

ATHENS Guide

Hellenic Army Academy

The Hellenic Army Academy (HAA) was founded in June 1828 by Ioannis Kapodistrias, the first Governor of Greece. It is the oldest Higher Education Institution in Greece, with a number of high-profile achievements over the last three centuries. Since 1982, it has been based in Vari, Attika, covering an area of 4000 acres with accommodation, educational and military facilities on campus.

HAA's mission is to provide the Hellenic Army with leaders versed in the military sciences through living in a military environment and undergoing the many-sided military and academic education. Admission to HAA is through the Pan-Hellenic University Entrance Examinations with high-grade placement. HAA was awarded University status in 2003 and is organized in a single department with five divisions: Humanities & Social Sciences, Mathematics and Engineering Science, Physical Sciences & Applications, Physical and Cultural Education, War Studies.

The Undergraduate Educational Programme lasts four years. Each academic year is divided into two semesters. The Winter Semester starts in September and ends in February, while the Spring Semester starts in March and ends in August. Each Semester includes both Military and Academic Education, theoretical as well as practical. Each Academic Year consists of 39 weeks, 26 of which are of academic nature and 13 are of military. Four of these weeks are devoted to the Final Written Exams, while for 8 weeks cadets are on leave. HAA provides cadets with broad academic education which both complements and broadens military education and training.

The Undergraduate Educational Programme includes courses from a broad field of sciences, ranging from Humanities and Social Studies to Applied Sciences, from Chemistry to History, and from Psychology to Engineering. The first two years cover compulsory modules, while years three and four cadets are allowed to specialise in 12 different areas ranging from leadership to international relations and cyberwar. This approach allows cadets to specialise in areas useful for their future career development. HAA has also integrated into the curriculum the teaching of foreign languages.

It is worth highlighting two strong elements of the undergraduate programme. First, there is a compulsory final year project – thesis for final year cadets. The topics are proposed in collaboration with academic staff but also units where graduates serve. Second, there is an international semester. This allows cadets to study abroad in one of the 23 different Erasmus+ partners of HAA. This initiative has enabled HAA to build a strong network of cooperation with other academic and military institutes in Europe and worldwide.

The Department of Military Sciences of the Hellenic Army Academy (H.A.A.) operates a high-level Postgraduate Study Program (P.S.P.) in the thematic field of “Cryptography, Security and Information Systems (Master of Cryptography, Security and Information Systems).” The P.S.P. of the H.A.A. is self-financed, autonomous, and was established in accordance with Presidential Decree 50 of the year 2020 (Government Gazette 110A'/11-6-2020). The full-time study cycle lasts two years, and successful completion of the P.S.P. leads to the awarding of a Postgraduate Diploma (P.D.) in the following three (3) specializations:

- Cryptography and Cybersecurity, with a specialization in Cryptography or Cybersecurity.

- Information Warfare, with a specialization in Command and Control Systems or Electronic Warfare.
- Geoinformation Systems, with a specialization in Geographic Information Systems or Geoinformation Applications.

The purpose of the P.S.P. is, on the one hand, to provide the ability to solve many standard problems and practical training on related software to deal with unknown problems, and on the other hand, to create scientists-researchers who will contribute to the advancement of science, research, and its applications based on the following principles:

- The provision of high-level knowledge in the academic fields of the Program.
- The continuous adaptation of the Program and its teaching methods to the developments in science and technology.
- The ability of postgraduate students to acquire an interdisciplinary background that allows flexibility and quick adaptation to the changing security conditions of the digital environment.
- Meritocracy and teamwork.
- The greatest possible familiarity of students, civilians and Officers, with modern research methodology and new technologies.
- The evaluation of the Program, the teaching staff, and the students.
- The systematic collaboration between teaching staff and postgraduate students.
- The connection of the educational process with the needs of research and the demands of modern society.
- The conduct of basic and applied scientific research and the acquisition of the necessary skills aiming at the contribution of graduates to the technological and economic development of the country.
- The development of cooperation networks with the corresponding international scientific community and the greatest possible engagement within the framework of educational opportunities offered by the European Union.
- The preparation of graduates for doctoral-level postgraduate studies.

The implementation, for the first time, of a Postgraduate Study Program of such content within the Armed Forces makes the entire initiative of exceptional importance for Greece, since, among other things, this Program produces highly specialized personnel, while at the same time creates the appropriate and necessary conditions for conducting structured research in modern areas of interest to both the Armed Forces and Higher Education Institutions, as well as to major Enterprises and Organizations in the country.

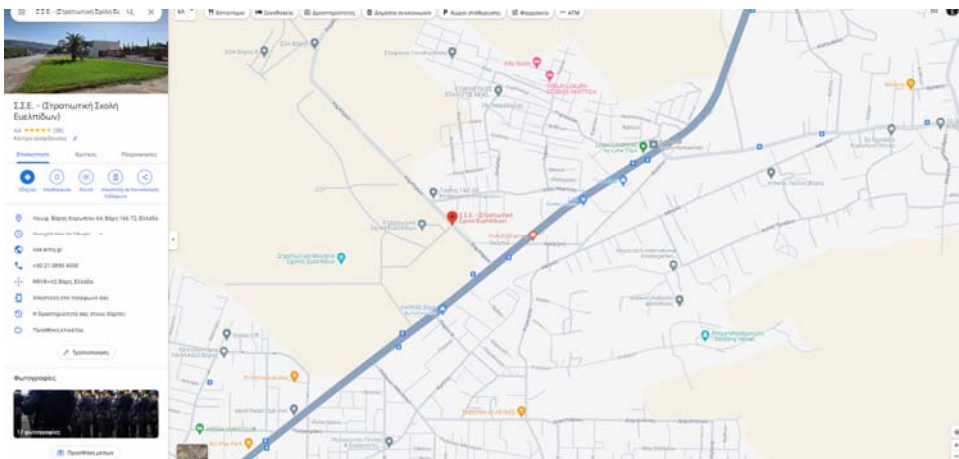
This pioneering Postgraduate Study Program promotes the country and constitutes a strong attraction for foreign students. Furthermore, the Program is addressed both to Officers of all specialties of the three Branches of the Armed Forces and to graduates of Higher Education Institutions who are interested in acquiring specialized knowledge and experience in highly significant subjects, obtaining a strong academic qualification. All courses are taught at the facilities of the H.A.A., with the possibility of distance (synchronous and asynchronous) learning. Applications, forms, and relevant instructions for interested parties are provided on the Programs' website.

<http://master.sse.gr/>

Address: Hellenic Army Academy (Military School Euelpidon) is located at Evelpidon Avenue (Varis – Koropiou) Vari P.O. 16673. To find us easily, please refer to the map below.



<https://www.google.com/maps?ll=37.844336,23.818529&z=13&t=m&hl=el-GR&gl=US&mapclient=embed&cid=15067958942261036990>



Saroglio Mansion



The **Saroglio Mansion** is located on Vasilissis Sofias and Rigillis streets in Athens. To the east of the building is the Byzantine and Christian Museum, to the north the Museum of Cycladic Art, and to the south it borders the famous Aristotle Lyceum. A two-story Neo-Baroque building, a typical example of eclecticism. It was designed by the architect Alexandros Nikoloudis and has an area of 8,270 square meters. Its name came from the great National Benefactor Officer Petros Saroglos. Inside the mansion is the Armed Forces Officers' Club (LAED).

Construction of the building

The construction procedures of the building began in 1928 and on February 29, 1928, the design was assigned to the architect Alexandros Nikoloudis, a graduate of the French School of Fine Arts (École des Beaux-Arts). In October 1928, the architect Nikoloudis presented the design of the building in a draft to the Governing Committee. The architect's final designs were approved by the Governing Committee on May 13, 1929. On June 24, 1929, the engineer Achilleas Karras was hired for the structural design, and the architect-engineer Gaston Zillieros was hired to supervise the project. On August 2, 1929, the construction of the building was assigned to the construction company D. Kapsampelis and Co. and its construction began. The minutes of the meetings do not contain the exact date of completion of the building, but as it appears from them, the Club must have been installed and operated in the new building around the end of April 1932 with a possible continuation of certain works for its full completion, which is always defined according to the minutes of the ET, around the end of 1932 or the

beginning of 1933. The foundation stone of the building was laid with a corresponding formal religious ceremony, on November 11, 1929.

Interior of the Mansion

Saroglos, an art lover, bequeathed to the LAED a series of paintings consisting of 86 paintings by great Greek and foreign painters such as Lytras, Gyzis, Prosalentis, etc. It also hosts a valuable collection of weapons that adorn the Museum and various areas of the Club.

In addition to the museum, the Club also includes conference rooms, events, entertainment, internet access as well as a Library, reading room, restaurant, cafe, pastry shop and barber shop to serve active and retired officers of the armed forces.

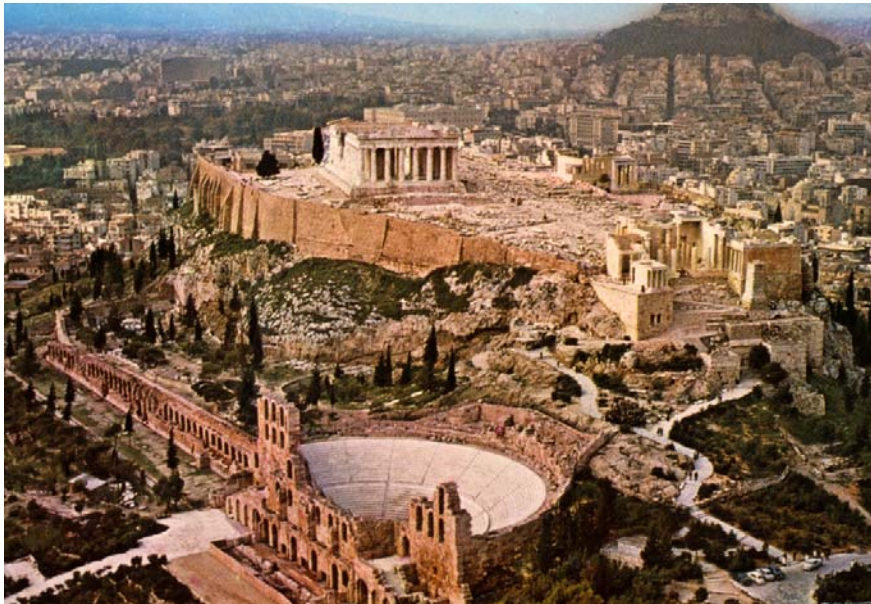
ADDRESS:

1 Rigillis & Vasilissis Sofias (Pavlou Melas Square), ATHENS 10675

<https://laed.army.gr>

History of Athens

According to tradition, Athens was governed until c.1000 B.C. by Ionian kings, who had gained suzerainty over all Attica. After the Ionian kings Athens was rigidly governed by its aristocrats through the archontate until Solon began to enact liberal reforms in 594 B.C. Solon abolished serfdom, modified the harsh laws attributed to Draco (who had governed Athens c.621 B.C.), and altered the economy and constitution to give power to all the propertied classes, thus establishing a limited democracy. His economic reforms were largely retained when Athens came under (560–511 B.C.) the rule of the tyrant Pisistratus and his sons Hippias and Hipparchus. During this period the city's economy boomed and its culture flourished. Building on the system of Solon, Cleisthenes then established a democracy for the freemen of Athens, and the city remained a democracy during most of the years of its greatness. The Persian Wars (500–449 B.C.) made Athens the strongest Greek city-state. Much smaller and less powerful than Sparta at the start of the wars, Athens was more active and more effective in the fighting against Persia. The Athenian heroes Miltiades, Themistocles, and Cimon were largely responsible for building the city's strength. During the time of Pericles (443–429 B.C.) Athens reached the height of its cultural and imperial achievement; Socrates and the dramatists Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides were active.



The incomparable Parthenon was built, and sculpture and painting flourished. Athens became a center of intellectual life. However, the rivalry with Sparta had not ended, and in 431 B.C. the Peloponnesian War between Sparta and Athens began. Athens became a provincial capital of the Byzantine Empire and a center of religious learning and devotion. Following the creation (1204) of the Latin Empire of Constantinople Athens passed (1205) to Othon de la Roche, a French nobleman from Franche-Comté, who was made megaskyr of Athens and Thebes. Modern Athens was constructed only after 1834, when it became the capital of a newly independent Greece. Otto I, first king of the Hellenes (1832–62), rebuilt much of the city, and the first modern Olympic

games were held there in 1896. The population grew rapidly in the 1920s, when Greek refugees arrived from Turkey. The city's inhabitants suffered extreme hardships during the German occupation (1941–44) in World War II, but the city escaped damage in the war and in the country's civil troubles of 1944–50. The 1950s and 60s brought unbridled expansion. Land clearance for suburban building caused runoff and flooding, requiring the modernization of the sewer system. The Mornos River was dammed and a pipeline over 100 mi (160 km) long was built to Athens, supplementing the inadequate water supply. The development of a highway system facilitated the proliferation of automobiles, resulting in increased air pollution. This accelerated the deterioration of ancient buildings and monuments, requiring preservation and conservation programs as well as traffic bans in parts of the city. The Ellinikon airport was modernized and enlarged to accommodate increased tourism. A strong earthquake jolted the city in 1999, and in 2004 the summer Olympic Games were held there again.



How to get to Athens

By Plane:

To Athens International Airport "Eleftherios Venizelos", (ATH)

Visa:

Before you start planning your travel to Greece you should visit the Ministry of foreign affairs' web page to see if you need to get a Visa.

For more details: <http://www.mfa.gr/en/visas/visas-for-foreigners-traveling-to-greece/>

- National Visas: <http://www.mfa.gr/en/visas/visa-types/national-visas.html>
- Schengen Visas: <http://www.mfa.gr/en/visas/schengen-visas/>
- Visas for Foreigners travelling to Greece:
<http://www.mfa.gr/en/visas/visas-for-foreigners-traveling-to-greece/>

Athens International Airport (AIA)
Address: Attiki Odos, Spata-Artemida,
190 04, Greece
Tel.: (+30) 2103530000
E-mail: airport_info@aia.gr
URL: <https://www.aia.gr/traveler/>

Athens Tourism & Economic Development Agency
Address: Xenofontos 7 Syntagma,
Athens, Greece, 105 57
Tel.: (+30) 210 3253123
URL: <http://www.thisisathens.org/>

Useful telephone numbers and sites:

Buses timetable and routes: <http://www.oasa.gr/?id=ind3ex&lang=en>

Telephone Information: 11 185

Emergency Numbers

European SOS 112: The number 112 can be dialed to reach emergency services - medical, fire and police - from anywhere in Europe. This Pan-European emergency number 112 can be called from any telephone (landline, pay phone or mobile cellular phone). Calls are free. It can be used for any life-threatening situation, including:

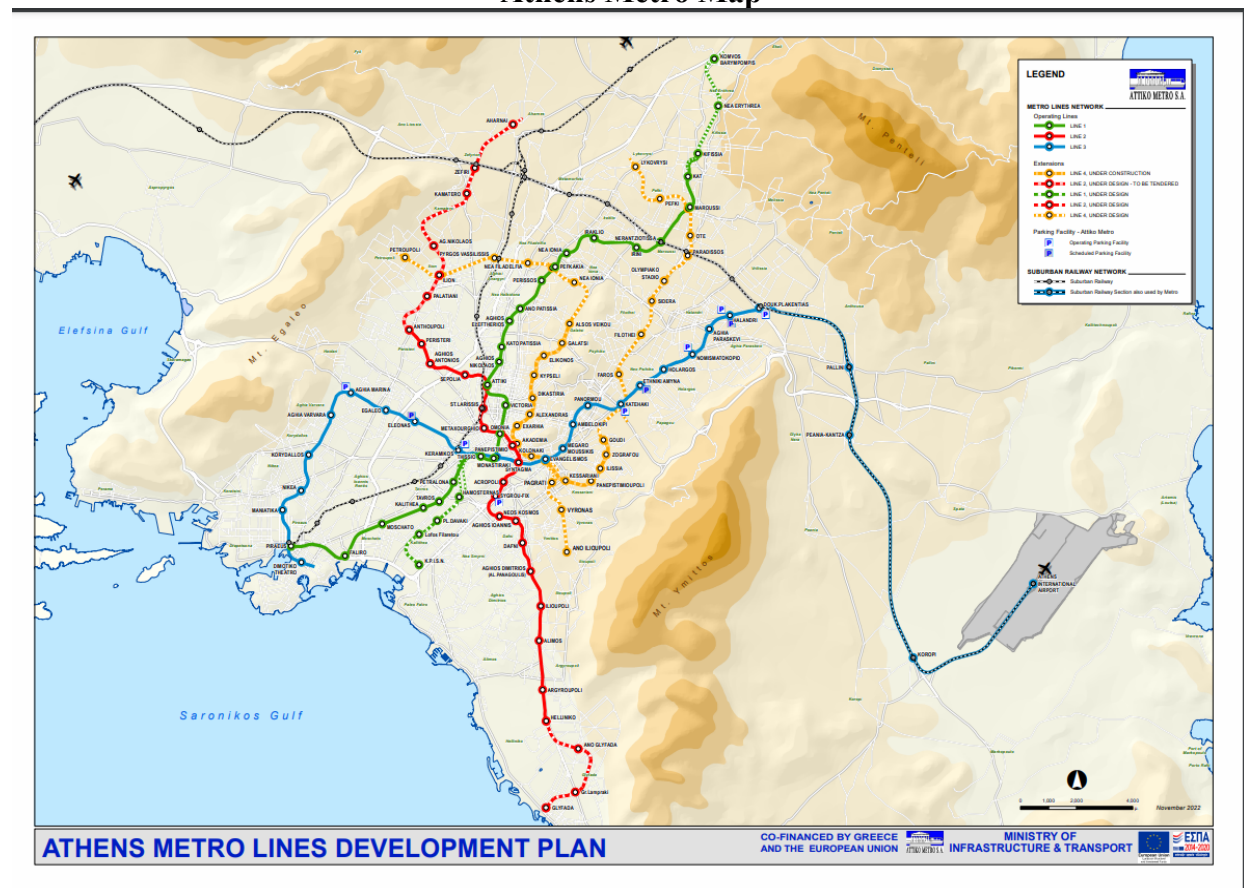
- Serious medical problems (such as accident, unconscious person, severe injuries, chest pain, seizure)
- Any type of fire (house, car)

Hospitals: *Tel:* 14 944 or 171

For more information you can visit:

<http://athens.angloinfo.com/information/healthcare/emergencies/>

Athens Metro Map



https://www.ametro.gr/?page_id=4449&lang=en



PLACES TO VISIT in the center of Athens

The War Museum

The Hellenic Republic, wishing to honor all those who fought for the Freedom of our country, decided to establish a War Museum in 1964. The Museum was inaugurated in July 1975 and today is still operational. Its mission is the collection, preservation and exhibition of war relics, and the study, documentation and promotion of the struggles of the Greek nation from antiquity until today, in order to stimulate national memory and promote the historical continuity and the unity of Hellenism.

Nowadays, the War Museum is the largest museum of military history in Greece and one of the largest in Southeastern Europe. Relics related to the history of the Greeks from all wartime periods are exhibited in its premises, while sections of historical, photographic and cinematographic archives also operate within the museum.

Opening hours: Tuesday-Sunday 09:00-17:00

<https://warmuseum.gr/en>



National Archaeological Museum, Athens

The National Archaeological Museum is the largest museum in Greece and one of the most important in the world. Originally destined to receive all the 19th century excavations, mainly from Attica and other parts of the country, it gradually took the form of a central National Archaeological Museum and was enriched with finds from all parts of the Greek world. His rich collections, enumerating more than 11,000 exhibits, offer the visitor a panorama of ancient Greek culture from the beginning of prehistory to the late antiquity.

The museum is housed in the imposing neoclassical building, built at the end of the 19th century in designs by L. Lange and eventually formed by Ernst Ziller. Its exhibition grounds, dozens of halls on each floor, cover an area of 8,000 m² and houses the five major permanent collections:

Address: 44 Patission Street, Athens

Opening hours: November 1st – March 31st

Tuesday: 13:00 – 20:00

From Wednesday until Monday: 08:30 – 15:30

Tel.: +30 213 214 4800

Admission fee: 6€

6€ (From November 1st until March 31st)

Three day Special ticket package:15€ (Valid for National Archaeological Museum, Epigraphic Museum, Numismatic Museum and Byzantine and Christian Museum of Athens)

<https://www.namuseum.gr/en>



The 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 new Museum offers all the amenities expected in an international museum of the 21st century.

Address: 15 Dionysiou Areopagitou Street, Athens

Opening hours: Monday – Thursday 9 am - 5 pm / Last entry: 4:30 pm, Friday 9 am - 10 pm / Last entry: 9:30 pm, Saturday & Sunday 9 am - 8 pm / Last entry: 7:30 pm

Tel.: +30 210 9000900

Admission: General admission fee: 5 euros, Reduced admission fee: 3 euros

For more details about the fees you can visit the official site:

URL: <http://www.theacropolismuseum.gr/en/content/day-acropolis-museum>



The Benaki Museum

The Benaki Museum ranks among the major institutions that have enriched the material assets of the Greek state. It is also the oldest museum in Greece operating as a Foundation under Private Law. Through its extensive collections that cover several different cultural fields and its more general range of activities serving more than one social need, the Benaki Museum is perhaps the sole instance of a complex structure within the broader network of museum foundations in Greece.

Historical Archives Museum

Address: 38 Emmanouil Benaki Street & Delta Street, Kifisia

Opening hours: Monday - Thursday: 10:00 - 15:00

Tel.: +30 210 807 9878, +30 210 808 1896

Main Building

Address: 1 Koumbari Street & Vasilissis Sofias Avenue, Athens

Opening hours: Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday: 10:00 - 18:00

Thursday: 10:00 - 24.00, Sunday: 10:00 – 16:00

Sunday: 09:00 - 15:00

Tel.: +30 210 807 9878, +30 210 808 1896

Admission: Full admission: € 7 Temporary Exhibition: € 5

Free admission every Thursday (**optional fee € 1**)

For more details about the fees you can visit the official site:

URL: <https://www.benaki.gr/index.php?lang=el>



The Goulandris Museum of Cycladic Art

The Museum of Cycladic Art is dedicated to the study and promotion of ancient cultures of the Aegean and Cyprus, with special emphasis on Cycladic Art of the 3rd millennium BC. It was founded in 1986, to house the collection of Nicholas and Dolly Goulandris. Since then it has grown in size to accommodate new acquisitions, obtained either through direct purchases or through donations by important collectors and institutions. Today, in the galleries of the MCA the visitor can approach three major subjects: a. Cycladic Art 3200-2000BC b. Ancient Greek Art 2000BC- AD 395, c. Ancient Cypriot Art 3900BC – 6th c. AD

Address: 4 Neophytou Douka street, Athens

Opening hours: Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday 10:00 - 17:00

Thursday: 10:00 - 20:00, Sunday: 11:00 - 17:00, Tuesday: Closed

Tel.: +30 210 7228321-3

URL: <https://www.cycladic.gr/>

Admission: Full admission: 7€

Reduced entrance fees: seniors (over 65), students, 19-26 years old,
Free admission every Thursday



Plaka

Plaka originates from the days of the Greek revolution. Under the Acropolis Plaka was built by the first construction workers that come from Anafi cycladic island and built Athens main buildings. The settlement of Anafiotika was created in the 19th century by migrants from the Cycladic island of Anafi. They built their houses on the steep slopes of the Acropolis in their traditional island style. Thus, they created a small village with white-washed houses and narrow paths between them. The village comes complete with a tiny church dedicated to St George. A closer look will reveal that the marble used for the construction of the church was taken from an ancient temple. Plaka is under the Acropolis. There are two main streets: Kydatheneon and Adrianou. Kydatheneon begins at Nikis st, which is one block down from Constitution (or Syntagma) Square

Tip: From Syntagma take the metro line No. 2 (red line) and get off at Acropolis station.

For more information: <http://www.athensguide.org/athens-plaka.html>



Monastiraki

Monastiraki is the place that most of all represent tradition and tourist sightseeing in Athens at the same time. It is located under the shadow of Acropolis at the South West section of the magisterial Sacred Rock and next to the Ancient Market and Attalos loft. Monastiraki is famous for the flea market and it is a great place for a Sunday morning walk. An early visit in the morning will help as later on the crowd becomes impossible and there are tables available at the many cafes and restaurants for a drink or a snack.

Tip: From Syntagma take the metro line No 3 (blue line) and get off at Monastiraki station.

For more information: <http://www.athensguide.org/ravel-to-athens.html>



Psyrri

This is a neighborhood within the old part of the city of Athens in Greece. Psiri is the centre of night life in Athens located right in the centre (Monastiraki) bordering with Plaka in one side and with Omonia in the other side. Psiri looks different in day - it is interesting place during the day and magic in the night.

Tip: From Syntagma take the metro line No 3 (blue line) and get off at Monastiraki station.

For more information: http://www.greece-athens.com/place.php?place_id=73



Thisio

Thisio (or Theseio) square is located at the pedestrianized Apostolou Paulou Street. On the other side is Theseion garden, the first of the city's public gardens, dating from 1862. The square is full of outdoor cafes, which offer wonderful views of the Acropolis.

Tip: From Syntagma take the metro line No 3 (blue line), get off at Monastiraki station, take the Line 1 (green line) to Piraeus and get off at Thisio station.

For more information: http://www.greece-athens.com/place.php?place_id=74



Athens City Tour Buses

City Tour Buses are running in a daily base around Athens and Piraeus. Kindly visit the official site of Tour Buses “Hop on – Hop off” in order to find out the timetable, the map and prices.

For more information: <http://www.citysightseeing.gr/>



Enjoy Athens Sightseeing with the Happy Train

If you want to enjoy an amazing sightseeing tour in the historical center of Athens and experience the most famous ancient sights and monuments of the city, hop-on the Happy Train. The Happy Train is a toy-like street train that starts its tour from the Constitution Square and follows an amazing route through the historical center of the city, the old neighborhoods and the hill of

Acropolis. We invite you to explore the unique sights of Acropolis, Plaka, Temple of Zeus, Thisseon, Ancient and Roman Market, Zappeion, Panathinaiko Stadium, Theatre of Herodes Atticus, Hadrian Arch, Monastiraki Square, New Acropolis Museum and others in the 60-minute duration sightseeing tour. You can hop-on and hop-off as much as you like at any of the stops on the route, and have a wonderful view of the city history and modern life in your hands. Athens Sightseeing by Happy Train is one of the fun things to do in the city!

For more information: <http://www.athenshappytrain.com/en-athens-sightseeing.html>



Sources:

<http://www.mfa.gr>

<http://www.oasa.gr>

<http://www.greece-athens.com/>

<http://athens.angloinfo.com>

<http://www.cycladic.gr/frontoffice/portal.asp?page=NODE&cnode=1>

<http://www.athensguide.org/athens-museums.html>

<http://www.athensguide.org/athens-plaka.html>

<http://www.athensguide.org/ravel-to-athens.html>

http://www.greece-athens.com/place.php?place_id=73

http://www.greece-athens.com/place.php?place_id=74

<http://www.greece-athens.com>

<http://www.athensguide.org>

HOTELS

Hotel TITANIA

<https://www.hhotels.gr/titania/>

Athens Starling Hotel

<https://www.athensstarlight.com/gr/index.php>

Athens Lotus Hotel

<https://athenslotushotel.gr/el/>