

Map Of Crete Greece

One is mentioned in the Bible in the Acts of the Apostles regarding the voyage of the ship that was taking Paul the Apostle to Rome as a prisoner, where it is said that it was a port. It looked northwest and southwest and was considered a good place to spend the winter. However, a storm prevented the ship getting there. It is identified with modern Loutro. Strabo places another one on the southern coast of the island, on the isthmus that joins the western third with the rest of Crete, near modern Foinikas. Either one appears in the list of 22 cities of Crete mentioned in the Synecdemus of Hierocles in the 520s. fa3c71f2c6 == References == fa3c71f2c6

Elaea (promontory of Crete) 14. A misprint in Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography places it on Crete, but at a location, Chaule-burnau, mapped by Richard Pococke to Karpas on Cyprus. § 3) and is mapped by the Barrington Atlas on the southeast side of the Karpas Peninsula. v. of the Karpas Peninsula. A misprint in Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography places it on Crete, but at a location, Chaule-burnau, mapped by Elaia or Elaia (Greek: Ελαία) was the ancient name of a promontory on the northeast coast of Cyprus, which was mentioned by Ptolemy, (Ptol. The confusion with Crete has caused the place name to be linked to a temple of Zeus Diktaios near the modern town of Palaikastron fa3c71f2c6

Crete and its surrounding islands and islets form the Region of Crete (Greek: Περιφέρεια Κρήτης), which is the southernmost of the 13 top-level administrative units of Greece, and the fifth most populous of Greece's regions. Its capital and largest city is Heraklion, located on the island's north shore. As of 2021, the region had a population of 624,408. The Dodecanese are located to the northeast of Crete, while the Cyclades are situated to the north, separated by the Sea of Crete. fa3c71f2c6

Battle of Crete The Battle of Crete (German: Luftlandeschlacht um Kreta, Greek: Μάχη της Κρήτης), codenamed Operation Mercury (German: Unternehmen Merkur), was a major The Battle of Crete (German: Luftlandeschlacht um Kreta, Greek: Μάχη της Κρήτης), codenamed Operation Mercury (German: Unternehmen Merkur), was a major Axis airborne and amphibious operation during World War II to capture the island of Crete fa3c71f2c6

== Features == fa3c71f2c6

Phoenix (Crete) One is mentioned in the Bible in the Acts of the Apostles Phoenix

or Phoinix (Greek: Φοίνιξ) was the name of two towns in ancient Crete, both situated on the south coast. Phoinix (Greek: Φοίνιξ) was the name of two towns in ancient Crete, both situated on the south coast fa3c71f2c6

Arcades (Crete) (Ancient Greek: Ἀρκάδες), also Arcadia or Arkadia (Ἀρκαδία), was a town and polis (city-state) of ancient Crete. It disputed the claims of Mount Ida to be the birthplace of Zeus. It disputed the claims of Mount Ida Arcades or Arkades (Ancient Greek: Ἀρκάδες), also Arcadia or Arkadia (Ἀρκαδία), was a town and polis (city-state) of ancient Crete fa3c71f2c6

Ottoman Crete Despite an Ottoman victory in the war, Crete became an autonomous The island of Crete (Ottoman Turkish: كريت, romanized: Girit) was declared an Ottoman province (eyalet) in 1646, after the Turks conquered the western part of the island as part of the Cretan War, but the Venetians maintained their hold on the capital Candia, until 1669, when Francesco Morosini surrendered the keys of the town. The offshore island fortresses of Souda, Grambousa, and Spinalonga would remain under Venetian rule until 1715, when they were also captured by Turks. the Kingdom of Greece led to the Cretan Revolt (1897–1898) and the Greco-Turkish War (1897) fa3c71f2c6

Smith, William (editor); Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography, "Elaea", London, (1854) fa3c71f2c6 Located in the Rethymno regional unit, Ida was sacred to the Titaness Rhea in Greek mythology. On its slopes lies one of the caves, Idaion Antron, the Idaean Cave, in which, according to legend, the god Zeus was born. Other legends, however, place his birthplace in Psychro Cave on the Lasithi Plateau. fa3c71f2c6 == History == fa3c71f2c6 The next day, through communication failures, Allied tactical hesitation, and German offensive operations, Maleme Airfield in western Crete fell, enabling the Germans to land reinforcements and overwhelm the defensive positions on the north of the island. Allied forces withdrew to the south coast; more than half were evacuated by the British Royal Navy and the remainder surrendered or joined the Cretan resistance. The defence of Crete evolved into a costly naval engagement; by the end of the campaign the Royal Navy's eastern Mediterranean strength had been reduced to only two battleships and three cruisers. fa3c71f2c6

Geography of Greece It is bordered to the north by Albania, North Macedonia and Bulgaria; to the east by Turkey, and is surrounded to the east by the Aegean Sea, to the south by the Cretan and the Libyan seas, and to the west by the Ionian Sea which separates Greece from Italy. Greece is a country in Southeastern Europe, on the Balkan Peninsula. The islands of the Aegean Sea are situated between mainland Greece to the west and north, Anatolia to the east and the island of Crete to the south fa3c71f2c6

Crete Crete has an area of 8,450 km² (3,260 mi²) and a coastline of 1,046 km

(650 mi). Crete covers 260 km from west to east but is narrow from north to south, spanning three degrees of longitude but only half a degree of latitude. It bounds the southern border of the Aegean Sea, with the Sea of Crete (or North Cretan Sea) to the north and the Libyan Sea (or South Cretan Sea) to the south. Crete (/kri:t/ KREET) is the largest and most populous island of Greece, the 89th largest island in the world, and the fifth largest island in the Mediterranean Sea, after Sicily, Sardinia, Cyprus, and Corsica. Crete is located approximately 100 km (62 mi) south of the Peloponnese, and about 300 km (190 mi) southwest of Anatolia

The Battle of Crete... Greece's latitude ranges from 35°N to 42°N and its longitude from 19°E to 28°E. As a result of this and its physical geography, the country has considerable climatic variation. History == Stemming from World War II, New Zealand forces fought alongside the Greeks in continental Greece and Crete since then, Greece has claimed a special relationship with New Zealand. An under-equipped force made-up of largely New Zealand, Australian, British and Greek troops fought to protect the island from invasion. The invasion of Crete by German paratroops began on 20 May 1941 and ended seven days later with the evacuation of 16,500 Commonwealth troops. Allied losses in the Battle of Crete numbered 15,743. New Zealand casualties were 671 killed and 967 wounded, while 2,180 were taken prisoner. The Battle of Crete is commemorated every year in both Crete and New Zealand. Prime Minister Helen Clark led a large party from New Zealand to Crete in May 2001 to attend the 60th anniversary of the battle. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hon Phil Goff, attended anniversary celebrations in May 2003, and Hon Annette King in May 2006. Crete... The country consists of a mostly mountainous, peninsular mainland jutting out into the Mediterranean Sea at the southernmost tip of the Balkan Peninsula, and a large number of islands, the largest being Crete, Euboea, Lesbos, Rhodes, Chios, Kefalonia, and Corfu; groups of smaller islands include the Dodecanese and the Cyclades. Smaller peninsulas projecting from the mainland include the Chalkidiki and the Peloponnese, which is joined to the mainland by the Isthmus of Corinth. Seneca the Younger collects a fragment of Theophrastus in which he says that in Crete there was a city called Arcadia where the springs and lakes dried up because they stopped cultivating the land after the destruction of the city. As a consequence, the terrain became harder and therefore it did not give way to the rains. He adds that they later re-cultivated the land and the waters returned. During the Lyttian War about 220 BCE, at first all the Cretans were fighting against Lyctus, but then disagreements arose among the Cretans and some, like the people of Arcades, together with the inhabitants of Polyrrhenia, Ceraea, Orus and Lappa allied with Lyctus. Arcades is mentioned in the list of Cretan cities that signed an alliance with Eumenes II of

Pergamon in the year 183 BCE, and also appears in the list of 22 cities of Crete by the Byzantine geographer of the 6th century Hierocles. Arcades minted coins from approximately 330-280/70 BCE where the inscription «ΑΡΚΑΔΩΝ» appears. There is also... The battle began on the morning of 20 May 1941, with multiple German airborne landings on Crete; Greek and other Allied forces, along with Cretan civilians, defended the island. After the first day of fighting, the Germans had suffered heavy casualties and Allied troops were confident that they would defeat the invasion. == Physical geography == This article incorporates text from a publication now in the public domain: Smith, William, ed. (1854–1857). Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography. London: John Murray. Crete took part in the Greek War of Independence, but the local uprising was suppressed with the aid of Muhammad Ali of Egypt. The island remained under Egyptian control until 1840, when it was restored to full Ottoman authority. After the Cretan Revolt (1866–1869) and especially the Pact of Halepa in 1878, the island received significant autonomy, but Ottoman violations of the autonomy statutes and Cretan aspirations for eventual union with the Kingdom of Greece led to the Cretan Revolt (1897–1898) and the Greco-Turkish War (1897). Despite an Ottoman victory in the war, Crete became an autonomous state in 1898 because of intervention in favour of Greece by European powers and was united with Greece after the Balkan... Richard Talbert, Barrington Atlas of the Greek and Roman World, (ISBN 0-691-03169-X), p. 60 The municipality has 111,375 inhabitants (2021). This consists of the city of Chania and several nearby areas, including Kounoupidiana, Mournies, Souda, Nerokouros, Daratsos, Perivolia, Galatas and Aroni.

Greece–New Zealand relations the Greeks in continental Greece and Crete since then, Greece has claimed a special relationship with New Zealand. Greece is accredited to New Zealand from its embassy in Canberra, Australia. An under-equipped force made-up of largely Greece–New Zealand relations are bilateral relations between Greece and New Zealand. New Zealand has a non-resident ambassador in Rome, Italy

The Psiloritis is located on the water divide between the southern part of Crete, which drains to the Libyan Sea, and the northern basin... The war was followed by a modest... An archaeobotanical study was conducted that looked at the different plant bases in Minoan villas during the Neo-palatial time period in Crete. There was a rich range of food plants that were found to contain essential nutrients such as carbohydrates, protein and sources of vitamins. The study took place on Mount Ida, at the Minoan villa of Zominthos.

Chania The municipality has 111 Chania (Greek: Χανιά, Khaniá, pronounced [xaˈɲa]), also sometimes romanized as Hania, is a city in Greece and the capital

of the Chania regional unit. lies along the north west coast of the island Crete, about 70 km (43 mi) west of Rethymno and 145 km (90 mi) west of Heraklion. It lies along the north west coast of the island Crete, about 70 km (43 mi) west of Rethymno and 145 km (90 mi) west of Heraklion fa3c71f2c6

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Mount Ida (Crete) It has the highest topographic prominence of any mountain in Greece. A natural park which includes Mount Ida is a member of UNESCO's Global Geoparks Network. on the island of Crete, with an elevation of 2,456 metres (8,058 ft). A natural park Mount Ida (Greek: Ἴδα), known variously as Idha, Ídhi, Idi, and Ita (the massif including the mountain is called Psiloritis, Greek: Ψηλορείτης), is the highest mountain on the island of Crete, with an elevation of 2,456 metres (8,058 ft). It has the highest topographic prominence of any mountain in Greece fa3c71f2c6

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