

E. TWINNING

A.S. 2024/2025

GOSSIP HISTORY



HISTORY GOSSIP

SCOOP

Scoop from History



This journal is the result of the research work of the project schools “Flipping History. What if?”, an e.Twinning project (school year 2024/25).

Schools participating in the project are:

- From Italy: Scuola Secondaria di I grado “Vittorio Alfieri”, I.C, Alessandria Spinetta, Spinetta Marengo (AL).
- From Romania: Dumbrăvița Secondary School, Timiș County, Romania.
- From Greece: Junior High School of Egio, Egio, Greece.
- From Romania: Școala Gimnazială Sfânta Kuvioasa Paraskeva, Smardan County, Galați, Romania.
- From Greece: Gymnasio Episkopis, Greece.

On the cover: an AI image, “Cleopatra and Churchill are chattering”.



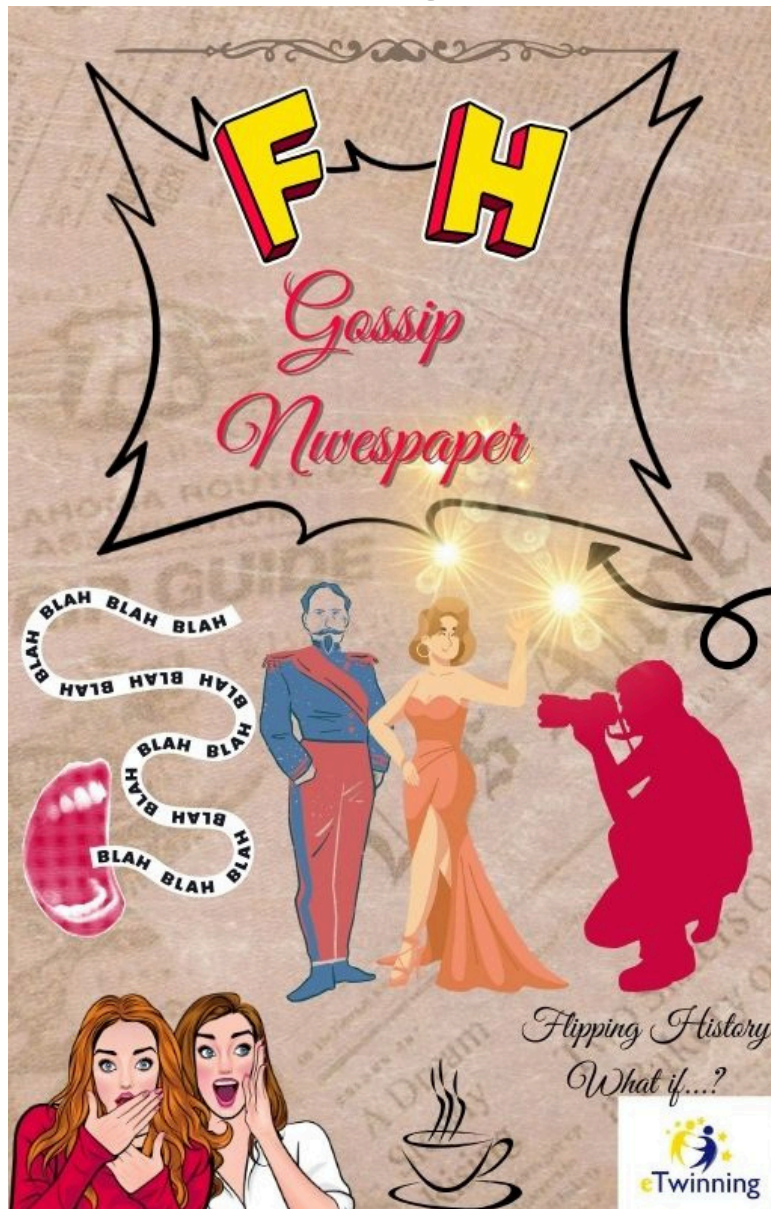
Flipping History. What if...?



A project of



e.Twinning School



Cover by Ginevra and Elpida

GOSSIP HISTORY

Index

| | |
|---|---------|
| Christopher Columbus and his fascination with women. | page 5 |
| The story of an unfulfilled love between two romantics. | page 7 |
| The countess of scandals. | page 8 |
| Vlad the Impaler. | page 8 |
| Armodius and Aristogeiton. | page 9 |
| The column “Some strange things about...”. Napoleon Bonaparte, Marie Antoniette, Queen Elizabeth I. | page 10 |
| Mussolini and his inconvenient son. | page 11 |
| The Romeo and Juliet of Greek Politics. | page 12 |
| Breaking News from Romania, 1977. | page 13 |
| Maria Canera of Salasco and Giuseppe Garibaldi. Is it really love? | page 14 |
| Maria Polydouri and Kostas Karyotakis’ love story. | page 15 |
| The turbulent life and death of Ion Dragoumis. | page 16 |
| he column “Some strange things about...”. Martin Luther King and Cleopatra. | page 17 |
| The beautiful Rosina. | page 18 |
| Mohamed, the founder of Islam, and his favourite, Aisha | page 19 |

GOSSIP HISTORY

Cadiz, November 27, 1500

Christopher Columbus and his fascination with women



While Christopher Columbus seems to have been released after his arrest in Santo Domingo by Judge Francisco de Bobadilla, some details about the explorer's private life emerge like, while they wouldn't land him directly in front of the Spanish Inquisition, certainly paint a rather "libertine" image of him. While waiting for his audience at court, let's delve into some of these aspects. In his letters, Christopher Columbus rarely speaks of women; the only one often mentioned is Queen Isabella of Castile, as Columbus had to report his discoveries to her (considering Her Majesty invested many resources and men into the sailor's daring ideas...). We know he met Her Majesty Isabella for the first time in 1486 in Alcalá de Henares: it seems it was Queen Isabella

of Castile, as Columbus had to report his discoveries to her (considering Her Majesty invested many resources and men into the sailor's daring ideas...). We know he met Her Majesty Isabella for the first time in 1486 in Alcalá de Henares: it seems it was Queen Isabella who made the key decisions regarding the journey, convincing King Ferdinand to support him.

Felipa Moniz Perestrello likely

became his wife between late 1479 and early 1480. Lady Felipa was the daughter of a captain in Porto Santo and a Portuguese aristocrat. However, it seems that in the Perestrello household, Violante, Felipa's sister, was also very important to Columbus—so much that, when he and other family members wrote their wills, she was remembered and shown gratitude, as she was

GOSSIP HISTORY



intrigues and strategic marriages. Lastly, Beatriz de Peraza is a historical figure linked to the era of exploration. Her significance lies mainly in the period when the Canary Islands became an important transit point for Spanish explorations toward the New World..

Through her writings, it becomes evident that her role in dynastic and political alliances influenced Columbus' choices regarding the routes for his expeditions. In summary, while these women may not be at the forefront of historical accounts, they played a crucial role in Columbus' success. His political and familial alliances, both through marriage and strategic connections, opened the doors to the Spanish court and helped him pursue his endeavors.



Baetrice S
Osama E..

she was always a referencepoint for them. Could there have been something romantic between Christopher Columbus and his beautiful sister-in-law? Another very important woman for Columbus was Beatriz de Arana, less well-known but connected to Spanish nobility. Her story is tied to political and social contexts where her family played an influential role. While there is no concrete evidence of a romantic relationship, it's clear that her position would have impacted Columbus' decisions. Beatriz Hernandez is another Spanish name associated with a noble or upper-class background. Although there aren't many details about her life, her name may have been borne by women who held significant positions within Spanish nobility, often tied to political



GOSSIP HISTORY

The story of an unfulfilled love between two romantics



Kostas Karyotakis and Maria Polydouri were two important poets of the interwar period. A deep love was born between them, however, it was full of obstacles.

They met in 1922, when they were taking their first steps in poetry. They immediately became a couple. In her diary, Polydouri wrote "I love him, no doubt about it! My desperate poet, will I love you as much as I want to love you, as much as you deserve?".

At one point, during a romantic walk in Faliro, they were arrested by the police because they were hugging each other (something forbidden at that time). The young and fiery Maria managed to save Karyotakis from the scandal and dealt with the commander on her own. Karyotakis left her alone, showing cowardice, while Maria justified him by saying that she did not want a hero near her. This is how much she loved him...



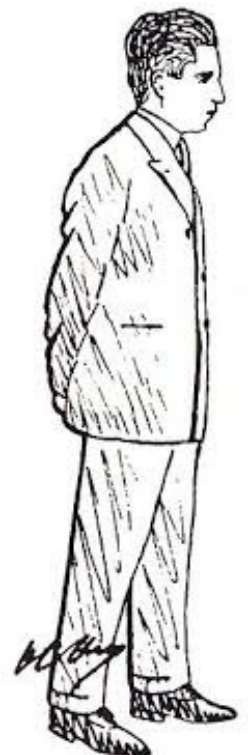
The shy Karyotakis and the irreconcilable Polydouri never married because Karyotakis refused the marriage proposal, unable to face the desires of his family.

Maria was engaged to another man, but her mind and soul were always with her "Takis". Later, she left alone and heartbroken for Paris. Unfortunately, she was diagnosed with tuberculosis and was hospitalized in a sanatorium. That was the last time they ever saw each other. In July 1928, Karyotakis committed suicide with a revolver.

Upon learning this tragic news, Maria did everything in her power to worsen her condition and in the end she died in 1930 at the age of only 28 years old.

To sum up, these two young people fell in love, wrote poems about each other, but they did not manage to find happiness.

Irene and Maniati



The countess of scandals



Who does not know the beautiful Virginia Oldoini, Countess of Castiglione? A beautiful and mysterious woman who is making scandal in European salons. She has been married since the age of 17 years with the count Francesco Verasis of Costigliole in Asti but, as she shockingly declares herself, she has never loved him! So, did she use him only to enter a high social class and meet wealthy people? It is a fact that her beauty attracts the attention of many noblemen.

Today, however, the gossip that has reached our newspaper concerns precisely the beautiful Virginia with the king of France, Napoleon the III.

It seems that the countess moved to Paris and the king fell in love with her beauty and intelligence. Is their relationship romantic? Nobody knows.. Some suspect that Virginia is more interested in power than in love because, as the king's mistress,

she can gain much influence at court.

Meanwhile she can gain much influence at court. the reaction of the queen, Eugenia de Montijo, did not wait: the presence of Virginia at court is not welcome - how to blame her? - and her relationship with her husband, who does not even seem to hide things, creates a lot of tension between the two women.

Virginia, on the other hand, does not miss an opportunity to stand out, arousing the envy of many other women in the French court. It is also said that, in addition to her relationship with Napoleon III, Virginia had other lovers and the thing certainly does not like the Prime Minister of our majesty, Count Camillo



of Cavour, her first cousin. But there is a rumor that Cavour himself is using the grace of his beautiful cousin to win the alliance of France. Is it true? We will see it in the new coming 1859, while tonight we will greet 1858. Who knows how it will be celebrated at the French court...

Adam T.

GOSSIP HISTORY

Vlad the Impaler



Relations between Hungary and Vladislav later deteriorated, and in 1456 Vlad invaded Wallachia with Hungarian support. Vladislav died fighting against him. Vlad began a purge among the Wallachian boyars to strengthen his position. He came into conflict with the Transylvanian Saxons, who supported his opponents, Dan and Basarab Laiotă (who were Vladislav's brothers), and Vlad's illegitimate half-brother, Vlad Călugărul. Vlad plundered the Saxon villages, taking the captured people to Wallachia, where he had them impaled (which inspired his epithet). Peace was restored in 1460.

Raul

Hello, Ladies and Gentlemen. Today we are gonna speak about Vlad the Impaler.

He was the second son of Vlad Dracul, who became the ruler of Wallachia in 1436. Vlad and his younger brother, Radu, were held as hostages in the Ottoman Empire in 1442 to secure their father's loyalty. Vlad's eldest brother Mircea and their father were murdered after John Hunyadi, regent-governor of Hungary, invaded Wallachia in 1447.

Hunyadi installed Vlad's second cousin, Vladislav II, as the new voivode. Hunyadi launched a military campaign against the Ottomans in the autumn of 1448, and Vladislav accompanied him. Vlad broke into Wallachia with Ottoman support in October, but Vladislav returned, and Vlad sought refuge in the Ottoman Empire before the end of the year. Vlad went to Moldavia in 1449 or 1450 and later to Hungary.



GOSSIP HISTORY

Armodius and Aristogeiton



Armodius and Aristogeiton were Greeks from Athens in 514 BC and had a relationship, as was common for their time. Hipparchus, one of the Peisistratids, is said to have fallen in love with Armodius. When he rejected Hipparchus' advances, Hipparchus became enraged and decided to take revenge.

According to the sources, Hipparchus humiliated Armodius' family, insulting their honor, especially his sister, who was excluded from a religious procession and it was said that because he was not pure. This action seemed to be the cause that led Armodius and Aristogeiton to plan a way to kill Hipparchus and try to abolish his tyranny.

The conspiracy was carefully planned to take place during the Panathenaia, an important religious festival in Athens, where all citizens participated or were involved in the same

process.

However, the plan was discovered before it was completed. Nevertheless, the two men managed to kill Hipparchus in 514 BC, although Armodius was killed by the local guard, while Aristogeiton was captured, tortured and executed shortly afterwards.

The assassination of Hipparchus failed to abolish the tyranny, but Hippias assumed absolute power and became even more dictatorial. However, a few years later, in 510 BC, the tyranny of the Peisistratids was finally abolished thanks to the help of the Spartans, led by Cleomenes I.

The act of Armodius and Aristogeiton became a symbol of the struggle for freedom.

The Athenian democracy later founded under Cleisthenes, honored them as heroes.

A symbol of the Tyrannicides, the statue of the bow, was built in



the Agora of Athens to commemorate their sacrifice. It was the first public monument dedicated to citizens, enhancing their reputation as freedom fighters.

Mara F. and Paraskevi C.

GOSSIP HISTORY

Some strange things about ...



1.DID YOU KNOW THAT NAPOLEON WROTE A ROMANCE NOVEL? IT IS SAID THAT HE WROTE A ROMANCE NOVEL. BUT THE TITLE REMAINED A MYSTERY.

2.DID YOU HEAR THAT NAPOLEON WAS AFRAID OF CATS?

3.DID YOU KNOW THAT NAPOLEON WORE POISON AROUND HIS NECK?

4.DID YOU KNOW THAT NAPOLEON'S NICKNAME WAS "LITTLE BONEY"?

5.DID YOU KNOW THAT NAPOLEON WAS NOT SHORT AND THAT THIS RUMOR WAS JUST A MYTH?

6.DID YOU KNOW THAT NAPOLEON LIKED TO READ AND HAD A LIBRARY WITH 20.000 BOOKS?

7.DID YOU KNOW THAT HE WAS MARRIED THREE TIMES AND HAD FIVE CHILDREN?

Corina and Manu

Have you heard that Marie Antoniette...

She loved extravagant fashion

She was a pioneer of adoption

She never said „Let's eat cake"

She built a play village

She was an Austrian in a hostile France

She had a farm at Versailles

She was nicknamed „Madame Déficit"

She created beautiful gardens

Her hairstyles were created using a mixture of powder, wigs and even sometimes artificial hair

She loved gambling

She bathes in freshly milked goat's milk mixed with exotic herbs.

Ana and Stefanida

Queen Elizabeth wrote Shakespear's plays- MYTH. This argument has classist origin; many scholars have been reluctant to ascribe some of the greatest works of literature of all time to the son of a glover from Statford and is almost a certainly false.

Queen Elizabeth was a murder suspect. - FACT. Elizabeth came under suspicion when the wife of her favourite, Robert Dudley, died under mysterious circumstances. This story has become a favourite for writers of mysteries and thriller to explore in their novels.

Elizabeth had many lovers - MYTH. Famously Elizabeth lived and died as the "Virgin Queen", resistant to being married off and obviously childless.

Elizabeth spoke and read at least seven languages - FACT. Supposealy, Elizabeth spoke five languages fluently by the age of eleven, and continued To learn bits of other languages, including German, as she grew older. Before long she could speak or read English, Welsh, Greek, Latin, Spanish, French and Italian.

Elizabeth loved a sweet - FACT. She had notoriously sweet tooth, and had a particular taste for candies violets. Eventually, the sugar cane caused many of her teeth to go black.

Elena and Georgiana



Mussolini and his inconvenient son



It seems that our handsome and charming Duce had a mistress in youth, who has never resigned herself to having her heart broken by His Your Excellency. Of course we are not talking about the beautiful Clara Petacci, of which all the gossip papers are shouting; it is about Ida Dalser, a girl from Trento, graduated in Paris as an beautician who then moved to Milan, where she ran a well-known beauty salon. The young woman had been several times in a relationship with the Duce, who he met in 1909 in Trento, when he was just a young journalist. Well, the beautiful Ida gave birth - November 11, 1915 - to Benito Albino, who was recognized by his father, but only in 1916. We know that the year before Mussolini had married Donna Rachele and Ida, desperate at

Ida, desperate at the thought of losing her great love, seems has asked him to pay a monthly allowance of 200 Lire, which the Duce seems never to have done, although Dalser claimed to have financed political activity and the daily. The two met again in 1917, when Ida starred in a heavy quarrel with Rachele, who would have shouted to her that she was the real Mrs. Mussolini, they ended up fighting in front of Mussolini himself, lying in a hospital bed, unable to move. In 1918, Dalser, disappointed by what happened, wrote also to the director of Corridoio della Sera, telling exclusively that the Duce wanted to get rid of her. After the war, Ida's brother-in-law took over the legal guardianship of the child, who thus took the name by which all knew him, Benito Albino Bernardi. After the March on Rome, Mussolini, who came to power, prevented Ida from leaving Trento and in 1925 he deposited with the Savings Bank of Trento the sum of 100,000 lire, in favor of Benito Albino (who could have access to this sum only after has reached the age of majority). For fourteen years there was no news of the beautiful Ida, as if she had disappeared into thin air, until one of our contacts told us that she was hospitalized in a mental hospital in Trentino-Alto Adige.

We don't know anything else. And Benito Albino? After a short career as a sailor on the Asian routes, he seems to have disappeared too (perhaps after having received the sum paid by his father?). Someone would have heard the name of the Duce as his father, arousing the astonishment and laughter of everyone. Our sources tell us instead that the 23-year-old could have been interned in the asylum of Limbiate (near Milan), but there is no certain news. We hope that the new winds of war of this period will not prevent us from finding out more about this strange affair. The story follows the reconstruction of the journalist Marco Zeni, based on an interview he had with Dalser. Benito Albino Dalser, also known by the surnames Mussolini and Bernardi, died in the asylum of Limbiate (Miliano), on 26 August 1942, always denied from his father. Ida Dalser died in 1937. She had married Benito Mussolini by religious rite, but he never recognized her as his wife.

Alice P. and Ambra R.

The Romeo and Juliet of Greek Politics

March, 4th 1977

Breaking news



In 4 March 1977, it was the biggest earthquake in Romania. It had a magnitude of 7.5, making it the second most powerful earthquake recorded in Romania in the 20th century, after the 10th November 1940 seismic event. The hypocenter was situated in the Vrancea

Mountains, the most seismically active part of Romania, at a depth of 85.3 km. The earthquake killed about 1,578 people in Romania, and wounded more than 11,300. About 32,900 buildings were damaged or destroyed. Immediately after the earthquake, 35,000 families were without shelter. The earthquake lasted 55 seconds. The last survivor was founded after 250 hours.

Sonya



Greek political history in the 19th century had its fair share of intrigue, fierce rivalries, and –if the rumors are to be believed–an unfulfilled love story that could have changed everything!

At the center of the drama were two great rivals: Charilaos Trikoupi, the visionary prime minister, and Theodoros Deligiannis, his sworn enemy with a completely different political style. The two men clashed constantly over power, but fate played a strange game. Why? Because standing between them was a woman of mystery: Trikoupi's sister, the elegant and intellectual Sofia Trikoupi!

It is said that Sofia and Deligiannis shared a secret, almost forbidden love. Was it a true romance, or just a rumor spread to add more fuel to the fire of their political feud? Sofia, born in London in 1838, never married and remained devoted to her brother.



But whispers circulated that her heart belonged elsewhere... and to none other than her brother's greatest enemy!

Deligiannis, the charismatic politician from Gortynia, known for his populist rhetoric and thirst for power, was rumored to be captivated by the aristocratic Sofia. But how could they ever be together when their families were locked in a relentless political war?

The love story—if it ever truly existed—never had a happy ending. Sofia stayed by her brother's side until his death in 1896 and then withdrew from public life. Deligiannis, on the other hand, lived until 1905 when he was assassinated outside the Greek Parliament.

Was this just a romanticized rumor or a love that never had the chance to blossom? Whatever the truth, one thing is certain: 19th-century Greek politics had its own share of drama... and its own hidden love stories!

Panos and Kostas

Maria Canera of Salasco and Giuseppe Garibaldi. Is it really love?



It has been just couple of days from the great celebrations of our country's unification, which happened on March 17th last year thanks to our king, Vittorio Emanuele II, and our leader Giuseppe Garibaldi. we are going to speak about this great figure today. He was spotted some time ago with Maria Canera from Salasco. It is known that Garibaldi is a charming man who likes women, and also that, since the tragic death of his beautiful Anita, he is a free man. But what do we know about Maria from Salasco? The Countess of Salasco has dedicated herself body and soul to the cause of the Unification of Italy, inspired by Mazzini and Garibaldi's speeches in London. She attended the nursing courses of the followers of Florence Nightingale, applying the methods and standing out as an experienced nurse. Three years ago he wrote a book on Italian politics, "Episode Politique en Italie", signed as "Madame la Comtesse della Torre M. Martini Giovio".

During the Thousand's Feat, the beautiful Maria stood out to Milazzo, next to Garibaldi, wearing the red tunic and brandishing the sword.

She is certainly a brave woman, no one doubts, but perhaps a little too libertine and not very dedicated to the feminine tasks.

We know that she is one of the few women admitted by Garibaldi to his club, along with Jessie White Mario and Rosalia Montmasson. After the entry of the red shirts in Palermo, Maria reached Sicily, where she led a group of young women to funds for the wounded. And we can only congratulate you on that.

It seems that Maria has begun to become very "intimate" with the general, assiduously attending the command and his rooms.

Does it mean that there is a love affair between Giuseppe Garibaldi and Maria Canera from Salasco?

Of course, if so, we could not ignore the social differences between the two.

Some people close to the noblewoman say that Maria is so much in love, but that she must also face the pain of separation, due also to the military adventures of her beloved.

It is also known that their relationship is not well-regarded by some members of Maria's family and this would add complexity to their alleged story.

Waiting to know more about this love, we will look for other news.

Giorgia P.

GOSSIP HISTORY

The story of an unfulfilled love between two romantics

Maria Polydouri and Kostas Karyotakis



Kostas Karyotakis and Maria Polydouri were two important poets of the interwar period. A deep love was born between them, however, it was full of obstacles.

They met in 1922, when they were taking their first steps in poetry. They immediately became a couple. In her diary, Polydouri wrote "I love him, no doubt about it! My desperate poet, will I love you as much as I want to love you, as much as you deserve?":

At one point, during a romantic walk in Faliro, they were arrested by the police because they were hugging each other (something forbidden at that time). The young and fiery Maria managed to save Karyotakis from the scandal and dealt with the commander on her own. Karyotakis left her alone, showing cowardice, while Maria justified him by saying that she did not want a hero near her. This is how much she loved him...

The shy Karyotakis and the irreconcilable Polydouri never married because Karyotakis refused the marriage proposal, unable to face the desires of his family.

Maria was engaged to another man, but her mind and soul were always with her "Takis". Later, she left alone and heartbroken — for Paris. Unfortunately, she was diagnosed with tuberculosis and was hospitalized in a sanatorium. That was the last time they ever saw each other.

In July 1928, Karyotakis committed suicide with a revolver. Upon learning this tragic news, Maria did everything in her power to worsen her condition and in the end she died in 1930 at the age of only 28 years old.

To sum up, these two young people fell in love, wrote poems about each other, but they did not manage to find happiness.

An excerpt from a poem by Polydouri dedicated to Kostas Karyotakis:

Maria and Diamantis.

***...Only because you loved me I was born.
Only because you loved me so beautifully
I lived, to multiply
your dreams, beautiful one, where you reigned
and so sweetly I die
only because you loved me so beautifully."***



The turbulent life and death of Ion Dragoumis



Ion Dragoumis was one of the most controversial and fascinating figures in Greek history and politics at the beginning of the 20th century. Born in 1878 in Athens, he was a descendant of one of the oldest families of the Greek aristocracy. Dragoumis evolved into a figure with a strong ideological and political impact. His thinking, deeply influenced by Greek nationalism and liberalism, often placed him in opposition to the establishment of the time, frequently challenging the political and social environment. Dragoumis' ideology had strong nationalist characteristics, as he firmly believed in the necessity of modernizing and revitalizing Greek society. The need for national unity and the acceptance of a Greek identity shaped through dialogue with both Europe and the East were key aspects of his political stance.

However, his life and personal relationships revealed another side of him: his romantic nature, his conflicts with the conservative society of his time, and his struggle with the contradictions in his life!!!

His love life was also turbulent, marked by a platonic relationship with Penelope Delta, a writer of historical novels for children from a well-known and wealthy family –but married! Delta, bound by her family obligations, could not defy societal norms and leave her husband. Nevertheless, her passion for Dragoumis remained strong, and this romantic yet platonic relationship was filled with conflict and emotional intensity. During that period, Penelope Delta attempted suicide twice.

Angeliki Z. and Marianna T.



Some strange things about ...

Martin Luther King

He was arrested...A lot.

M.K.L was arrested almost 30 times for his activism. But some arrests were just ridiculous like the time he got arrested for driving 48kph in a 40kph zone..

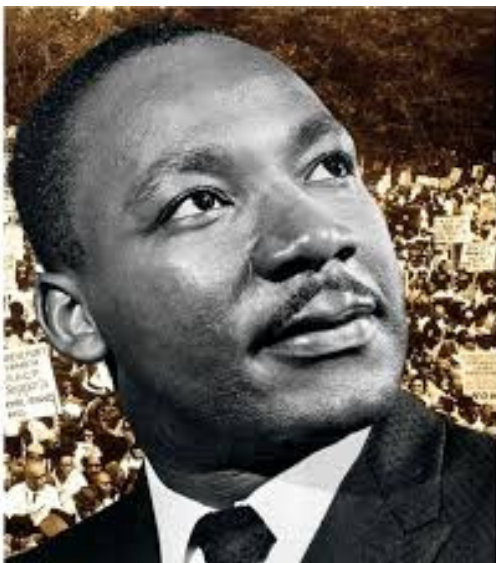
He Got Into a Pillow Fight. Before the "I Have a Dream" speech.

Right before his legendary speech in 1963, MLK was hanging out with friends and got into a spontaneous pillow fight. Just imagine minutes before changing history, he was probably laughing with feathers flying around!

He got a C in Public speech.

Imagine that the man famous for "I Have a Dream" once received a C in a public speaking class at Crozer Theological.

David and Gabriel M.



Cleopatra

She was known as the great female ruler of Egypt and her brothers that she had married were called Ptolemy XIII Theos Philopator and Ptolemy XIV Philopator who was a lot smaller than she was.

The marriage between Cleopatra and her younger brother Ptolemy XIII exemplifies the complex interplay of political ambitions and cultural traditions in ancient Egypt. Despite their Macedonian Greek origins, members of the Ptolemaic dynasty fully embraced Egyptian customs, including the practice of royal siblings marrying to consolidate power and ensure the dynasty's continuity.

The friction between Cleopatra and Ptolemy XIII eventually led to open conflict, culminating in a dramatic power struggle that reshaped the course of Egyptian history. Cleopatra, ousted from power by Ptolemy's advisers, allied herself with Julius Caesar, the Roman general and statespers.

Gabriel B. and Tudor



Some strange things about ...

GOSSIP HISTORY

The beautiful Rosina



Rosa Vercellana was born in Nizza Monferrato in 1833, a woman of humble origins who became famous for her relationship with Vittorio Emanuele II, the first king of Italy. Their relationship began when the latter was still Duxa of Savoy and Rosa was only 14 years old. With her family, Rosa Vercellana moved to the castle of Rocconigi, which would be the meeting place between the two. The father directed the military garrison of the hunting estate. At that time the future first king of Italy was still the crown prince. He was 27 years old and married to the Austrian Maria Adelaide D'Asburgo and had already four children.

The first encounters between the two were clandestine, as the Kingdom of Sardinia had a law that severely punished the removal of girls under 16 from their families. Rosa was then transferred to the Stupinigi Hunting Lodge.

Shortly after her arrival, the news of Maria Adelaide's death arrived on 20 January 1855. Vittorio Emanuele had many lovers, but his relationship with Rosa lasted for the rest of his life. This affair caused a scandal at court, but on 11 April 1858 he appointed Rosa Contessa di Mirafiori e Fontanafredda. The Countess was much loved by the people for her humble peasant origins. In 1864 the couple moved to Florence and settled in Villa La Petraia. Five years later, when the king fell ill, he decided to marry Rosa Vercellana in a morganatic marriage, which meant that she was not given the title of queen. On the death of Victor Emmanuel II in 1878, his sons, Victoria and Emmanuel Albert, did not inherit anything, as is customary in morganatic marriages.



Sara B.

GOSSIP HISTORY

Mohamed, the founder of Islam, and his favourite, Aisha



Two men who made history. On one side, Mohammed, the founder of Islam, and on the other side, Constantine Palaiologos, the last emperor of Byzantium. What connects them? Well, of course, their rollercoaster love lives, which even the most complicated plots of Turkish soap operas would envy! Let's shed light on the romantic backstage of these historical figures and discover their spiciest secrets.

When talking about Mohammed's personal life, words are unnecessary! The man married more than 15 times - and no, it wasn't just for romantic reasons!

Mohammed knew how to combine... pleasure with usefulness. His marriages often served diplomatic and social purposes, but that doesn't mean there wasn't also... passion.

His most famous wife was Aisha, whom he married when she was only 9 years old.

Yes, you read that right!

Aisha became his favorite and accompanied him through many important moments of his life. And let's not forget his weakness for widows - at least 11 of his wives had lost their previous husbands. It is said that he wanted to protect them, but the gossipers speak of a strong... preference for older women.

Panagiota and Ioanna





The founder, Barbara Ferrari



Hi there, I'm Barbara Ferrari and I'm an Italian, History, Geography teacher in Secondary School in Italy (first degree). I am co - author of a text of didactics and author of three novels. I love art (I have a degree in Arts and Art History), I love my family, which includes my husband, my daughter and my dog (Snoopy, a beagle). I have a real passion for travel, especially to Turkey ...

The co-founder, Carla Boscovici



I have been working for almost 12 years as an English teacher at Dumbravița Secondary School, Timiș county, Romania. I am a passionate foreign languages teacher who does not only teach English but also presents the students elements of British and American culture and civilisation in the optional courses. I pursued a Ph.D degree in Philology at the Faculty of Letters at the West University of Timișoara. I am glad to meet everyone and I am really enthusiastic about this project.

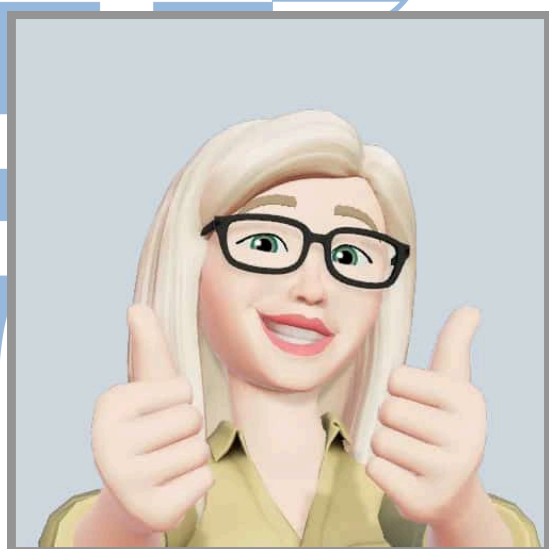
testo

Teacher Valentina Melotti



Hi there!
Valentina Melotti here. I have been an English teacher in Italy since 2016. Since 2020 I have been teaching at Scuola Secondaria di Primo Grado 'Alfieri' located in Spinetta Marengo, in the North of Italy. I am so excited about this new project! I am fond of foreign languages and I love travelling. I have got two incredible toddler! Nice to meet you!

Teacher Vasiliki Katsouli



Hello! My name is Vasiliki Katsouli. I am a Greek literature teacher in the 3rd Junior High school in Egio, a city two hours away from Athens. I have been teaching for 20 years. My pupils are 12 -14 years old. I love History and I believe it's the best subject that can motivate students to think critically. I also believe that using and exchanging projects such as Flipping History is an efficient way to motivate our learners to work together as a team, to meet new friends from all over Europe and to think about their past differently. Looking forward to working with you

Teacher Adriana Stamate



Hi, my name is Adriana and I am from Romania! I teach Romanian language and literature in a middle school, to 11-15 years old students. I like reading, traveling and being around children. I strongly believe that learning takes place beyond the walls of a classroom and I am sure that this project will offer my students a broadening of their horizons.

Teacher Eleni Fouriki



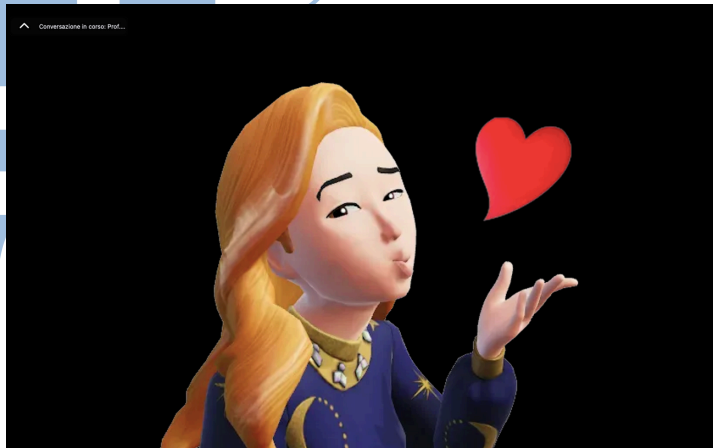
Hi! My name is Eleni Fouriki. I have been an English teacher for thirty years. I have taught in all educational levels from elementary school to post secondary school. I am a teacher in the 3rd Junior High School in Aigio, Greece. I like foreign languages, reading, watching movies, culture and music. I am very glad to participate in this project.

Teacher Dionysia Bitsakou



Hello! I am Dionysia Bitsakou. I have been teaching Greek language and History for the past 26 years. At this time I teach in the 3rd Junior High School of Egio, Greece. Travelling, dancing, photography and creative activities are among my interests. I am looking forward to communicating, collaborating and sharing ideas with all of you!!! I am really excited to participate in this project!!!

Teacher Eleni Tsoureki



I am Eleni Tsoureki. I have been a music teacher in public education since 1994. I am in my fourth year as Principal at the third Aegion High School. Our school is doing an etwinning program for the second year. The project we are working on this year is very interesting. I think we will enjoy a wonderful experience. I am very happy about our cooperation

Teacher Euridice Gkori



I'm from Gymnasio Episkopis Greece. I am sorry I can't follow all the conversations on WhatsApp as I am the headteacher here and we are currently short of staff. I would appreciate it if you could tell me what are our steps because I have fallen behind. We made the posters, we are working on the presentation of our school, parents have signed the parental consent forms. What else?

