

IGLESIA ORTODOXA























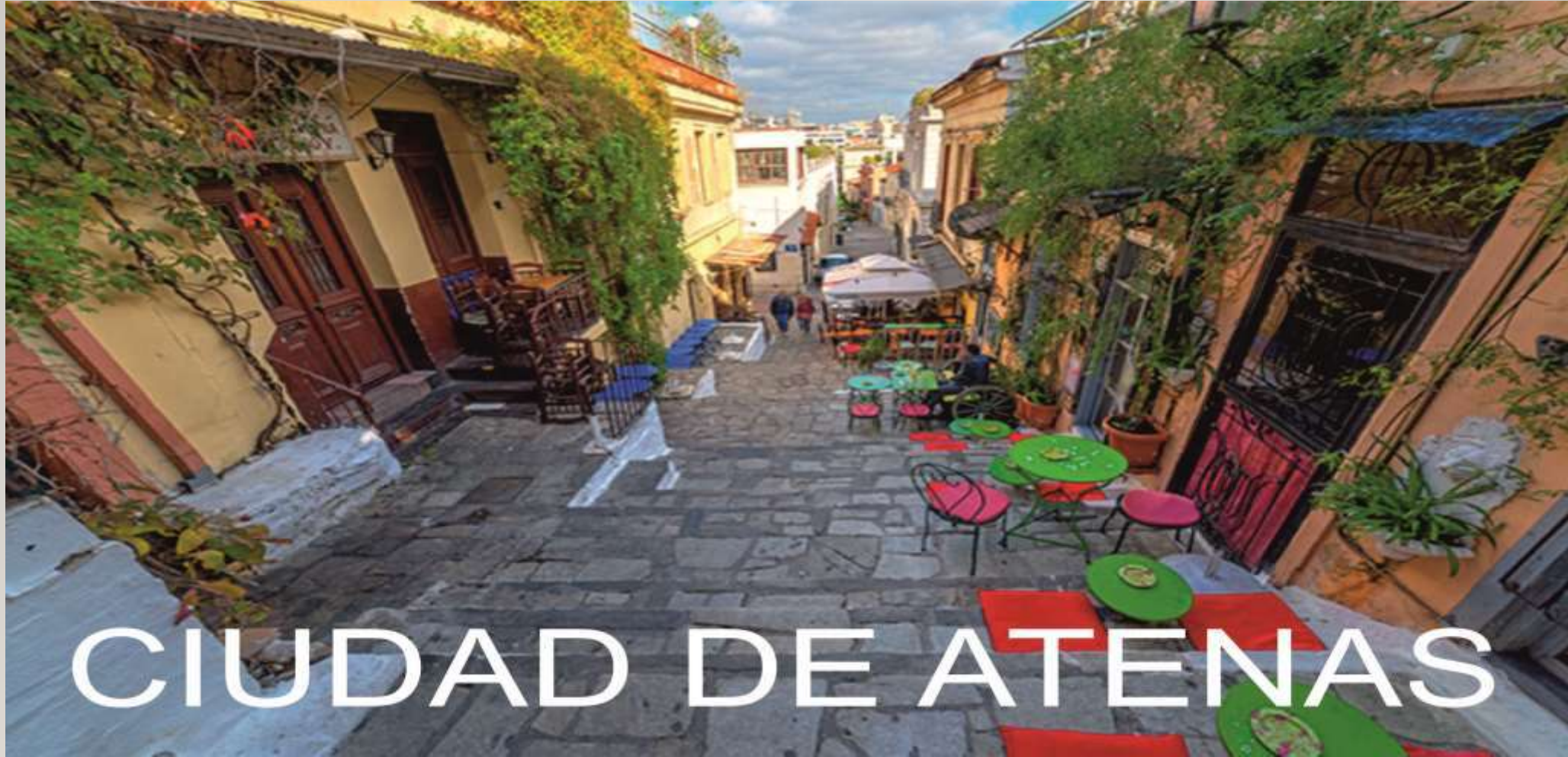




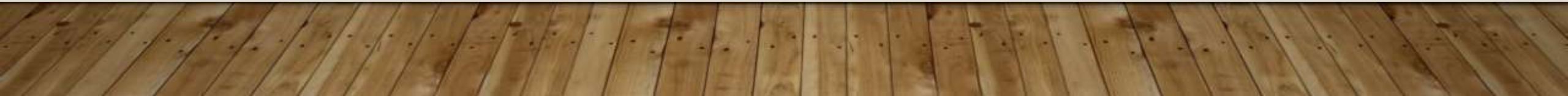






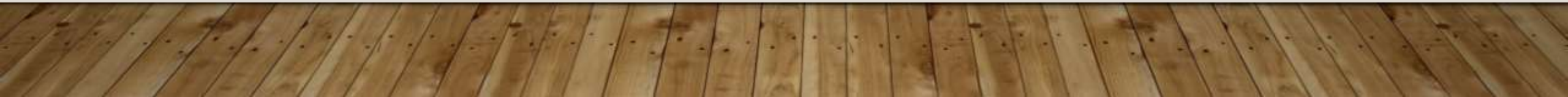


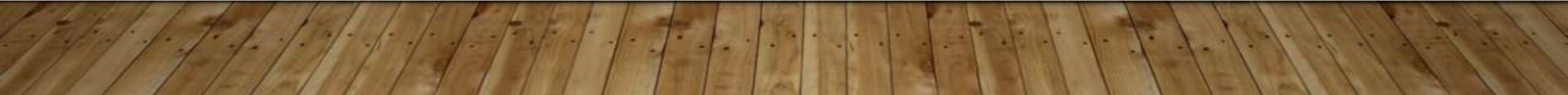
CIUDAD DE ATENAS













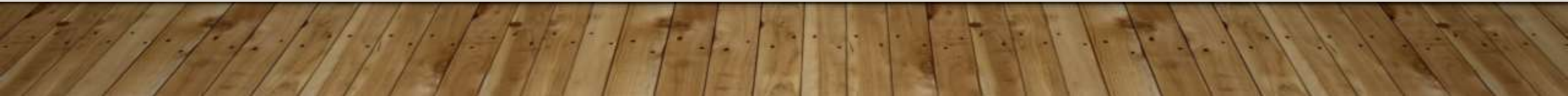


MUSEO DE LA ACRÓPOLIS





MUSEO ARQUEOLÓGICO



Ο ΛΟΦΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΚΡΟΠΟΛΗΣ THE ACROPOLIS HILL



Σχεδιαστική αποκατάσταση του λόφου της Ακρόπολης στους κλασικούς χρόνους (σχέδιο Μ. Κορρέ)
Reconstruction drawing of the Acropolis hill in the classical period (drawing by M. Korres)

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Προπύλαια | 7. Αρρηφόριο | 1. Propylaea | 7. Arrephorion |
| 2. Ναός Αθηνάς Νίκης | 8. Ιερά σπήλαια | 2. Athena Nike Temple | 8. Sacred caves |
| 3. Ιερό Αρτέμιδος Βραυρωνίας | 9. Πηγή της Κλεψύδρας | 3. Sanctuary of Artemis Brauronia | 9. Spring of Klep |
| 4. Χαλκοθήκη | 10. Περιπάτος | 4. Chalkotheke | 10. Ancient Perip |
| 5. Παρθενώνας | 11. Παναθηναϊκή Οδός | 5. Parthenon | 11. Panathenaic W |
| 6. Ερέχθειο | | 6. Erechtheion | |

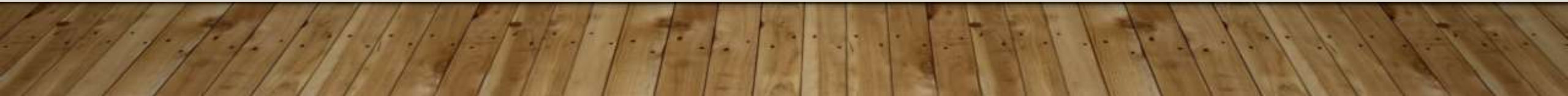
Ο φυσικά οχυρός λόφος της Ακρόπολης των Αθηνών κατοικήθηκε ήδη από τη Νεολιθική εποχή, ενώ τον 13ο αι. π.Χ., κατά τη διάρκεια της Μυκηναϊκής περιόδου, τειχίστηκε και έγινε η έδρα του τοπικού ηγεμόνα. Τον 5ο αι. π.Χ. ο λόφος ανακατασκευάστηκε από τον Περικλή και έγινε η Ακρόπολη.

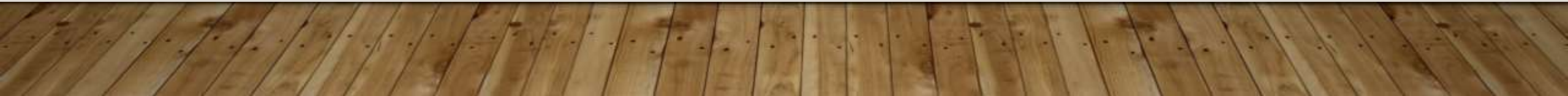
The naturally fortified hill of the Acropolis of Athens inhabited since the Neolithic period, was walled in the 13th century BC, during the Mycenaean period, and became the seat of the local ruler. In the 5th century BC, the hill was rebuilt by Pericles and became the Acropolis.



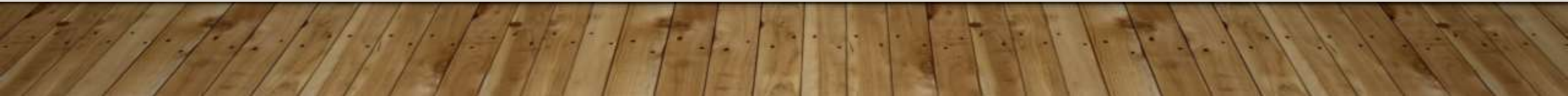


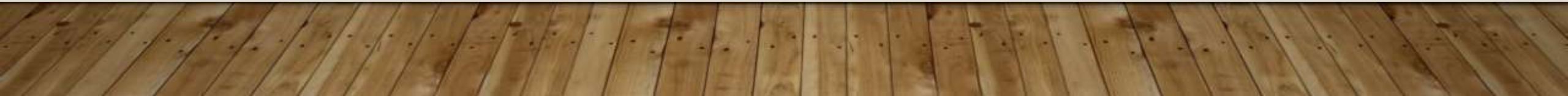






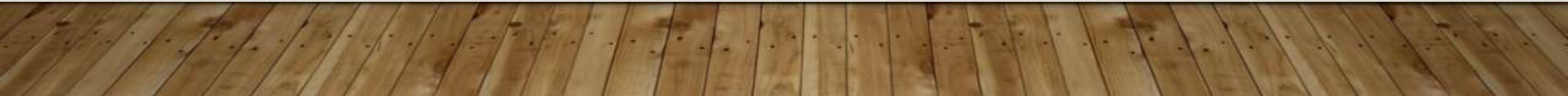


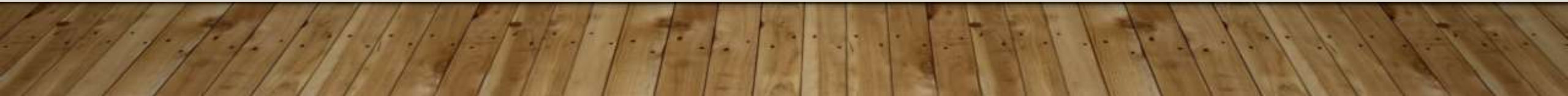






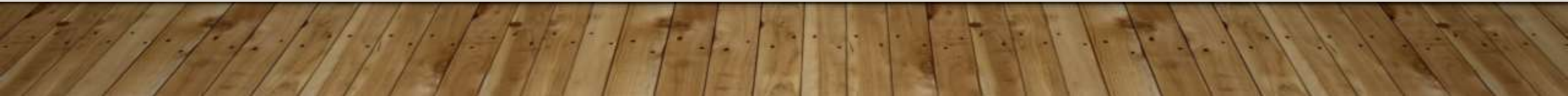


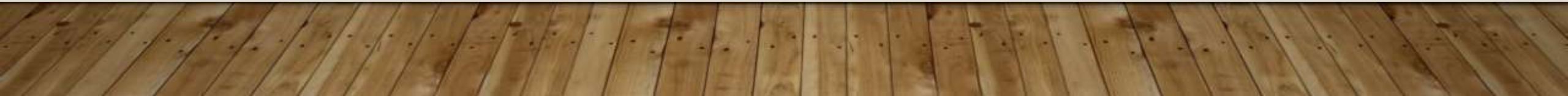




























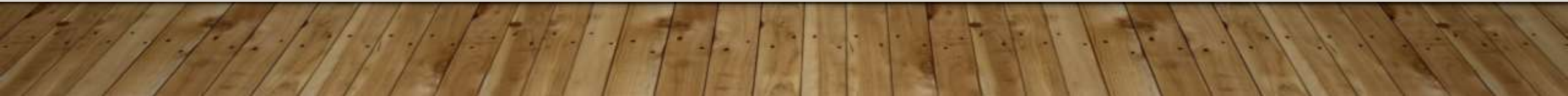


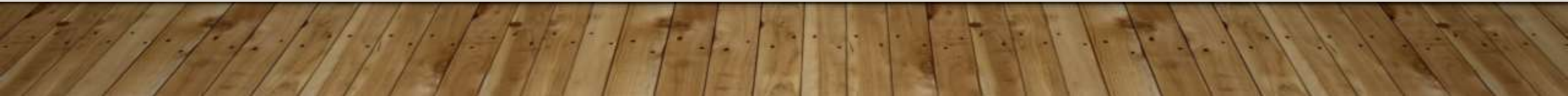


















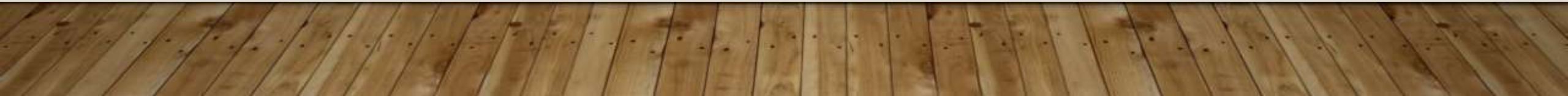












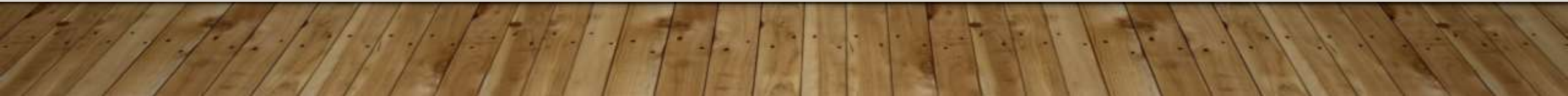


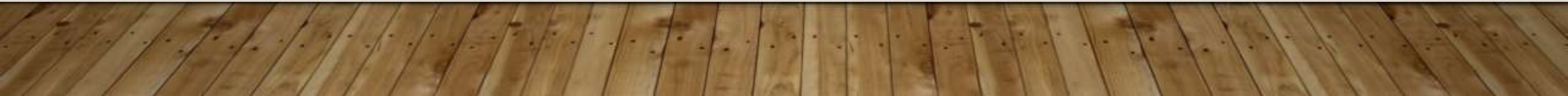




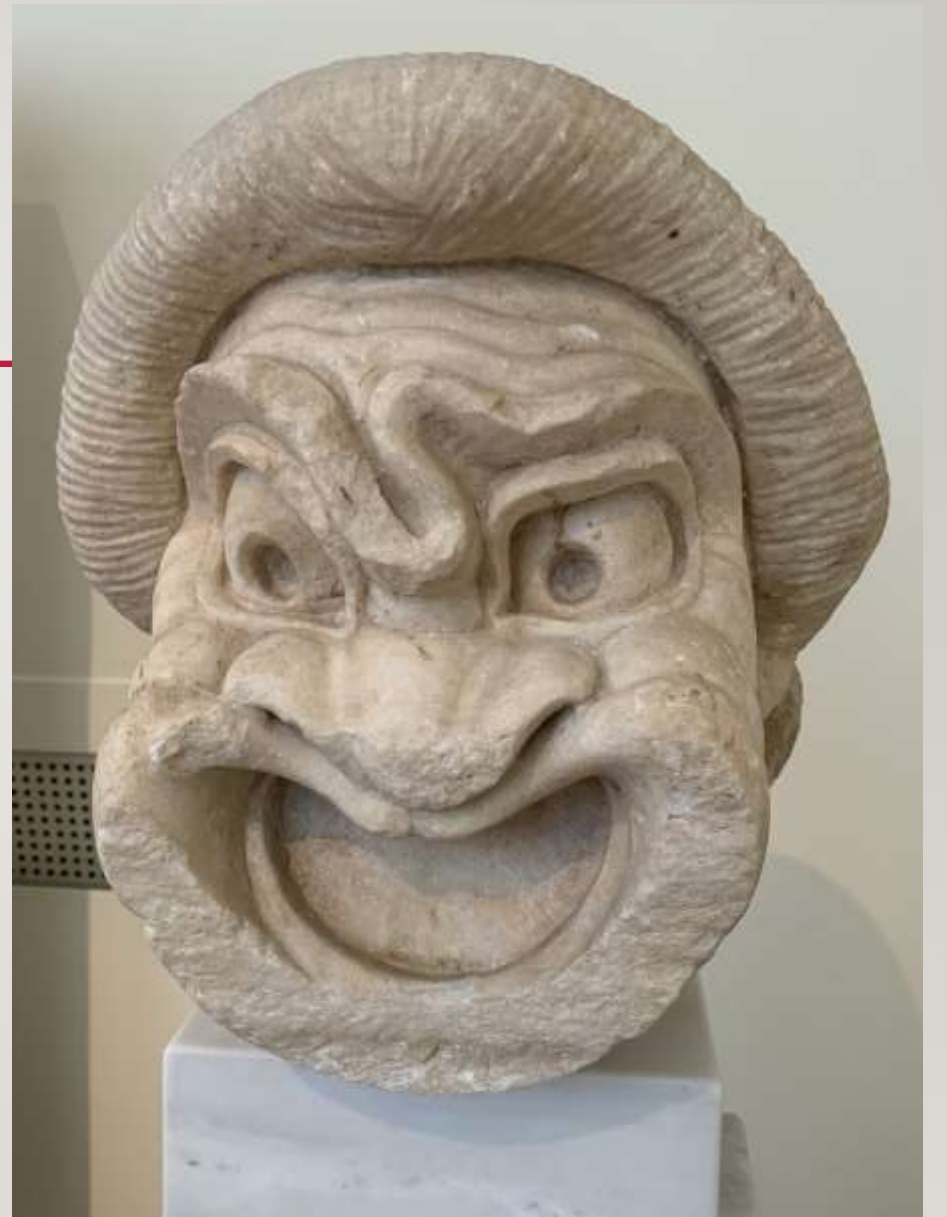


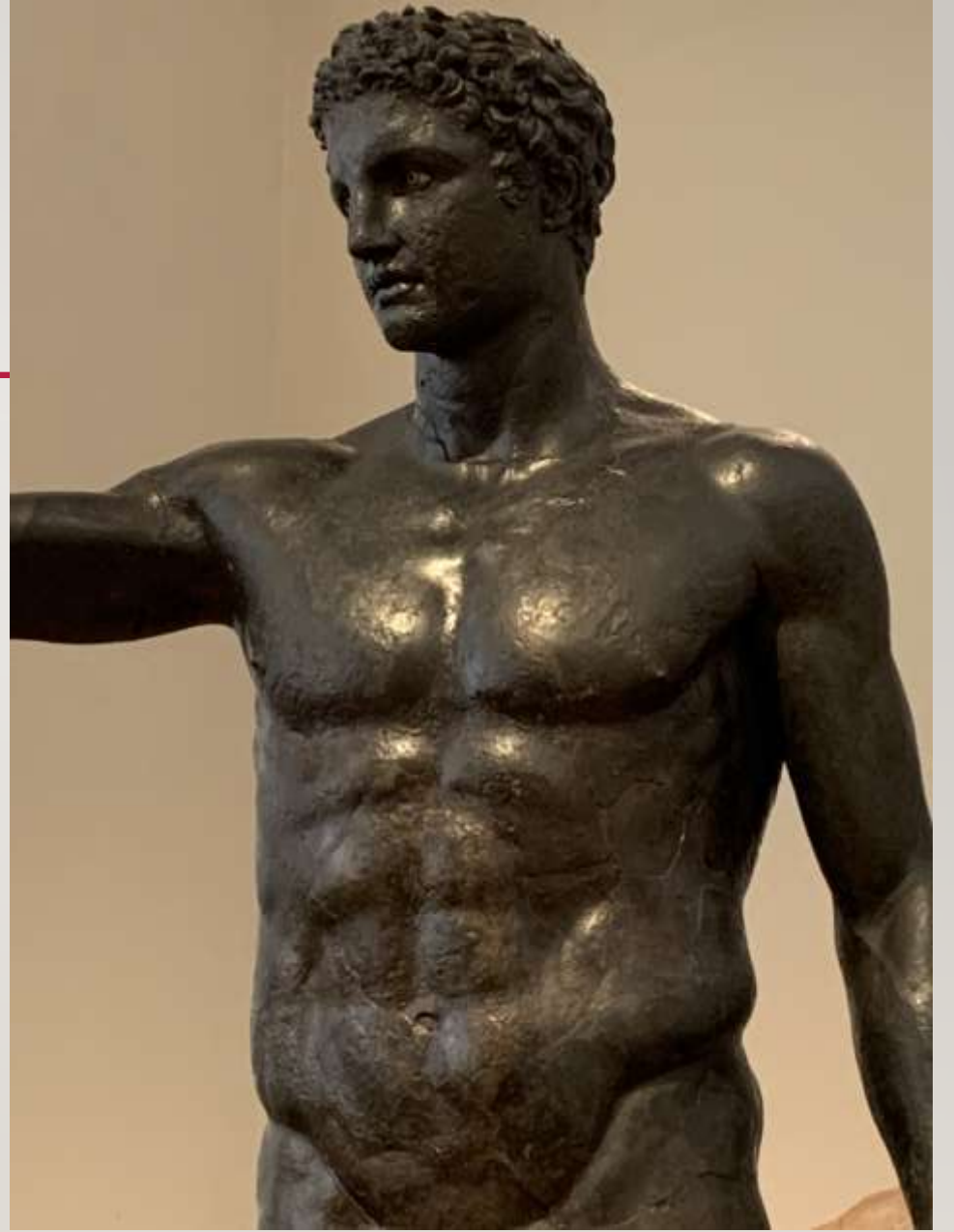
















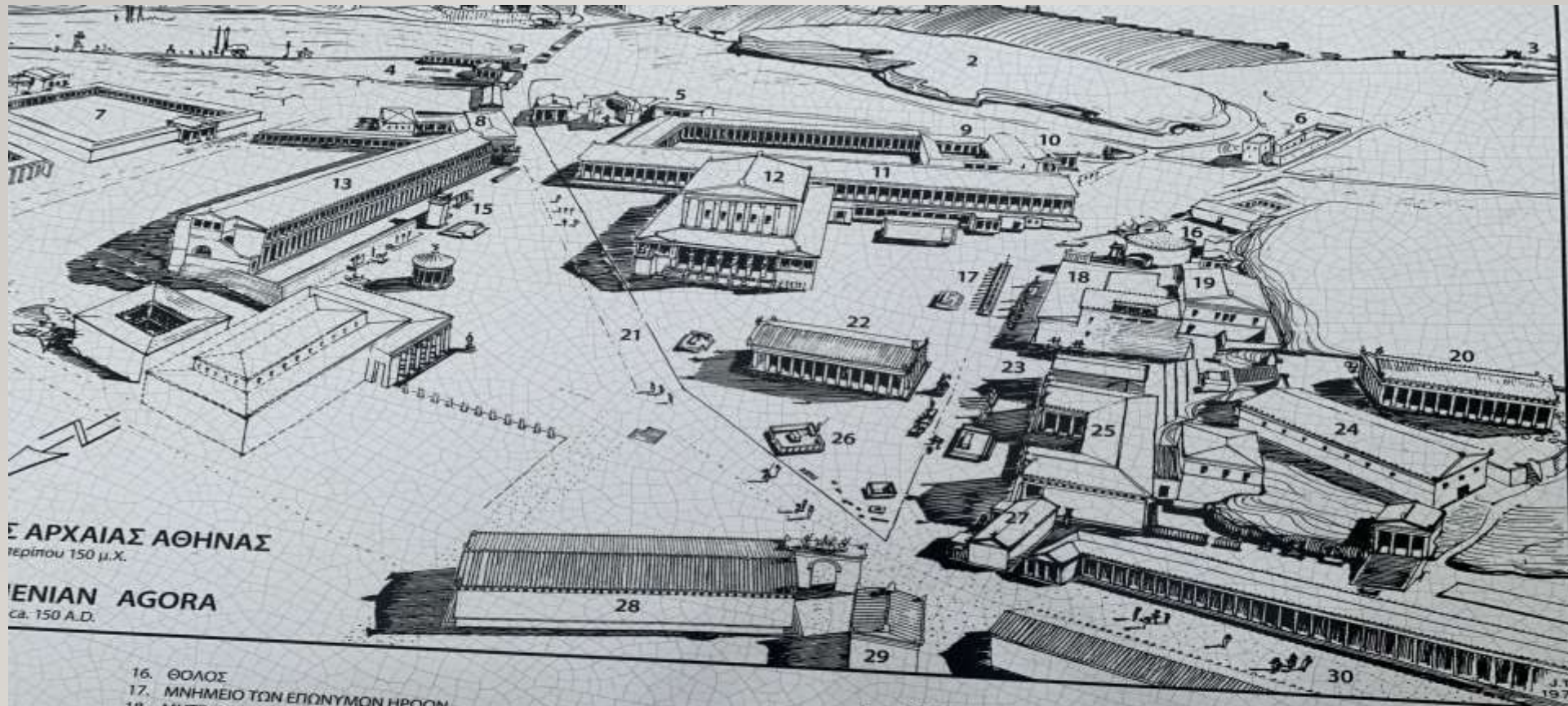




The Athenian Agora, the birthplace of Democracy

In Athens, as in every ancient Greek city, the Agora (assembly area) was the focal point of public life. Here commercial transactions, political gatherings and elections, trials, theatrical performances, religious processions, military exercises and athletic competitions, social gatherings and philosophy lessons took place. The Agora was a point of reference in the everyday life of the Athenians.

The concept of democracy was first developed and practiced in the Athenian Agora during the 5th and 4th centuries B.C. The area was gradually surrounded by administrative buildings to serve the democratic procedures: the Bouleuterion (Council House), where members of the Council of 500 (*boule*) held their meetings, the Tholos, seat of the councilors of the tribe that had the executive power, the Metroon (State Archives) and the South Stoa I, seat of the Councilors' committees. Material evidence of the lawcourts are the identity tickets (*pinakia*) inscribed with names of citizens eligible for jury service, the allotment machines (*kleroteria*), a water-clock used to time speeches (*klepsudra*) and ballots. The Monument of the Eponymous Heroes, a



Ε ΑΡΧΑΙΑΣ ΑΘΗΝΑΣ
 περίπου 150 μ.Χ.

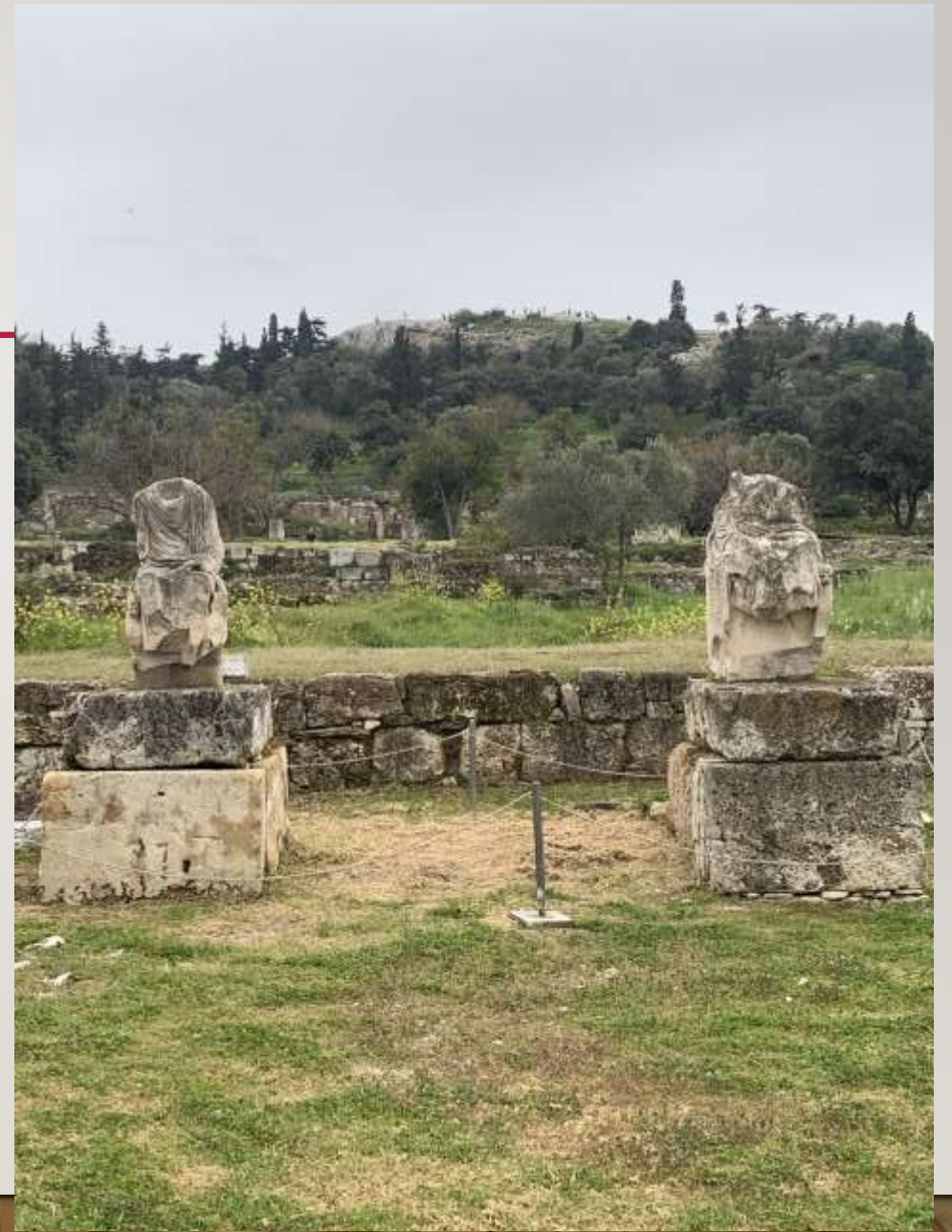
ΡΩΜΑΝΙΑΝ ΑΓΟΡΑ
 ca. 150 A.D.

- 16. ΘΟΛΟΣ
- 17. ΜΝΗΜΕΙΟ ΤΩΝ ΕΠΩΝΥΜΩΝ ΗΡΩΩΝ
- 18. ΜΗΤΡΩΟΝ
- 19. ΒΟΥΛΕΥΤΗΡΙΟΝ
- 20. ΝΑΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΗΦΑΙΣΤΟΥ
- 21. ΟΔΟΣ ΤΩΝ ΠΑΝΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ
- 22. ΝΑΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΑΡΕΩΣ
- 23. ΝΑΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΤΡΟΥΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ
- 24. ΣΚΕΥΟΘΗΚΗ (?)
- 25. ΣΤΟΑ ΤΟΥ ΔΙΟΣ
- 26. ΒΩΜΟΣ ΤΩΝ ΔΩΔΕΚΑ ΘΕΩΝ

ΑΠΟΨΗ ΑΠΟ ΤΑ ΒΟΡΕΙΑ
VIEW FROM THE NORTH

- 1. ACROPOLIS
- 2. AREOPAGOS
- 3. PNYX
- 4. ELEUSINION
- 5. SOUTHEAST FOUNTAIN HOUSE
- 6. PRISON (?)
- 7. ROMAN AGORA
- 8. LIBRARY OF PANTAINOS
- 9. AIAKION
- 16. THOLOS
- 17. EPONYMOUS HEROES
- 18. METROON
- 19. BOULEUTERION
- 20. TEMPLE OF HEPHAISTOS
- 21. PANATHENAIC WAY
- 22. TEMPLE OF ARES
- 23. TEMPLE OF...









Αναπαράσταση της Αρχαίας Αγοράς και του περιβάλλοντος χώρου
(W. B. Dinsmoor, Jr.)
Restored view of the Ancient Agora and its environs (W. B. Dinsmoor, Jr.)

Η Στοά του Αττάλου στην ανατολική πλευρά της



ΘΕΡΜΟΠΥΛΕΣ-ΣΑΛΑΜΙΝΑ

2500 χρόνια από τις ιστορικές

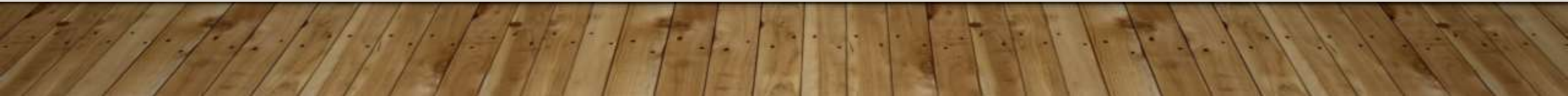


θεματική περιήγηση
scan and visit the exhibits

ΤΗΡΜΟΡΥΛΑΕ-ΣΑΛΑΜΙΣ 2020

25th centennial of the historic battles





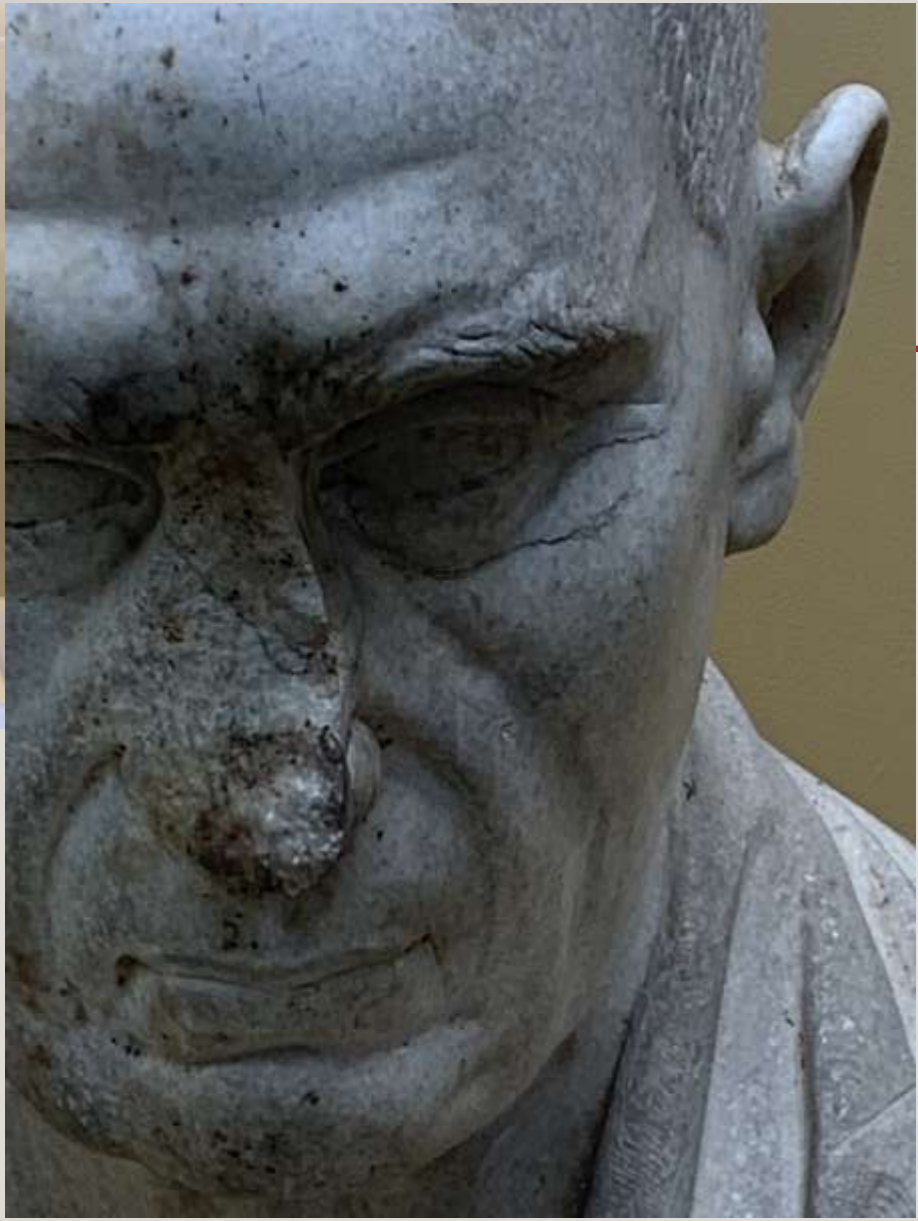


1 | Fragment of a marble allotment machine
2nd cent. B.C.

2 | Bronze allotment machine ball
ca 300 B.C.

Bronze allotment plates (Pinakia)

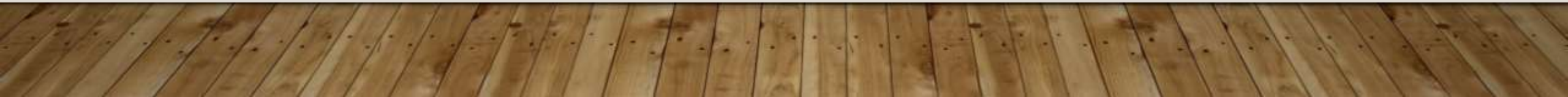
3-6 | Each citizen eligible for jury service carried a bronze pinakion (plate) on which was incised his name, the name of his father and the name of his township (deme)
5th - 2nd cent. B.C.

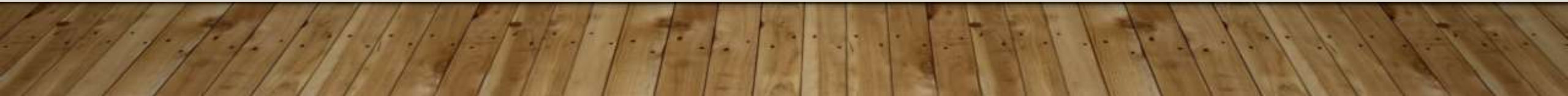




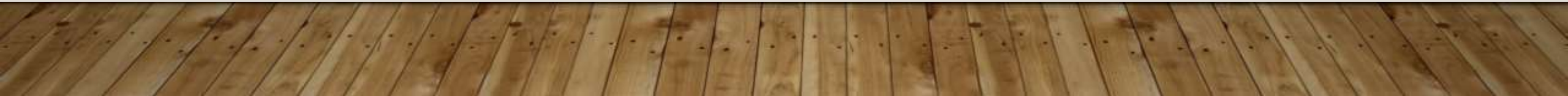
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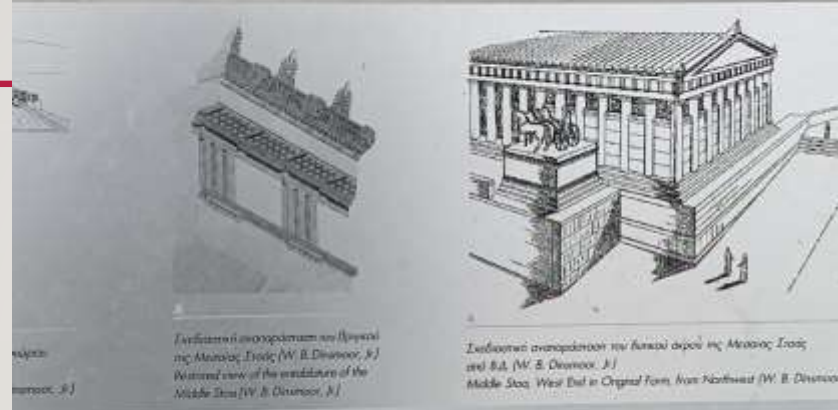






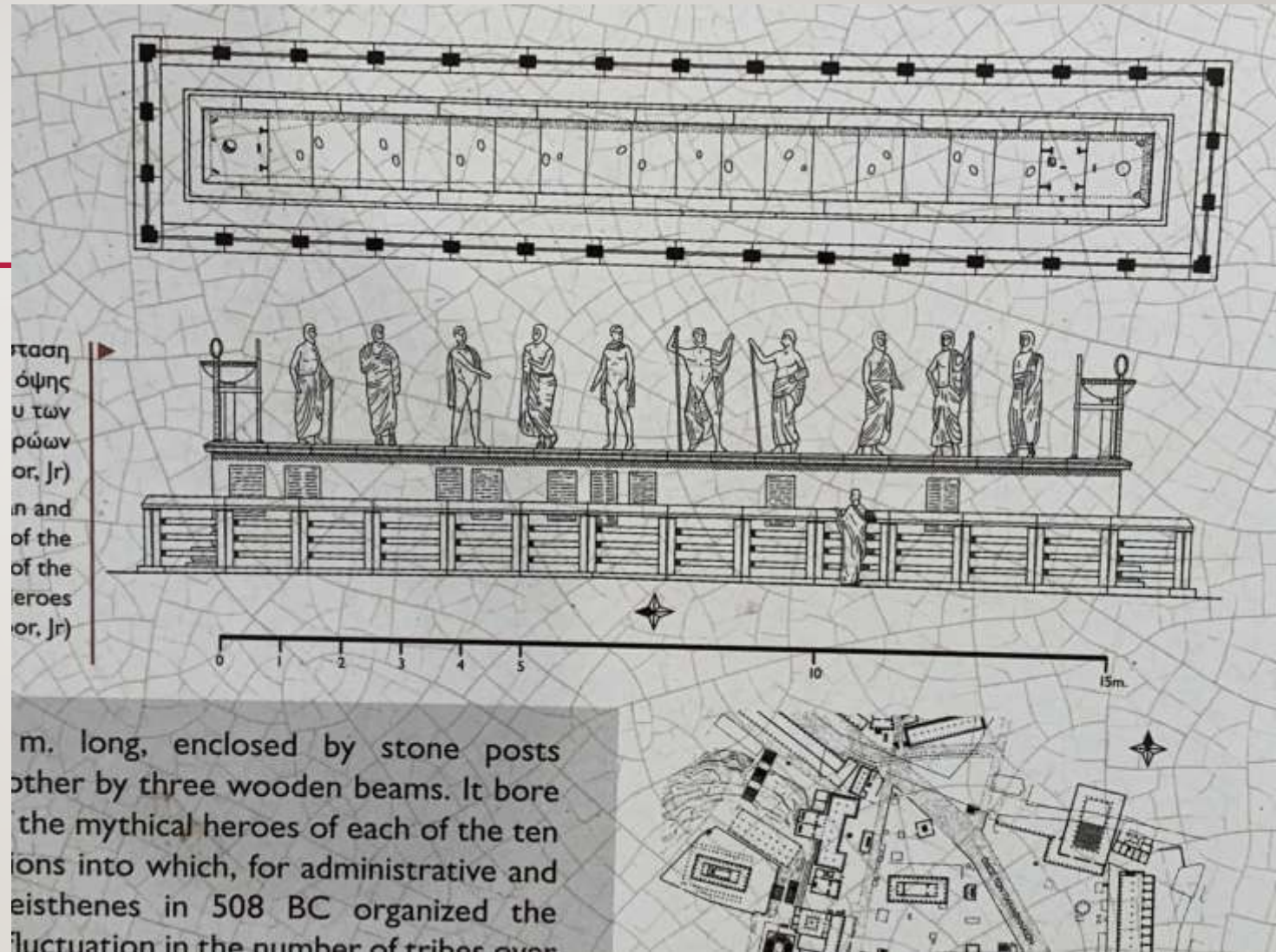


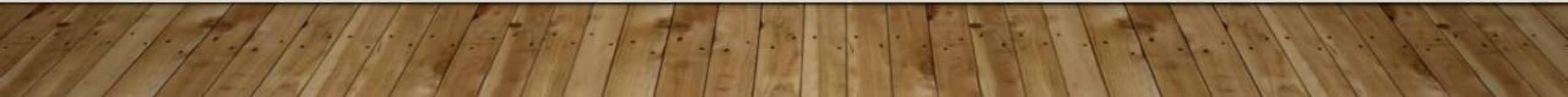
40 n.X. ● MIDDLE STOA (180-140 B.C.)



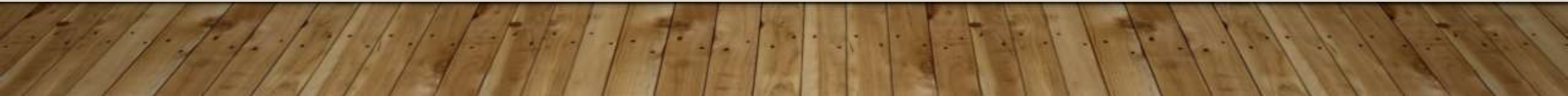
It is the largest building in the Agora, 147m. wide and 17.5m. deep, oriented east-west, with a Doric colonnade on each of its four sides. It is assumed that at the two corners of the monument the intercolumniations were covered with high, thin panelling



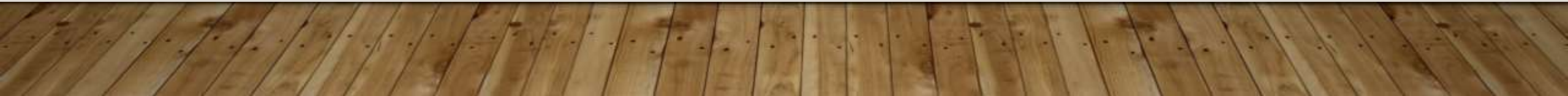


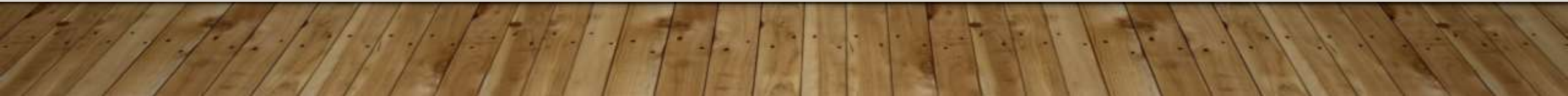


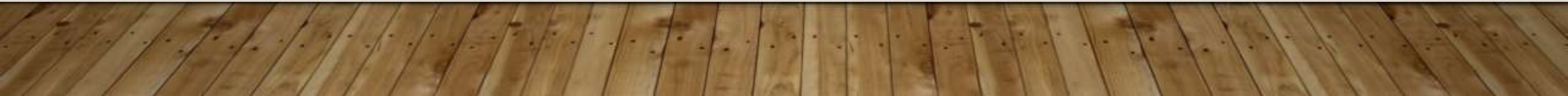














● *Fin*