



西方文明的摇篮——

雅典 38°N

历史遗迹和艺术杰作的启蒙地

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雅典之于欧洲，就如同母亲河之于孩子。是她，孕育了欧洲文明，引领欧洲在法律、文学、宗教、艺术及哲学领域始终走在世界前列。

在雅典出生或生活的大家，无一不是那个时代以及这个时代的大师——哲学“三贤”苏格拉底、柏拉图、亚里士多德，在这里著书立说；悲剧大师埃斯库罗斯、索福克勒斯、欧里庇得斯，在这里宣扬和平、追求自由；历史之父希罗多德，追随雅典民主政治的脚步，把这里当成了生命的归宿……“我们全都是希腊人。我们的法律、我们的文学、我们的宗教、我们的艺术，根源皆在希腊。”两百多年前，英国浪漫主义诗人雪莱这样解读雅典之于欧洲的重要。

雅典精神不仅深入欧洲的骨髓，就连这片土地的名字也和她有关。希腊神话中的腓尼基公主 Europa，被爱慕她的宙斯带往另一个大陆，后来，这个大陆取名为欧罗巴，也就是现今的欧洲。欧罗巴就是欧洲最初的人类，欧洲人都是她的孩子。

公元前 5 世纪的伯里克利黄金时代，使雅典在文化和政治上的成就对欧洲乃至世界文化产生了重大影响。地处欧亚交界的特殊位置，使她数度被来自西亚和欧洲的征服者占领，留下了多元文化的遗迹，成为历史的罕有见证。最著名的雅典卫城的帕特农神庙，更是被视为西方文化的象征。

1834 年，雅典成为希腊的首都。

如今，雅典大部分的历史中心已被改造成为一条 3 千米长的步行区。作为欧洲最大的步行区，它通向主要的考古遗址公园，在很大程度上再现了雅典曾经的辉煌与繁荣。

雅典卫城之旅

雅典卫城之旅是名副其实的朝拜之旅，所到之处，都是至少千年的遗存，让人满怀一颗虔诚之心，细细品味这里



曾经的光荣与梦想。

奥林匹亚宙斯神庙，始建于公元前 6 世纪，靠近哈德良拱门（始建于公元 131 年），是最大的古代建筑之一，成为雅典标志性的入口。从奥林匹亚宙斯神庙出发，沿着雅典卫城南部的 Dionysou Areopaghitou 街向前走，经过古老的狄厄尼索斯剧场，索福克勒斯、欧里庇得斯、埃斯库罗斯和阿里斯托芬

等大师的作品曾在这里被搬上舞台；继续走，到达始建于公元前 5 世纪的医神庙遗址和始建于公元前 2 世纪的欧迈尼斯柱廊；您还将看到始建于公元 161 年的阿提库斯音乐场，现如今，这里已成为雅典艺术节的演出会场。

您可以爬上神圣的卫城山丘，参观世界建筑和艺术界中最重要的一些杰作，其中最为闻名的要属帕特农神庙。除此

之外，卫城前门、雅典娜神庙和厄里希翁神殿也将给您留下深刻的印象。当然，您也不能错过帕特农神庙附近的博物馆。从卫城山丘眺望，城市之景一览无遗。

雅典卫城博物馆距离卫城山丘 300 米，是雅典最重要的当代建筑之一。它由钢铁、玻璃和混凝土共同建造而成，收藏了四千件从雅典卫城遗址中发掘的珍贵文物，向人们展示古雅典宗教中心的历史和功能。

从雅典卫城山丘下来，您将到达世界上最古老的法院——阿列依奥斯·帕格斯；对面就是 Philopappou 山，在这里有鹅卵石铺成的小路，同名的罗马纪念碑就矗立在山顶之上；不远处是普尼克斯山，古时期的雅典公民曾在这里举行集会，行使自己的民主权利。

再往前走，您将到达古安哥拉遗址，这里曾是古代雅典的商业、政治和宗教中心。参观点古遗址，您将有机会了解古典时期雅典的民主运行制度。

经由 Ermou 街道，您将到雅典最大的墓地——达凯拉米克斯遗址，参观壮丽的陵墓雕塑和石柱。作为古代时期神圣的河流，伊利达诺斯河流经这一片考古遗址。

但是，我们的雅典之旅绝不仅限于参观这些独一无二的考古遗址。

历史中心的街区之旅

作为这片历史中心地带中最重要的区域，普拉卡区位于雅典卫城的东侧，自古便一直是聚居之地。当您穿过迷宫般的狭窄街道，两旁矗立着土耳其占领时期和新古典主义时期（19 世纪）的建筑，您会有种穿越历史的错觉。

您也会看到古代的历史遗迹，如罗马古市集、著名的始建于公元前 1 世纪的“风之塔”以及始建于公元 132 年的哈德良图书馆，还有各类教堂、拜占庭艺术和建筑的代表作和奥斯曼帝国时期的遗迹，如费特希耶清真寺、Tzistaraki

清真寺、风之塔附近的土耳其浴室、穆斯林神学院等。同时，还有一些有趣的博物馆，包括民间艺术博物馆、希腊儿童艺术博物馆、通俗乐器博物馆和 Frysira 美术馆等，以及大量独特的酒馆、咖啡店、酒吧和售卖纪念品和希腊传统产品的商店。

雅典普拉卡地区的夜生活

经过普拉卡区，您将到达雅典老城中的特色区域——莫纳斯蒂拉基区。这里不仅有狭窄的街道和小型建筑，还有传统集市 (Yousouroum)。附近就是传统的普里西区。在过去的几年间，这里成为城市夜生活最重要的核心区域之一，拥有大量的酒吧、酒馆、希腊小馆 (Ouzeri) 和俱乐部等。

作为雅典的中心区域，传统商业街区拥有 2500 家各类商铺，这些商铺分布在 Ermou 街（雅典最著名的商业街）周围的各个街道。以食品贸易为主的 Athinas 街是整块商业街区的西部边界，拥有浓厚的中东地域风情。在这片街区，还矗立着市政厅，售卖肉类、鱼和蔬菜的地方市场以及宽阔的 Kotzias 广场。

在雅典的历史中心区域内，还有别致的科隆纳区（靠近雅典卫城和雅典卫城博物馆）、上佩特拉洛纳区、提塞翁区（拥有小型的博物馆和大量咖啡馆、酒吧和餐厅）、Metaxourgeio 区、Gazi 区以及凯拉米克斯区。过去拥有煤气厂的 Gazi 区现已转变成为雅典的文化中心——“科技城”。

市中心

作为雅典主要的中心广场，宪法广场和奥摩尼亚广场连接 Stadiou 街和 Panepistimiou 街。雅典城中最漂亮的新古典风格的建筑就矗立在这两条街道上。希腊的国会大厦赫然挺立在宪法广场上，由身着传统服饰的希腊精锐步兵团士兵

驻守，前面是无名战士纪念碑。

宪法广场周围是美丽的国家公园，南面是扎皮翁大厦（建于 1874—1878 年）。往前走便是总统府（建于 1897 年），紧接着是帕那辛纳克体育场，1896 年，现代历史上第一届奥林匹克运动会就是在这座体育场内举行。穿过梅茨区，您将沿着道路前往雅典最古老的第一公墓。在这里，您可以欣赏到户外雕塑展和大量的纪念墓碑，这些都是出自 19 世纪和 20 世纪最伟大的雕刻家之手。

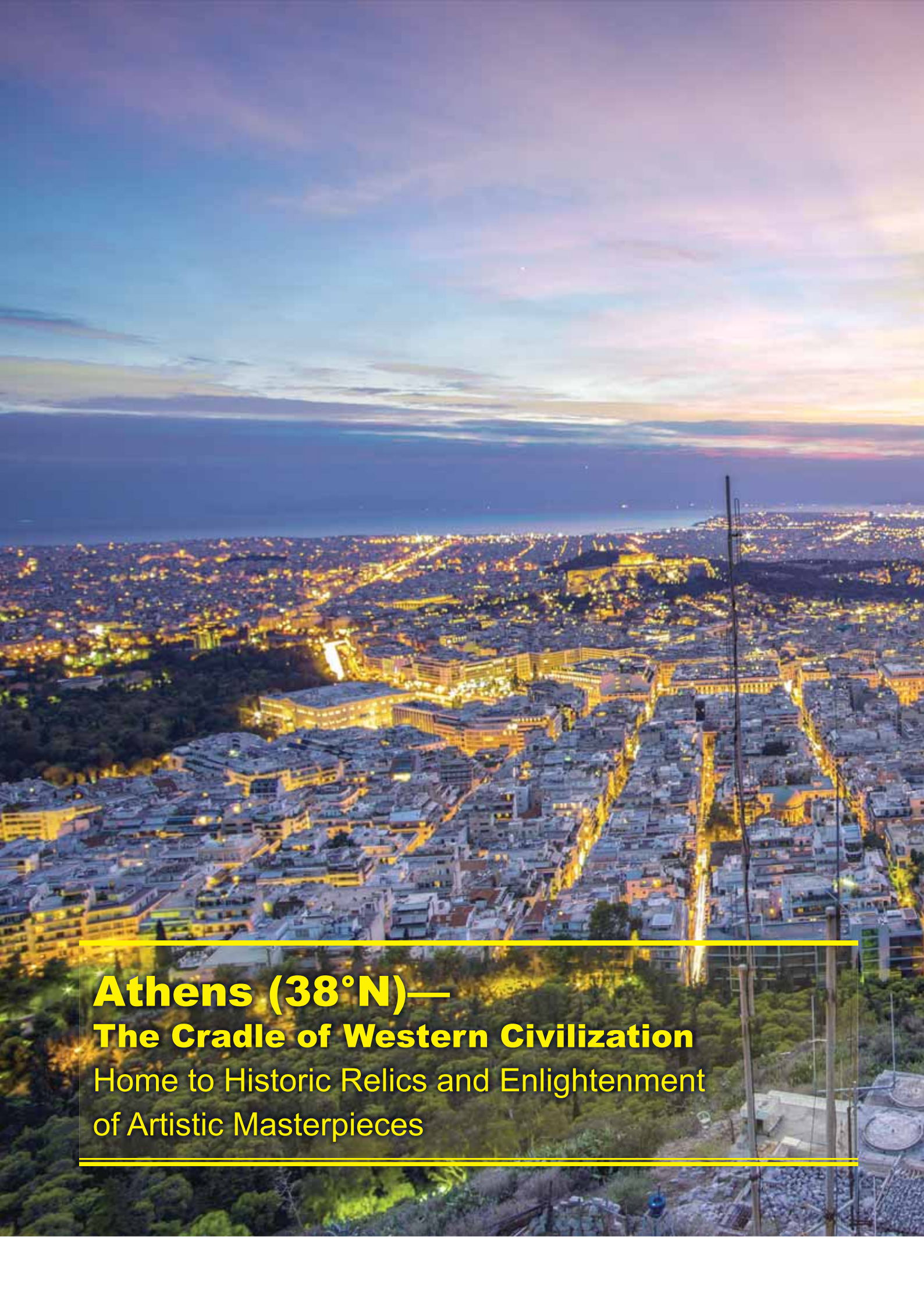
繁华的 Patisision 街紧邻奥摩尼亚广场，两旁矗立着有趣的建筑物，其中有诸如工艺学校和希腊国立考古博物馆这样的新古典主义风格的楼宇。作为世界顶级的博物馆之一，希腊国立考古博物馆收藏了新石器时代至罗马时期的稀有艺术珍品。

雅典，不仅是希腊的古都，更是全欧洲的古都。她对欧洲乃至世界文化产生的重要影响，让这座位于北纬 38° 的城市，成为欧洲永远的神话。



雅典，不仅是希腊的古都，
更是全欧洲的古都。





Athens (38°N)—
The Cradle of Western Civilization
Home to Historic Relics and Enlightenment
of Artistic Masterpieces

Athens, the mother river of Europe, gave birth to the European civilization, and led Europe front and center in law, literature, religion, art and philosophy.

Born or living in Athens are a long list of global masters, including Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle who founded their school and published their books here; masters of tragedy Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides chased the freedom and peace

here; Herodotus, "Father of History", devoted his life to democratic politics here in Athens..."We are all Greeks. Our laws, our literature, our religion, our arts have their root in Greece." Shelley, a major English romantic poet, commented on the importance of Athens to Europe over two hundred years ago.

Athens spirits are part of European genes, and this vast continent has its name after Athens. Phonetician Princess Europa, according to

Greek mythology, was brought by Zeus who adored her to another continent, which was later named Europa, i.e. Europe we know today. Europa was the first human ever living on Europe, and she was the mother all Europeans.

Athens, during the Age of Pericles in the fifth century B.C., made a great contribution to European and even global culture owing to its achievements in culture and politics. Over the years, a multitude of







conquerors occupied Athens which sits between Europe and Asia, and erected unique, splendid monuments - a rare historical palimpsest. The best known Parthenon Temple in Acropolis is considered the symbol of Western culture.

In 1834, it became the capital of the modern Greek state.

A large part of the town's historic centre has been converted into a 3-kilometre pedestrian zone (the largest in Europe), leading to the major archaeological sites ("archaeological park"), reconstructing - to a large degree - the ancient landscape.

Around Acropolis

This is actually a pilgrimage, where you can devote yourself to savoring its past glory and dreams in millennium-old remains everywhere. The tour starts at the temple of Olympian Zeus (6th c. B.C.), one of the largest in antiquity and close by Hadrian's Arch (131 A.D.), which forms the symbolic entrance to the city. From there, walking along Dionysou Areopaghitou Street (on the south side of the Acropolis) you pass the ancient Theatre of Dionysos (5th c. B.C.) where most of the works by Sophocles, Euripides, Aeschylus and Aristophanes were performed. Continuing, you will reach the ruins of the Asklepieion (5th c. B.C.) and the Stoa of Eumenes (2th c. B.C.) and from there the Odeion of Herodes Atticus, which was built in 161 A.D. and is nowadays the venue of the performances of the

Athens Festival.

From there you climb up to the sacred rock of the Acropolis, the site of some of the most important masterpieces of worldwide architecture and art, the most renowned of which is the Parthenon temple. Apart from this, also impressive are the Propylaea, the temple of the Athene Nike and the Erechtheion, while you must not skip a visit to the Museum, located close to the Parthenon. Moreover, from the rock you have an impressive view of the city.

Only 300m away from the sacred rock of Acropolis stands the impressive Acropolis Museum, one of the most important contemporary works of architecture in Athens. It is made of steel, glass and concrete and it houses 4000 priceless finds from the Acropolis monuments that represent its history and function as the most important religious centre of ancient Athens.

Coming down from the Acropolis you arrive at the Areios Pagos, the most ancient law court of the world. Opposite it is Philopappou Hill, with its beautiful cobbled little roads and the Roman monument by the same name on its top, while close by is the Pnyx, where the citizens of ancient Athens used to assemble and exert their democratic rights.

Walking farther along the pedestrian road you arrive at the Ancient Agora, which was the commercial, political and religious centre of ancient Athens. A visit to the archaeological site will give you the opportunity to become acquainted with the workings of

Classical Athenian democracy.

From there, via Ermou Street, you arrive at the Kerameikos, the largest cemetery of the ancient city, with impressive tomb sculptures and stelae. The Ilirdanos River, sacred in antiquity, runs through the archaeological site.

However, our tour of enchanting Athens does not restrict itself only to these unique archaeological sites.

Around neighborhoods of the historical centre

The “core” of the historic centre is the Plaka neighborhood (at the eastern side of the Acropolis), which has been inhabited without interruption since antiquity. When you walk through the narrow labyrinthine streets lined with houses and mansions from the time of the Turkish occupation and the Neoclassical period (19th c.), you will have the impression of travelling with a “time machine”.

You will encounter ancient monuments, such as the Lysikrates Monument, erected by a wealthy donor of theatrical performances, the Roman Agora with the famed “Tower of the Winds” (1st c. B.C.) and Hadrian’s Library (132 A.D.), scores of bigger and smaller churches, true masterpieces of Byzantine art and architecture, as well as remnants of the Ottoman period (Fetihie Mosque, Tzistaraki Mosque, the Turkish Bath near the Tower of the Winds, the Muslim Seminary, et al.). There are also some interesting museums (Folk Art, Greek Children’s Art, Popular Musical Instruments, Frysira Art Gallery, etc.), lots of picturesque tavernas, cafés, bars, as well as shops selling souvenirs and traditional Greek products.

Night of Plaka

Continuing from Plaka you arrive at Monastiraki, a characteristic area of “old” Athens, with narrow streets and small buildings where the city’s traditional bazaar (Yousouroum) is held. Close to it is the Psyri area, a traditional neighborhood which during the past few years has evolved into one of the most important “centres” of the town’s nightlife, with scores of bars,

tavernas, ouzeris, clubs, etc.

However, the “heart” of the historical centre is the traditional commercial neighborhood, with more than 2500 shops of all kinds, which spreads out over the streets surrounding Ermou Street (the city’s best-known commercial street). The western “border” of the area is Athinas Street, where the foodstuff commerce is concentrated, reminding one strongly of the Middle East. Here are situated, among others, the neoclassical mansions of the Town Hall, the Municipal Market (where meat, fish and vegetables are sold) and spacious Kotzias Square.

Within the boundary of Athens’ historical centre also are the picturesque neighborhoods of Makryianni (close to the Acropolis, where the Acropolis Museum stands), Ano Petralona, Theseion (where you will find small interesting museums and scores of cafés, bars and restaurants), Kerameikos and Metaxourgeio, as well as the Gazi



area, with the former Gas works, which now have been turned into a cultural centre of the Athens municipality ("Technopolis").

Downtown

Syntagma and Omonia are the main central squares of the town; they are linked by Stadiou Street and Panepistimiou Avenue, along which some of the town's most beautiful Neoclassical buildings have been erected. Dominating Syntagma Square is the Greek Parliament building and in front of it the Monument of the Unknown Soldier, guarded by the Evzones in traditional costume.

From this square starts the beautiful National Garden (40 acres), south of which stands the impressive Zappeion Mansion (1874-1888). From there you can continue towards the Presidential Mansion (1897) and thence to

the Panathenaikon (Kallimarmaro) Stadium, where the first Olympic Games in modern history were held (1896). From there, crossing the Mets neighborhood, the road leads you to the First Cemetery, the oldest one in Athens, basically an outdoor sculpture display with a wealth of wonderful monumental tombstones by some of the most important sculptors of the 19th and 20th centuries.

From Omonia Square starts Patisision street, a busy street with interesting buildings, amongst which are the Neoclassical mansions of the Polytechnic School and the National Archaeological Museum, which ranks among the leading museums in the world and hosts rare art treasures from the Neolithic era up to the Roman period.

Athens is not only an ancient capital of Greek, but even the entire Europe. Its significance to European and even global culture make this 38°N city an eternal myth of Europe.

