



ACADEMIC YEAR 2010 – 2011

TITLE OF DIPLOMA THESIS:

Growth of Thessaloniki 1912-2012-2062

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ABSTRACT

Thessaloniki was founded 315 b. C. and up today constitutes important commercial and cultural center of Balkans. The harbor of city and the opening up of Egnatia Road (168 b. C.) contributed in order that the city is developed economically, demographic and cultural. At the Byzantine years Thessaloniki was characterized Symbasileyoysa and was the more important second city afterwards Istanbul. At the years of Ottoman domination Thessaloniki knew big acne. The Christians and the Muslim coexisted in the city while the installation of Jews at the 15th century helped substantially in her growth This season was materialized important work in the city. The city was connected railway with Europe while the manufacture of lines of tram led to the extension of city beyond the walls.

Afterwards the release of Thessaloniki in 1912 Thessaloniki was a city with intense the elements of East so much in morphological what in administrative level. The devastating fire 1917 and the drawing of International Committee for the Replanning of city, at the head of which, was the French city planner and architect Ernest Hébrard stood reason in order to acquires Thessaloniki her current form and Thessaloniki loses her “oriental” character. The mass installation in the city of populations of Asia Minor led to the rapid built - up growth of city. The law 1929 “about horizontal property” and the use of armed concrete in the construction of residences led to the appearance of first blocks of flats to the city, with climax the decade the '50, therefore with the system of allowance the city became one formal “city of concrete” in modern Greece. The devastating earthquake 1978 had as result appear the serious problems that caused the anarchist construction in Thessaloniki.

The cultural growth of city is equally important. The foundation of Thessaloniki’s International Fair, the International Festival of Cinema and other events appear the city in the abroad. In the end of 20th century Thessaloniki was the Cultural Capital of Europe.

The 21st century finds Thessaloniki trying to maintain her glamour despite the difficult economic situations of season. At the first decade of century began the work of metropolitan railway that is expected to solve the circulatory problem in the center of city while at the same time are worked out studies that will help the city and her residents. Thessaloniki is called to face the pollution of Thermaikos Gulf, the lack of green, the weakening of center but also abundance of other problems.



The research with the form of questionnaires that was carried out in the frames of work, elects this problems and it reveals the picture that have the citizens for their city proposing at the same time ways that will help the city to develop.

Finally, from the proposals that resulted from the analysis of questionnaires are exported the ideas that could combine itself with the existing studies on the city of Thessaloniki in order that the city changes, it is improved and becomes on the substance the Metropolis of Balkans. It is proposals that can if they are materialized taking into consideration the economic situation.

KEYWORDS

Growth of Thessaloniki, Urban planning Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki in the 20th century, Metropolitan Governing of Thessaloniki, Prospects of growth of Thessaloniki