

Introduction to Athens

- Capital and largest city of Greece
- Inhabited for over 3400 years
- •Birthplace of democracy, philosophy and theatre
- Named after the goddess Athena

Ancient Athens

- Flourished during the 5th century BSE
- Center of art, learning and politics
- Home to Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle
- Development of direct democracy

Roman and Byzantine Periods

- Became part of the Roman Empire in 146 BCE
- Continued as a cultural center
- •Important city in the Byzantine Empire
- Rise of Christian Influence

Ottoman Era to Indepedence

- Conquered by Ottomans in 1458
- Many classical monuments repurposed or damaged
- Liberated during the Greek War of Indepedance (1821-1830)
- Declared capital of modern Greece in 1834

The Acropolis And Parthenon

- Acropolis: Hilltop citadel with ancient buildings
- Parthenon: Temple dedicated to Athena
- •Built in the 5th century BCE
- Symbol of classical architecture and democracy

Ancient Agora

- Marketplace and political center
- Socrates taught here
- Includes the Temple of Hephaestus
- •Insight into daily life in ancient Athens

Temple of Olympian Zeus

- Massive temple completed by the Romans
- Took over 600 years to finish
- Only a few columns still stand today
- •Example of grand Roman influence in Athens

Panathenaic Stadium

- Ancient stadium rebuilt in marble in 1896
- Hosted the first modern Olympic Games
- Originally used for the Panathenaic Games
- Still used for events today

Plaka and Roman Agora

- Plaka: Old neighborhood with neoclassical houses
- Roman Agora: Market built by Augustus
- Tower of the Winds: Ancient weather station

Museums of Athens

- National Archaeological Museum: Treasures from all over Greece
- Acropolis Museum: Displays original sculptures and artifacts
- •Benaki Museum: Covers Greek history from ancient to modern

Coclusion

- Athens blends ancient history with modern life
- Unique among world capitals for its cultural legacy
- A must visit for history lovers and travelers

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- With The Help Of: Wikipedia, Google