by Vassilis K. Gounaris, Athens 2014.
- Vassilis Kremmydas, Από τον Σπυρίδωνα Τρικούπη στο σήμερα, [From Spyridon Trikoupis to the present], Athens 2007.
- Διονύσιος Σολωμός. Ο βίος, το έργο, η ποιητική του,
 [Dionysios Solomos. His life, his oeuvre, his poetic style], a philological study and publication in a digital format from the interscientific group under Eratosthenis G. Kapsomenos, Athens 2004.
- Καντάτα Ελευθερίας. Ρήγας Σολωμός Μακρυγιάννης,
 [Liberty Cantata. Rigas Solomos Makrygiannis], ed.
 by Christos Leontis, Second Edition, Athens 2005.
- Paschalis M. Kitromilidis, Ρήγας Βελεστινλής. Θεωρία και πράξη, [Rigas Velestinlis. Theory and practice.],
 Athens 1998.

Research programmes

The Cycle of Activity "1821-2021" includes six research programmes that are being carried out by prominent scientists in collaboration with universities and research centres.

 Representatives of the National Assemblies and the Parliament. Biographical Documentation.

Collaboration with the Institute of Historical Research of the National Research Foundation and the Library of the Hellenic Parliament.

Coordinator: Leonidas Kallivretakis (Director of Research, Institute of Historical Research / National Research Foundation)

 The First Hellenic Republic: Atlas of the democratic institutions and procedures (during the years of the War of Independence).

Collaboration with the National Research Foundation and the Hellenic Parliament Library.

Coordinator: Katerina Dede (Principal Researcher, Institute of Historical Research National Research Foundation).

Places of memory of the Greek Revolution, 19th- 20th centuries

Collaboration with the Research Centre for Modern History (KENI) of the Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences Coordinator: Christina Koulouri (Rector of the Panteion University, Professor, Department of Political Science and History)

Austrian naval policy during the Greek War of Independence

Coordinator: Olga Katsiardi-Hering (Professor Emeritus, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens) in collaboration with Dimitris Kontoyeorgis (Lecturer in the Department of History and Archaeology, School of Philosophy, University of Cyprus).

Ottoman sources concerning the Greek War of Independence

Coordinator: Paris Konortas (Professor, Department of History and Archaeology, School of Philosophy, National and Capodistrian University of Athens), in collaboration with Georgios Liakopoulos (postdoctoral researcher at the Department of History of Royal Holloway, University of London).

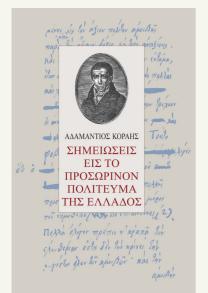
 200 years since the Greek War of Independence of 1821

A collaboration with the Hellenic Open University. **Coordinator:** Nikos Kotaridis (Programme Director at Hellenic Open University, and Professor, Department of Political Science and History, Panteion University).

Exhibitions

The First National Assembly at Epidaurus.

The exhibition is housed at the old primary school at Nea Epi-











davros, which was renovated and is maintained at the expense of the Parliament. Moreover, an app has been created offering a virtual tour of the exhibition.

The exhibition comprehensively presents one of the leading events of the Greek War of Independence, leading to the drafting of the first revolutionary Constitution.

"I shall tell the naked truth": Memoirs of the Veterans of the Greek Revolution.

The Hellenic Parliament Foundation is planning an exhibition on the memoirs of veterans of the Greek War of Independence. The exhibition will be held at the Foundation's exhibition hall in Athens and is expected to open in autumn 2021. Visitors to the exhibition shall meet the leading figures of the Greek War of Independence through their personal testimonies, as well as other forms of documents and sources. They will approach events of the past by comparing the autobiographical record with historical research.

Conferences - Events

A series of events and presentations has been planned for 2021, which will be carried out depending on the evolution of the pandemic.

Educational programmes

Different History Lessons

Digital Educational Records

New educational material constitutes an alternative proposal for teaching issues pertaining to history and democracy. This is based on modern educational concepts that allow the pupil to research, discover and develop critical thought and to perceive the meaning of the individual, as well as the social responsibility borne by citizens in every democratic society.

The educational programmes "Rigas and Revolution" and "Research and discussion about the Governor, loannis Capodistrias", which will be digitised, were designed by the Department of Educational Programmes of the Hellenic Parliament Foundation.

More information here