KANTHOS

The Sharp Edges of History

Historical timeline (1571-2017) and Telemachos Kanthos's artistic journey

1878

1571

1571

Cyprus falls under

Ottoman rule.

Cyprus is leased from

the Ottoman Empire by

the British Empire.

1915

The British Empire offers Cyprus to the Greek government in exchange for Greece's immediate involvement in favour of the Entente (an alliance of Britain, France and Russia during World War I), but the

1925

Cyprus is declared a British colony following the signing of the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923, in which Turkey renounces all its rights to the island.

1931

In October there is an uprising by the Cypriots against British colonial rule, known as the 'October Events'.

1940

1955

The liberation struggle of **EOKA (National Organisation** of Cypriot Fighters) begins. The aim is to end British colonialism and achieve unification with Greece.

1950

A referendum for the union of Cyprus with Greece is held; more than 95% of voters are in favour.

1956-1959

Riots break out between **Greek Cypriots and Turkish** Cypriots, and the first demarcation line, known as the Clemens Line or the Mason-Dixon Line, is imposed by British forces.

1960

1960

is established.

The Republic of Cyprus

1970

1963-1964

Conflicts erupt between

Greek Cypriots and Turkish

Cypriots following President

Archbishop Makarios III's

proposal to amend

the constitution.

phase of the Turkish invasion begins, followed by the second phase on 14 August.

1974

On 20 July the first

1980

1977

An agreement is signed to find a solution to the Cyprus problem based on the model of a bicommunal federal state.

1983 Rauf Denktas unilaterally declares the so-called 'Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus'.

2000

2003

The gradual opening of

the checkpoints begins.

A referendum is held for the creation of a bizonal bicommunal federation, based on the Annan Plan. The plan is rejected by the Greek Cypriots and approved by the Turkish Cypriots in separate referendums.

2017

2004

the Cyprus problem are suspended.

1878

He is born on 24 February in the village of Alona in the Troodos mountain range.

1910

1910

1923

1920

He moves to Famagusta, where he attends the Greek

1929

1930

Famagusta Gymnasium.

due to financial difficulties.

1939

He interrupts his studies

Due to World War II, he is obliged to return and remain in Cyprus, where he begins to paint incessantly.

He works as a teacher at

the Famagusta Gymnasium.

1950

1950

He travels to London for five months. During this period he also visits France and other European countries. On his return to Cyprus, he is appointed as an art teacher at the Pancyprian Gymnasium in Nicosia.

1964

He co-founds the Fine Arts Chamber of Cyprus (E.KA.TE.).

1984

The 'Hard Years' series of 12 woodcuts is awarded at the 15th Alexandria Biennale.

Negotiations to resolve

2010

1992

Up to this year he presented his work in numerous solo exhibitions and participated in many group exhibitions in Cyprus and abroad.

1990

He dies on 18 November.

offer is rejected by Greece.

He travels to Athens to study

architecture, but soon devotes

himself exclusively to painting

and printmaking at the Athens

School of Fine Arts.

1934

where he excels.

He returns to the Athens School of Fine Arts and is accepted in the workshop of the printmaker Jean Kefalinos (1894-1957),

1932

1936-1938

1942-1944

Alongside his studies, he works at the Aspioti-ELKA Graphic Arts Company, spending a few months in Corfu and then continuing in Athens.

1956

He receives his diploma from the Athens School of Fine Arts.

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