

Erectheion



Erechtheion is one of the most important monuments in the area of Acropolis. It is an ornate marbled statue and a proud example of the ionic style of building. The east part of the building was devoted to Athena a Greek goddess, the west part functioned as a place to worship Poseidon. So as we obviously see Erechtheion is considered a temple

where many gods were worshiped and the place where the Holy martyrdoms, the traces of Poseidons trident are being kept. In addition, the olive, the gift of Athena to the city of Athens is stored there. The statues of this monument are called Kariatides and they are masterpieces of sculpture and of art. The second statue was withdrawn by Lord Elgin in 1801.

The Ancient Agora

In classical times, the agora was a place of assembly, open to the public at large. The Ancient Agora of Athens is the best example left in the world, with as many as twenty vital inherent monuments that



date as far back as the 6th century BC. Some 800 years later, landmarks such as the Temple of Ares, Altar of Zeus Agoraios and Odeon of Agrippa, among many others, were built within the agora.

National Archaeological Museum



Archaeology and Greece go hand in hand. From Turkey to Macedonia, the country is a goldmine for Indiana Jones hopefuls. For the absolute best of what Greece has to offer in terms of ancient relics, artifacts, monuments and documents, head to the world class National Archaeological Museum.

The National Garden

Those in search of refuge from the heat and urban sprawl of Athens will love the superb National Garden Just behind The Old Palace and continues to the South to

the area where the Zappeion is located, across from the Panathenaiko or Kalimarmaro Olympic Stadium of the 1896 Olympic Games. The Garden also encloses some ancient ruins, tambourines and Corinthian capitals of columns, mosaics, and other features

The Parthenon



The Parthenon (Greek: Παρθενών) is a temple on the Athenian Acropolis, Greece, dedicated to the maiden goddess Athena, whom the people of Athens considered their patron deity. Its construction began in 447 BC

when the Athenian Empire was at the height of its power. It was completed in 438 BC, although decoration of the building continued until 432 BC. It is the most important surviving building of Classical Greece, generally considered the culmination of the development of the Doric order. Its decorative sculptures are considered some of the high points of Greek art. The Parthenon is regarded as an enduring symbol of Ancient Greece, Athenian democracy, western civilization and one of the world's greatest cultural monuments. The Greek Ministry of Culture is currently carrying out a program of selective restoration and reconstruction to ensure the stability of the partially ruined structure.