Vincent van Gogh

The Potato Eaters:

This painting shows a poor family eating potatoes. The colors are dark and brown, which makes the room look simple and quiet. The people look tired after working hard, but they are happy to eat together. Van Gogh wanted to show how real life's looked for poor workers, not something fancy. Van Gogh believed this painting was one of his most important works. At first, people did not like it because it was different from other art at the time. Today, The Potato Eaters is seen as a masterpiece because it shows real emotions and life.

This painting creates feelings of simplicity and survival The dark colors and the expressions of the people make me think about hard work and poverty. They are sitting together around a table, sharing food, which gives a sense of unity and family. The atmosphere is quiet and serious, showing the difficult life they live, but also their connection as they face challenges together. It makes me feel both sadness and respect for their strength.

Informations:

Title: The Potato Eaters
Type of painting: Oil on canvas
Height: 82 cm, Width: 114 cm
Year: 1885

Nikolas Sokolis
A'1 2024-2025

Vincent van Gogh

The Red Vineyard:

Van Gogh's The Red Vineyard shows a vineyard glowing in shades of red and gold under the sunlight, with workers harvesting grapes and a river in the distance reflecting the sunlight. It is the only painting he sold during his lifetime. This work stands out for its bold use of warm colors like red, yellow, and orange, capturing the brilliance of the autumn light. It also emphasizes the connection between people and nature, a theme Van Gogh deeply cherished. Today, The Red Vineyard is part of the Pushkin Museum's collection in Moscow and is admired worldwide for its powerful colors and emotional message.

When I look at this painting I feel. The bright red and yellow colors make me feel warm and happy, as they remind me of autumn and the beauty of nature. The sunlight shining on the vineyard gives the painting a peaceful and hopeful feeling.At the same time, the workers in the field make me feel sad, because they seem tired. Overall, this painting makes me think about the beauty of the world and the effort people put into their work. It make me feels both peaceful

Informations:

Title: The Red Vineyard
Type of painting: Oil on canvas
Height: 75 cm, Width: 93 cm
Year: 1888

Nikolas Sokolis
A'1 2024-2025

Title: The Yellow House (The Street)

Vincent van Gogh (1853 - 1890), Arles, September 1888

oil on canvas, 72 cm x 91.5 cm

The painting you mentioned is "The Yellow House" (1888) by Vincent van Gogh, created during his time in Arles, France. This artwork reflects a pivotal moment in Van Gogh's life, showcasing his dream of creating a shared space where artists could live and work together.

Van Gogh's Dream

Van Gogh was deeply committed to the idea of establishing an "artists' house," a space for creativity and companionship. He invited Paul Gauguin to join him in this venture, and although Gauguin stayed briefly, their relationship eventually fell apart, leading to challenges in Van Gogh's mental health.

The painting "The Yellow House" makes me feel happy because of its bright colors, but also a little sad because the house looks lonely.

Vincent van Gogh was born in the Du
the eldest of a total of seven

Already from his very young years he sh
and early psychologic

At the age of 16 and after he had alre
without success. He engaged for a time

Dissipator & Co

at the age of 27, he begins to attend fre
falls out with his

in 1885, van Gogh leaves the French
France where he is inspired by the lands

During his stay in Arles, he receives th
However, after a few months, the two fall
his unstable mental health, van Gogh

In 1889 he was admitted to the psychiatric center, where he rem
total for about a year suffering from depression.

ΒΕΒΑΙΩΣΗ ΣΥΜΜΕΤΟΧΗΣ

Α' Τάξης
του 3ου Γενικού Λυκείου Σερρών

«BEYOND»-Ένα Διαδικτυακό περιβάλλον για τη διαπραγμάτευση ανεπίλυτων ιστοριών

ΕΛΑΣΣΟΝΑ

Vincent van Gogh was born in the Netherlands. He
His art was filled with inner turmoil and a desire to express himself through
art. Although he struggled with his mental health, his work became
iconic.

In 1889, van Gogh painted The Starry Night, his early depiction of rural
life. Moving to Paris in 1886, he embraced a brighter palette, but it was
in Arles, France, where his most famous works emerged. There, he
created Sunflowers (1888), a series celebrating warmth, life, and The Bedroom
(1888), reflecting his desire for peace.

Despite mental struggles, van Gogh produced many bright (1889) in an
asylum in Saint-Rémy-de-Provence, capturing a painting as that
nurtured his inner chaos. He spent his final months in Auvers-sur-Oise,
painting artworks as Crows (1890), symbolizing some that
foreshadowed his tragic death by gunshot. Van Gogh suffered, at age 37.

Leaving a believe van Gogh was a very talented man and that his
artworks will remain remarkable for many centuries. Although his
mental health was not good and led to his death, I believe that if it was
not for it, he may not had created all these masterpieces that we admire
today.

Though largely unrecognized during his life, van Gogh's works are now
celebrated for their emotional depth, vivid colors, and raw
beauty-great that even in darkness, artists shine brightly.

My Vincent Van Gogh

Vincent van Gogh was born on March 30, 1853, in the Netherlands. His
life was filled with inner turmoil and a desire to express himself through
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celebrated for their emotional depth, vivid colors, and raw
beauty-great that even in darkness, artists shine brightly.

- Title: The Church in Auvers
- Type: Oil on canvas
- Height: 340 mm
- Width: 280
- Date of painting: 1890

Notes: After staying in the

Title: The Yellow House (The Street)

Vincent van Gogh (1853 - 1890), Arles, September 1888

oil on canvas, 72 cm x 91.5 cm

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The painting "The Yellow House" makes me feel happy because of its bright colors, but also a little sad because the house looks lonely.

had completed in one sitting. It is women on a no.
20 canvas in the open air in an orchard —
ploughed lilac field, a reed fence — two pink
peach trees against a glorious blue and white sky
Probably the best landscape I've done", he wrote.

When he returned home, he saw the death notice
of Anton Mauve (1838-1888), his uncle by
marriage. Mauve was a well-known painter from
whom Van Gogh had once taken lessons. He
dedicated that first work to Mauve and made this
new version later to send to Theo.

Irises

Saint-Rémy-de-Provence, May 1890
oil on canvas, 92.7 cm x 73.9 cm
Credits (obligord to state): Van Gogh Museum, Amsterdam (Vincent van Gogh Foundation)

Van Gogh painted this while still living in the psychiatric hospital in Saint-Rémy. For him, the painting was mainly a study in colour. He wanted to achieve a powerful colour contrast. By placing the purple flowers against a yellow background, he made the decorative forms stand out even more strongly. The irises were originally purple. But as the red pigment has faded, they have turned blue. Van Gogh made two paintings of this bouquet. In the other one, he contrasted purple and pink with green.

Head of a Skeleton with a Burning Cigarette

Vincent van Gogh (1853 - 1890), Antwerp, January-February 1885

oil on canvas, 32.3 cm x 24.8 cm

Van Gogh's painting "Skull of a Skeleton with a Burning Cigarette" is a humorous work created in early 1886 while he was studying at the Academy of Fine Arts in Antwerp. The painting shows his good understanding of anatomy. Although drawing skeletons was a common exercise at the academy, painting them was not part of the regular curriculum. It is likely that Van Gogh created this piece during his free time, either between or after his lessons.

The painting with the skull and cigarette makes me feel amused and gives a sense of strange humor. It's a bit surprising and different from typical artworks.

Vincent

In 1930, van Gogh developed symptoms of severe depression and
eventually shot himself, dying two days later.

In total, he created more than 900 paintings and 1000 smaller drawings
over a period of about ten years. His extensive correspondence with his
brother is still preserved, comprising more than 700 letters.

BY CHRISTOS DEMERDZIS A1

Especial Edition

SCHOOL NEWS

One of his most famous paintings is The Sunflowers.

To the, Van Gogh's teachers say he follow
most dreams, even
when things we
hard. He never gave
up on his art, and
that is what makes
him special. His
story shows that
sometimes
greatness is not
recognized right
away, but it can
inspire generations
to come.

MY VINCENT VAN GOGH

Vincent Van Gogh was one of the most famous painters in the world, but during his life, he was not appreciated. His story is sad and inspiring at the same time.

Van Gogh was born in 1853 in the Netherlands. As a young man, he tried many jobs, but he always felt lost. When he discovered art, his life changed. He started painting every day, even though he was poor and had no support.

One of his most famous works is The Starry Night. When I look at this painting, I feel like I can see the world through his eyes. It's full of movement and emotion, as if the sky is alive. Another painting I love is The Red Vineyard. It reminds me of hope and happiness, even in difficult times.

Van Gogh had a hard life. He suffered from mental illness and often felt lonely. Even though he painted more than 2,000 artworks, he sold only one during his lifetime.

NIKOLAS SOKOLIS A 1 2024-2025

COSMETICS VS ANIMALS

Testing cosmetics on animals is an unnecessary procedure that has no place in modern society.

Animals experience pain and **fear just like humans**. Subjecting them to testing is cruel and unnecessary, especially when **alternatives** like cultured **human** cells and computer simulations are available.

Moreover, animal testing is not always reliable, as animal bodies do not react the same way as human bodies. This means that **a product deemed safe for animals may still be harmful to humans**.

Finally, many **countries** have already **banned** animal testing for cosmetics, **proving** that a more ethical and safer beauty industry is possible.

We can help end this inhumane practice and promote a world where beauty is not built on the suffering of animals.

BY CHRISTOS DEMERIDES A1

The protection of wild animals is essential for maintaining the balance of ecosystems. However, they are threatened by environmental pollution, illegal hunting, habitat destruction, and climate change. These issues not only endanger wildlife but also disrupt the natural processes that support life on Earth.

To protect them, we must reduce pollution by recycling, minimizing plastic use, and supporting clean energy sources. Additionally, adopting eco-friendly habits, such as reducing the use of chemicals and supporting sustainable products, can significantly decrease environmental damage. At the same time, strict enforcement of anti-poaching laws and supporting wildlife protection organizations are crucial for preventing the illegal trade and hunting of endangered species. Preserving forests and natural areas also helps safeguard their habitats, ensuring that animals have safe spaces to live and reproduce.

Furthermore, raising awareness and educating society about the importance of wildlife is vital. Educational programs, wildlife documentaries, and community initiatives can inspire people to take action. By understanding the role that wild animals play in our world, more individuals will be motivated to protect them.

Through collective effort and responsible actions, we can ensure a sustainable future for both wild animals and our planet, preserving the natural beauty and diversity of life for generations to come.

Christos Demerides A1

12/2/25, 10:44 π.μ.

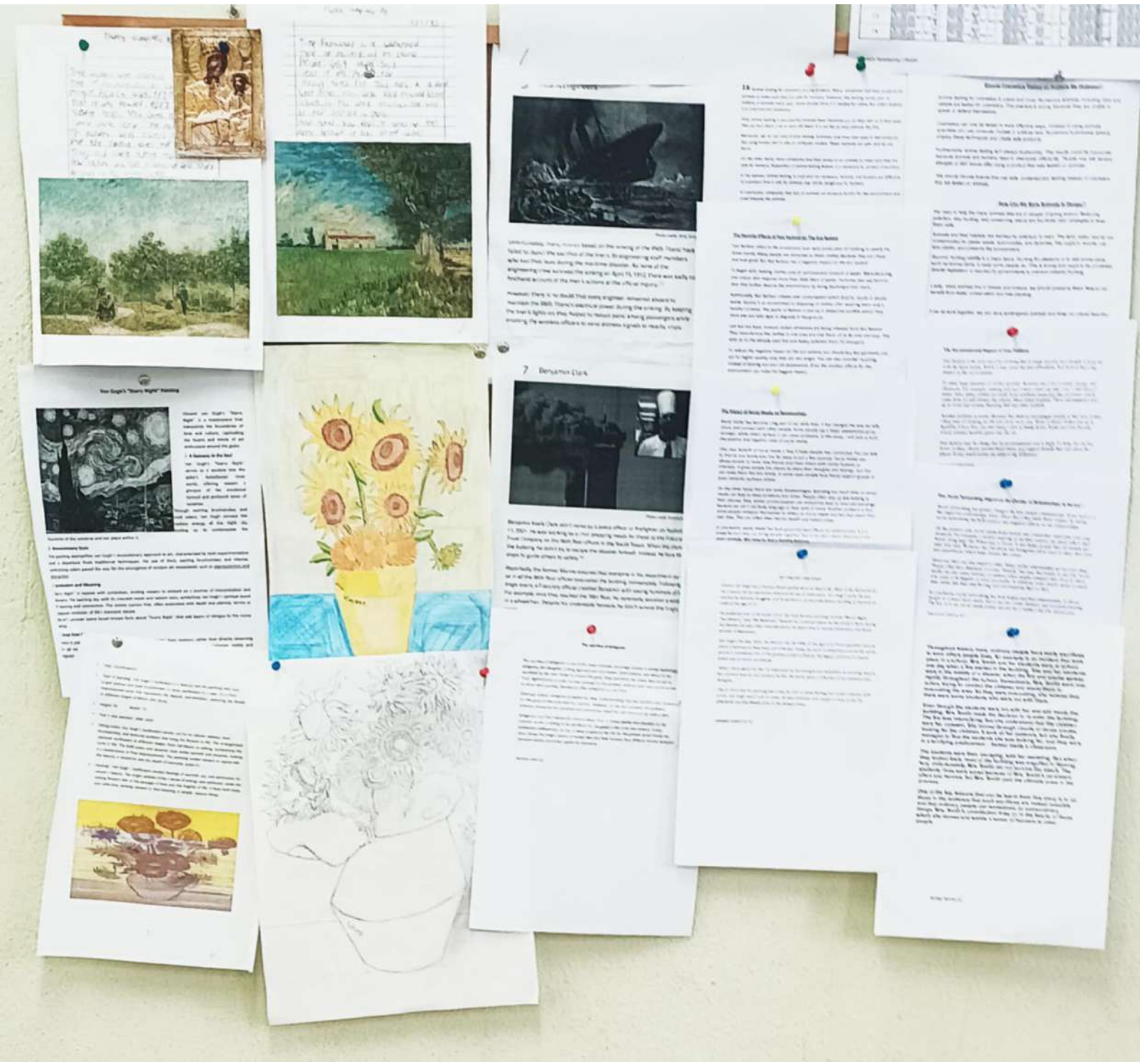
Especial Edition

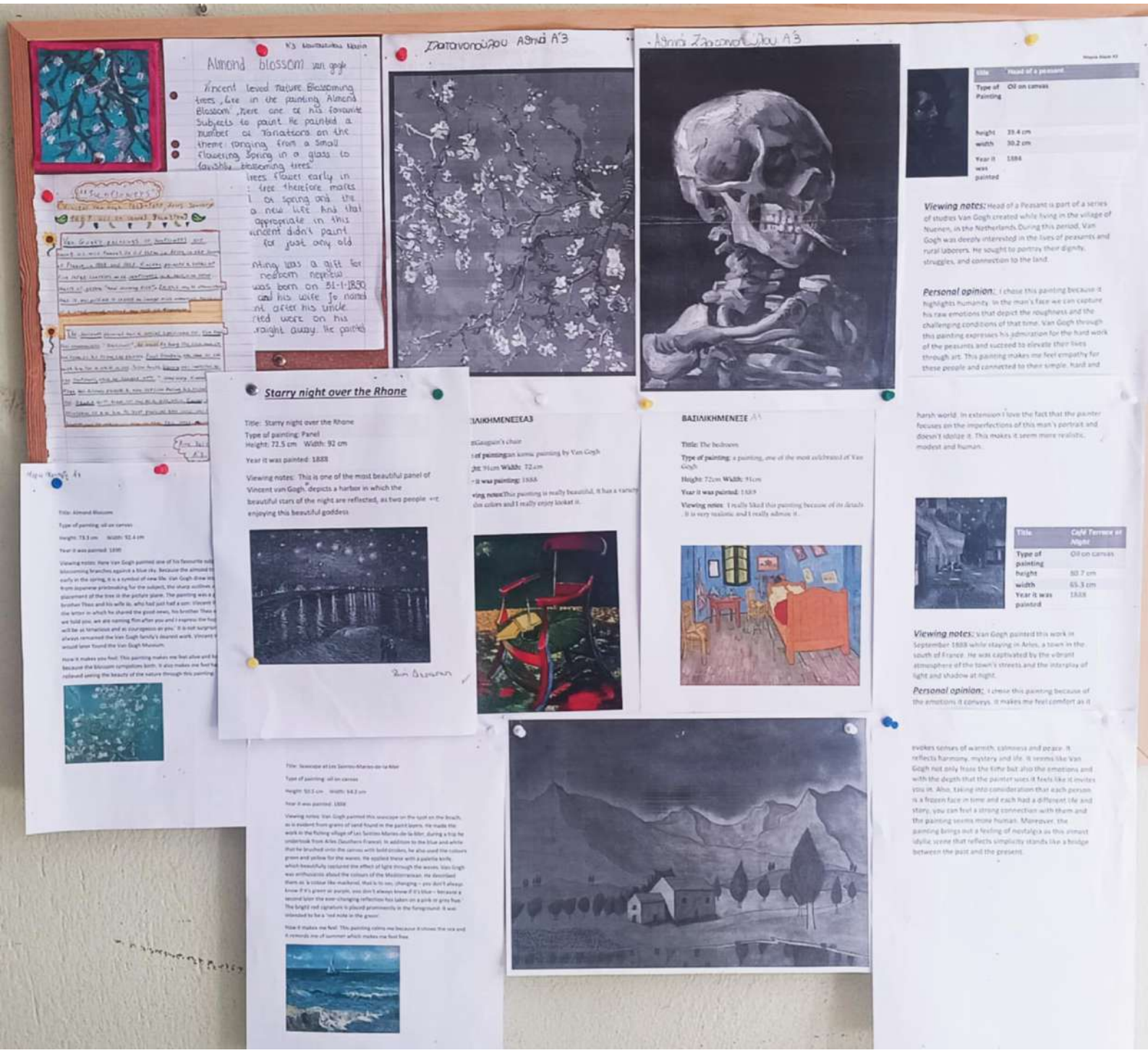
SCHOOL NEWS

ANIMAL-TESTED COSMETICS SHOULD BE BANNED

Many companies test cosmetics on animals to check if they are safe for humans. However, this practice is cruel and unnecessary. Animals, such as rabbits and mice, suffer pain and even die during these tests. They cannot speak or defend themselves, so it is unfair to use them in experiments.
Today, there are other ways to test products without harming animals. Scientists can use artificial skin or computer models to check if a cosmetic is safe. Many brands already create cruelty-free products, proving that testing on animals is not needed.
For example, big companies like The Body Shop and Lush sell cosmetics that are not tested on animals. If they can do it, all companies should do the same. Governments should ban animal testing and support alternative methods. Beauty should never come from pain.
Let's choose cruelty-free products and protect animals!

NIKOLAS SOKOLIS A`1 2024-2025





Almond blossom van gogh

Vincent loved nature. Blossoming trees, like in the painting 'Almond Blossom', were one of his favorite subjects to paint. He painted a number of variations on the theme, ranging from a small flowering spring in a glass to lavishly blossoming trees.

trees flower early in the spring, therefore marks the end of winter and the beginning of a new life. This is why Vincent didn't paint it for just any old reason. This painting was a gift for newborn nephew Vincent was born on 31-1-1890 and his wife Jo named him after his uncle. Vincent died were on his painting was given away. He painted

Starry night over the Rhone

Title: Starry night over the Rhone
Type of painting: Panel
Height: 72.5 cm Width: 92 cm
Year it was painted: 1888

Viewing notes: This is one of the most beautiful panel of Vincent van Gogh, depicts a harbor in which the beautiful stars of the night are reflected, as two people are enjoying this beautiful goddess.

Van Gogh's chair

Type of painting: a painting, one of the most celebrated of Van Gogh
Height: 72cm Width: 91cm
Year it was painted: 1888
Viewing notes: I really liked this painting because of its details . It is very realistic and I really admire it .

Title: The bedroom

Type of painting: a painting, one of the most celebrated of Van Gogh
Height: 72cm Width: 91cm
Year it was painted: 1888
Viewing notes: I really liked this painting because of its details . It is very realistic and I really admire it .

Title: Head of a peasant
Type of Painting: Oil on canvas
height: 33.4 cm
width: 30.2 cm
Year it was painted: 1884

Viewing notes: Head of a Peasant is part of a series of studies Van Gogh created while living in the village of Nuenen, in the Netherlands. During this period, Van Gogh was deeply interested in the lives of peasants and rural laborers. He sought to portray their dignity, struggles, and connection to the land.

Personal opinion: I chose this painting because it highlights humanity. In the man's face we can capture his raw emotions that depict the roughness and the challenging conditions of that time. Van Gogh through this painting expresses his admiration for the hard work of the peasants and succeed to elevate their lives through art. This painting makes me feel empathy for these people and connected to their simple, hard and harsh world. In extension I love the fact that the painter focuses on the imperfections of this man's portrait and doesn't idolize it. This makes it seem more realistic, modest and human.

Title: Cafe Terrace at Night
Type of painting: Oil on canvas
height: 80.7 cm
width: 65.3 cm
Year it was painted: 1888

Viewing notes: Van Gogh painted this work in September 1888 while staying in Arles, a town in the south of France. He was captivated by the vibrant atmosphere of the town's streets and the interplay of light and shadow at night.

Personal opinion: I chose this painting because of the emotions it conveys. It makes me feel comfort as it evokes senses of warmth, calmness and peace. It reflects harmony, mystery and life. It seems like Van Gogh not only loves the time but also the emotions and with the depth that the painter uses it feels like it invites you in. Also, taking into consideration that each person is a frozen face in time and each had a different life and story, you can feel a strong connection with them and the painting seems more human. Moreover, the painting brings out a feeling of nostalgia as this unrest idyllic scene that reflects simplicity stands like a bridge between the past and the present.

Title: The Hill of montmartre with Stone Quarry

Type of painting: oil on canvas

Height: 12.8 cm Width: 41.0 cm

Title: Pietà

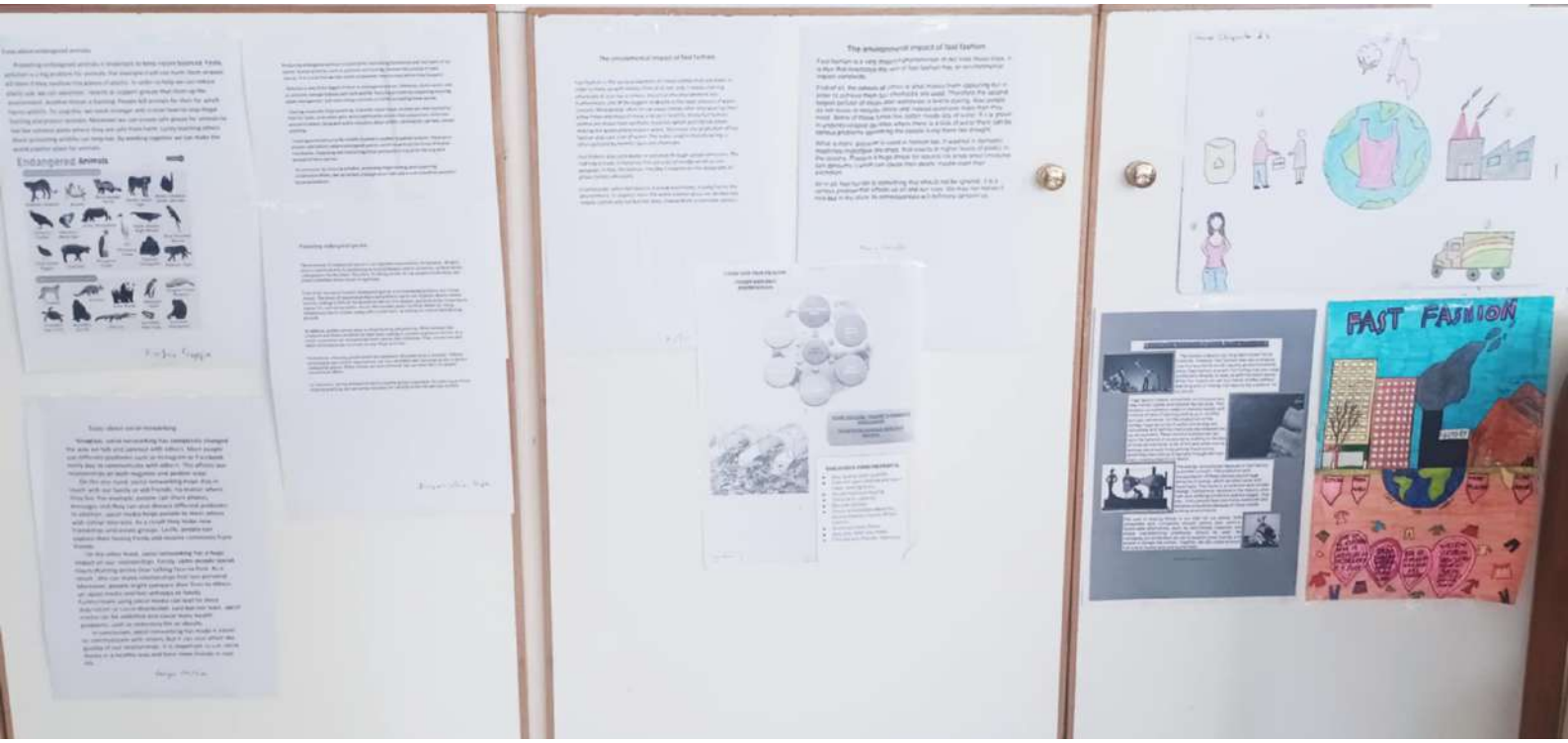
Type of painting: oil on canvas

Height: 73 cm Width: 60.5 cm

Year it was painted: September 1889

Essay about animal cosmetics

In my opinion animal tested cosmetics should be banned because it is cruel and unnecessary. First of all animals such as rabbits or mice are forced to endure painful tests for beauty products. These tests can be harmful and dangerous because they can kill the animals. Luckily, nowadays there are better alternatives like computer makers that don't involve animals. For example some companies has stiocally banned animal testing for cosmetics, showing it can be done with different ways. Also a good example is the The Body Shop because it offers cruelty free products. Last but not least banning animal tested cosmetics would help stop animal suffering and encourage companies to find more modern ways to test products.


Endangered Animals
FAST FASHION

Type of painting: Oil on canvas

Height: 53.9cm **Width:** 72.8cm

Year it was painted: June - July 1886

Viewing notes: From the hill of Montmartre, Van Gogh painted this southerly view of Paris. He created depth in the composition by making the roofs and chimneys in the foreground seem close by. Further away, the outlines of monumental buildings are visible in the city centre. Pantheon, Louvre, Notre Dame; all of them have been identified. Van Gogh made the buildings fairly large and detailed in proportion to the rest of the landscape. He probably used a telescope. There are still telescopes for viewers on the hill so that tourists can take in the view.

How does it make you feel?

The painting and the colours that have been used makes me feel relaxed, calm, nostalgic, melancholic and a sense of peace and tranquility.

VINCENT VAN GOGH

WORN OUT

LEVING NOTES

What a fine sight an old working man makes, in his patched bombazine suit with his bald head. Van Gogh knew about this drinking. The artist had a penchant for working-class figures, marked by life, and the title Worn Out emphasizes the dramatic element of his chosen theme.
This time, best objection found at the Dutch Reformed Arbeidsmin for Men and Women in The Hague. Residents of the house joined for Van Gogh at old, worn out clothing in return for a small payment.
Van Gogh made dozens of large figure drawings in The Hague, in which he practiced representing human proportions, poses and facial expressions.

SPRIG OF FLOWERING ALMOND IN A GLASS

LEVING NOTES

A red line divides the picture plane. Van Gogh used the same red to sign this small painting of a sprig of flowering almond. Almond trees are the first to blossom in the spring.

When Van Gogh arrived in Arles (1Si), there was still snow on the ground. On 2 March, a little more than a week later, he wrote to his brother, "There's a hard frost here, and out in the country there's still snow — I have a study of a whitened landscape with the town in the background. And then 2 little studies of a branch of an almond tree that's already in flower despite everything."

After that, Van Gogh began work on a large series of paintings of flowering orchards: almond, peach, plum and pear trees.

Type of painting: Oil on canvas

Height: 75cm **Width:** 113cm

Year it was painted: May 1887

Viewing notes: Van Gogh called this sunny park scene 'the painting of the garden with lovers.' Couples in love are strolling under the young chestnut trees and sitting along the winding paths. He used a free variation on the technique of the Pointillists. They built up their compositions from dots of paint. Van Gogh instead applied small brushstrokes of varying length in different directions. This helped him to create the effect of a radiant spring day, which fit the sense of intimacy and togetherness he wished to express. He was longed for a wife and a family, but he had 'the most impossible love affairs'. He eventually resigned himself to the situation, his was devoted to his art.

How does it make you feel?

The painting and the bright colours that have been used makes me feel happy, relaxed, calm and a sense of peace and tranquility.

Tyrion Anne Majos A4

How can clothes harm the environment

PULLOVER

Water pollution

Textile production is estimated to be responsible for about 20% of global clean **water pollution** from dyeing and finishing products.

A single laundry load of polyester clothes can discharge 200,000 micro plastic fibers that can end up in the food chain.

The majority of microplastics from textiles are released during the first few washes. Fast fashion is based on mass production, low prices and high sales volumes that promotes many first washes.

Washing synthetic products leads to the accumulation of more than half a million tonnes of microplastics on the bottom of the oceans every year. In addition to this global problem, the pollution generated by garment production has a devastating impact on the health of local people, animals and ecosystems where the factories are located.

Textile waste in landfills and low recycling rates

The way people get rid of unwanted clothes has also changed, with items being thrown away rather than donated. Less than half of used clothes are collected for reuse or recycling, and only 1% of used clothes are recycled into new clothes, since technologies that would enable clothes to be recycled into virgin fibres are only now starting to emerge.

Only 1%

of used clothes are recycled into new clothes

On average Europeans use nearly 26 kilos of textiles and discard about 11 kilos of them every year. Used clothes can be exported outside the EU, but are mostly incinerated or landfilled.

The rise of fast fashion has been crucial in the increase in consumption, driven partly by social media and the industry bringing fashion trends to more consumers at a faster pace than in the past.

The new strategies to tackle this issue include developing new business models for clothing rental, designing products in a way that would make re-use and recycling easier (circular fashion), convincing consumers to buy clothes of better quality that last longer (slow fashion) and generally steering consumer behaviour towards more sustainable options.

EU measures to tackle textile waste

The EU has an EU Ecolabel that producers respecting ecological criteria can apply to items. This gives more visibility to products that include fewer harmful substances and cause less water and air pollution.

In 2018, the waste directive was approved by the Parliament. The Commission strategy also includes measures to tackle the presence of hazardous chemicals, while it calls on producers to take responsibility for their products along the value chain, including when they become waste, and aims to help consumers to choose sustainable textiles.

The Parliament put forwardideas for changes to textile waste rules in March 2024. The revision of the waste directive will introduce extended producer responsibility schemes. This means in practice that producers of textiles, such as clothing, footwear hats, accessories, as well as other companies that put such products on the European single market, will have to cover the costs for the separate collection, sorting and recycling.

While the Commission proposed that the extended producer responsibility schemes should be introduced 30 months after the directive enters into force, MEPs pushed for 18 months. In addition, EU countries would be obliged to collect textiles separately by 1 January 2025 for re-use, preparing for re-use and recycling.

"We request a textile waste reduction target, with an oversight of exported used textiles," said Anna Zalewska the MEP responsible for steering the rules through Parliament. She also called for better infrastructure for separate collection of textiles and more efficient sorting of municipal waste, so that items which can be recycled are extracted before being sent to the incinerator or landfill.

Ρένα Βουτσινά

Fast Fashion and the Environment

Fast fashion is the rapid and cheap production of trendy clothing, but it has a major negative impact on the environment. Many of these clothes are worn only a few times before being thrown away, creating millions of tons of textile waste each year. Producing these garments also uses large amounts of water and energy. For example, making one cotton t-shirt can require over 2,700 liters of water.

The fast fashion industry also causes serious pollution. Factories use toxic dyes and chemicals that often end up in rivers and oceans. Many garments are made from synthetic fabrics like polyester, which release tiny plastic fibers during washing. These microplastics enter waterways and harm marine life.

To reduce this harm, people can buy fewer clothes and choose higher-quality items that last longer. Shopping second-hand, swapping clothes, repairing old garments, and supporting brands that focus on sustainability are all ways to make a difference.

Small changes in everyday choices can lead to a big positive impact on the planet.

Τσιρώνη Βερονίκη

Social networking has become a significant aspect of modern life, shaping how we communicate and interact with others. While it offers various advantages, it also presents challenges that can impact relationships and well-being. Understanding both sides of its influence is essential.

Social networking brings several positive effects, such as the ability to connect with people worldwide. This global reach makes it easier for individuals to maintain long-distance relationships and expand their professional networks. Additionally, social platforms allow users to stay informed about news and trends much faster than traditional media. Businesses also benefit, as they can promote products and services to a wide audience, enhancing visibility and engagement.

However, the negative effects of social networking should not be overlooked. One major concern is sleep deprivation, as excessive use can lead to late-night browsing, disrupting sleep schedules. Social media also often distracts users from daily tasks, resulting in neglect of responsibilities. More critically, mental health issues like anxiety and depression are linked to heavy social media use, where online comparisons and cyberbullying can harm self-esteem. Finally, addiction to social networking can lead to dependency on virtual validation, weakening real-life connections and relationships.

In conclusion, while social networking offers numerous benefits, it also has considerable drawbacks that affect mental health, daily tasks, and interpersonal relationships.

Τσιρώνη Βερονίκη

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Δευ	ΧΗΜ Α4	ΘΡΗ Α4	ΑΛΓ Α4	ΓΙΑ Α4	ΑΓΓ Α4	ΓΥΜ Α4	ΑΡΧ Α4
Τρ	ΦΥΣ Α4	ΙΣΤ Α4	ΒΙΟ Α4	ΑΛΓ Α4	ΑΡΧ Α4	ΠΛΗ Α4	
Τετ	ΠΟΛ	ΑΡΧ	ΑΓΓ	ΑΛΓ	ΓΕΩ	ΦΥΣ Α4	ΓΕΡ Α4