



## ***Athens Philosophy Tour***

***Duration: Half-day***

*Ancient Greek philosophy began in Miletus with the pre-Socratic philosopher Thales and lasted through Late Antiquity. Some of the most famous and influential philosophers of all time were from the ancient Greek world, including Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.*



# Sites and Places of Interest in Athens

## Acropolis of Athens

The Acropolis, and the Parthenon in particular, is the most characteristic monument of the ancient Greek civilization.

Put the best of science, art and philosophy together in one creation and you have the definitive monument of human civilization.

UNESCO calls it the symbol of World Heritage. The world calls it the Athenian Acropolis!



## New Acropolis Museum

The new Acropolis Museum has a total area of 25,000 square meters, with exhibition space of over 14,000 square meters, ten times more than that of the old museum on the Hill of the Acropolis.

The Acropolis Museum is an archaeological museum focused on the findings of the archaeological site of the Acropolis of Athens. The museum was built to house every artifact found on the rock and on its feet, from the Greek Bronze Age to Roman and Byzantine Greece. It also lies on the archaeological site of Makrygianni and the ruins of a part of Roman and early Byzantine Athens.



## National Archaeological Museum of Athens

The National Archaeological Museum of Athens is the largest archaeological museum in Greece and one of the most important museums in the world devoted to ancient Greek art.

Its abundant collections, with more than 11,000 exhibits, provide a panorama of Greek civilization from the beginnings of Prehistory to Late Antiquity.



## To Fanari tou Diogeni

Monument erected by Lusicrates on the west side of Tripodon street, in 335-34 B.C..

The monument is also known as "Lantern of Diogenis" (To Fanari tou Diogeni).



## Athens Metro Stations

Many metro stations in Athens, such as Syntagma and Monastiraki, exhibit monuments found during the excavations.

## Odeon of Herodes Atticus

It was built in 161 AD by the Athenian magnate Herodes Atticus in memory of his wife, Aspasia Annia Regilla. It was originally a steep-sloped amphitheater with a three-story stone front wall and a wooden roof made of expensive, cedar of Lebanon timber. It was used as a venue for music concerts with a capacity of 5,000. It lasted intact until it was destroyed and turned into a ruin by the Heruli in 267 AD.





## Ancient Agora

The Ancient Agora of Classical Athens is the best-known example of an ancient Greek agora, located to the northwest of the Acropolis and bounded on the south by the hill of the Areopagus and on the west by the hill known as the Agoraios Kolonos, also called Market Hill.

## Monastiraki

Monastiraki is a flea market neighborhood in the old town of Athens, Greece, and is one of the principal shopping districts in Athens.

