



RESEARCH CENTRE FOR GREEK AND LATIN LITERATURE  
ACADEMY OF ATHENS

**Interdisciplinary Perspectives in Classics**  
*“Non-verbal Communication and Cultural Performance in  
Ancient Literature”*

East Hall of the Academy of Athens  
28 Panepistimiou Street  
Wednesday, 06 October 2021, 09:00-19:00

**SIGHTSEEING**



**The Acropolis and the Acropolis Museum**

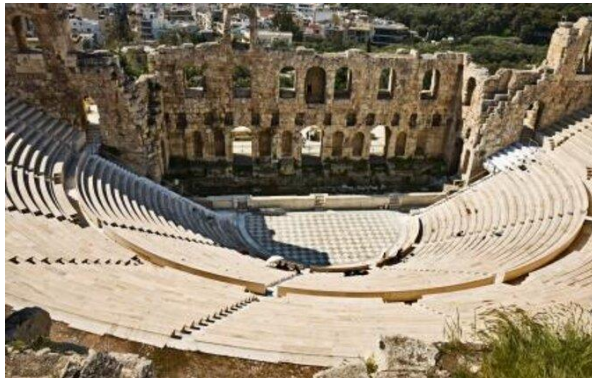
The **Acropolis of Athens** and the nearby **New Acropolis Museum** are the places every visitor to the city should go to. Sitting on top of the Acropolis hill and dedicated to

goddess Athens is the temple of Parthenon. Not only a symbol for the city, but for the whole Greek civilization as well. The New Acropolis Museum opened its doors in 2009. Findings from the Acropolis, including sculptures from the Parthenon are exhibited in a modern space designed by architect Bernard Tschumi.



### **Odeon of Herodes Atticus**

The well-preserved amphitheater was built during the Roman era and today it hosts music concerts and other art performances every summer during the Athens – Epidaurus Festival.



### **Theater of Dionysus**

Just under the Acropolis, the Theater of Dionysus was the place where Greek tragedy was born and where ancient Athens' biggest theatrical celebration, the Dionysia took place. Further restoration of the site is expected in the future.



### **The Ancient Agora and the Temple of Hephaestus**

The **Ancient Agora** of Athens is the best-known example of an ancient Greek agora and is situated to the northwest of Acropolis. The **Temple of Hephaestus**, dedicated to the ancient Greek god of blacksmiths, fire and volcanoes can be found inside the site of Ancient Agora. It is one of the few Greek temples to be almost entirely preserved.



### **Stoa of Attalos**

Built by King Attalos of Pergamon during the Hellenistic era and reconstructed by American archaeologists during the 1950's, the picturesque building today houses the museum of Ancient Agora.



### **Archaeological Museum of Athens**

The **National Archaeological Museum of Athens** is one of the most important archaeological museums in the world, with artifacts from all over Greece. Among them

the Artemision Bronze statue of a Greek god and the Antikythera mechanism, the oldest analog computer ever found.



### **Panathenaic stadium**

The **Panathenaic stadium** was built around 330 BC and it was where ancient Athens' Panathenaic Games were celebrated. After being left abandoned for centuries, it was refurbished in late 19th century using Penteli marble, the same as the one used on the Acropolis. It hosted the first Olympic Games of the modern era as well as the first marathon race in 1896.



### **Lycabettus Hill**

The top of **Lycabettus Hill** is the highest point of central Athens. From there, you can have the best view of the city, including the Acropolis and see as far as Piraeus and the Saronic gulf. You can hike to the top via several paths around the hill or get up there fast via the funicular (cable car) railway that travels up and down at least every 30' or less when there is demand (Athens transport tickets not accepted).



### Benaki Museum

**Benaki Museum** dates back to 1930 and hosts an important collection of Greek art from the prehistorical to the modern times, an extensive collection of Asian art while it also hosts periodic exhibitions of Greek and international artists.



### The Athenian Trilogy

These are the 3 neoclassical buildings on Panepistimiou street, designed and built in the 19th century by Danish architect Theophil Hansen. From left to right, you will find the National Library, the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens and the Academy of Athens.



### Syntagma square

In Athens, all roads lead to **Syntagma square**. Start by visiting the **Tomb of the Unknown Soldier** in front of the **Parliament building** (former palace), guarded by the

elite Evzones soldiers. The changing of the guards takes place every hour while every Sunday at 11. **Ermou street** which begins from Syntagma is Athens' main pedestrian shopping street. It is also worth checking out the first level of **Syntagma Metro station**. Archaeological findings from the station's excavation are exhibited around the floor.



### **Stavros Niarchos Foundation Cultural Center**

Designed by architect Renzo Piano and built by the Stavros Niarchos Foundation which donated to the Greek state, the **Stavros Niarchos Foundation Cultural Center** will become the new home of the National Opera and the National Library from autumn 2017. Built in Kalithea neighborhood, next to Faliro bay, the complex also includes the the 210,000 sq. m. Stavros Niarchos Park.



### **Keramikos**

**Keramikos** (also spelled Kerameikos), on the banks of Eridanos river, used to be the ancient cemetery of of Athens, as well as the pottery quarters of the site, from which the word "ceramic" derives.



### **Museum of Cycladic Art**

The **Museum of Cycladic Art** houses the Cycladic and Ancient Greek art collection of Nicholas and Dolly Goulandris. One of its two wings is housed on the neoclassical Stathatos mansion.



### **Byzantine and Christian Museum**

The **Byzantine and Christian Museum** was founded in 1914 and it houses more than 25,000 exhibits including collections of pictures, scriptures, frescoes from the early Christian years until the late medieval era. It is one of the most important Byzantine art museums in the world.



### **Areopagus Hill**

In ancient Athens, Areopagus Hill opposite to the Acropolis used to be the homicide court of Athens. According to tradition, it is also where Apostle John gave a speech to the Athenians. Today, it is popular with travelers as it offers a magnificent view of the Acropolis, the ancient Agora, and the sunset. Do not forget to wear appropriate shoes as the hill is slippery.