

1. Acropolis tube station

Findings of excavations are exposed, concerning the daily life of ancient Athenians. **Have a look at:** toys and accessories of a loom

2. Acropolis museum

A) Ground floor. On the slopes of Acropolis rock were constructed houses, temples and handcrafts' shops. You can observe the findings of excavations from the both sides of this passageway, as you are going upwards the Acropolis's slopes.

Please notice: the cooking utensils

B) First floor. On the rock of Acropolis there were a lot of statues offered by rich people to the gods, together with smaller or larger temples.

You must see:

- statues (kouroi –kores),
- stones inscript wich decorated houses or temples,
- various remains

3. Peripatos

The ancient Greeks used to walk around Acropolis using a path near the temples, the sites of amusements (Pericles' conservatory, theatre of Dionysos), the sponsorship monuments and the stoes (στοές in greek: galleries where the citizens used to discuss and have a rest) .

Please notice the following sightseeings:

- Theatre of god Dionysos
Before 5th century B.C., the spectators sat on ground.
Then they constructed wooden seats which finally replaced by stone seats after the 4th B.C. Its capacity was 17000.
Parts of theatre: seats, orchestra, scene
It was excavated on the 19th century.
- The remains of handcrafts shops

4. Herodium

Herodium was used for musical events. Built by Herodis Atticos, it had been dedicated to his recently dead wife. It used to be covered by a wooden roof; its capacity was around 5000 seated spectators.

5. Pnyx

The place where Athenian citizens got together to talk about serious issues and make the required decisions. Many famous ancient orators, judges and politicians used to speak there (e.g. Pericles).

6. Acropolis

The first wooden houses on the rock appeared around 4000 B.C.

Then around 2000 B.C. they gradually turn the small village to the first acropolis castle with strongly built fortification walls over the bottom of the rock. During the 8th century B.C. it became a sacred place exclusively. Last but not least, in the middle of 5th century Pericles

ordered Phidias to rebuild the sacred place once again, investing more effort and wealth to make it more magnificent.

You must see:

- Propylaia (the entrance)
- Temple of Athina Nike (victory)
- Parthenon
- Erechtheion

7. Areios Pagos (rock of god Ares/Mars)

The Areios Pagos was the Supreme Court of the City where serious crimes (e.g. murders, corruption, treachery etc.) were judged.

Also, it was the place where Apostle Paul preached Christianity.

8. The first **University** of independent state of Greece, founded in 1837.

Nowadays it is used as Museum of Athens Kapodestrian University.

9. Anafiotika

District where plenty of Aegean islands stone workers lived; they emigrated to Athens in order to rebuild the capital of the new hellenic independent state.

That's why the region looks like the greek island villages.

10. Plaka

Plaka is the old historical neighborhood of Athens, It is known as the "Neighborhood of the Gods" due to its proximity to the Acropolis and its many archaeological sites.

You must see:

- sponsorship monument of Lyssikratis
- many churches
- the architecture of houses

11. Romans market

After the invasion of the Herulae in A.D.267 the city of Athens was restricted to the area within the Late Roman fortification wall, and the administrative and commercial centre of the city was transferred from the Ancient Agora to the Roman Agora and the Library of Hadrian.

You must see:

The Tower of the Winds, also called horologion (timepiece), is an octagonal Pentelic marble tower

12. Monastiraki

You must see:

- The small church in monastiraki square

- The museum of pottery art (it used to be a turkish mosque)