

Acropolis of Athens

Personal guide

Personal guide to the Acropolis of Athens for visitors on the autism spectrum



This is a guide I can create myself before visiting the Acropolis. It is my personal guide. It contains:

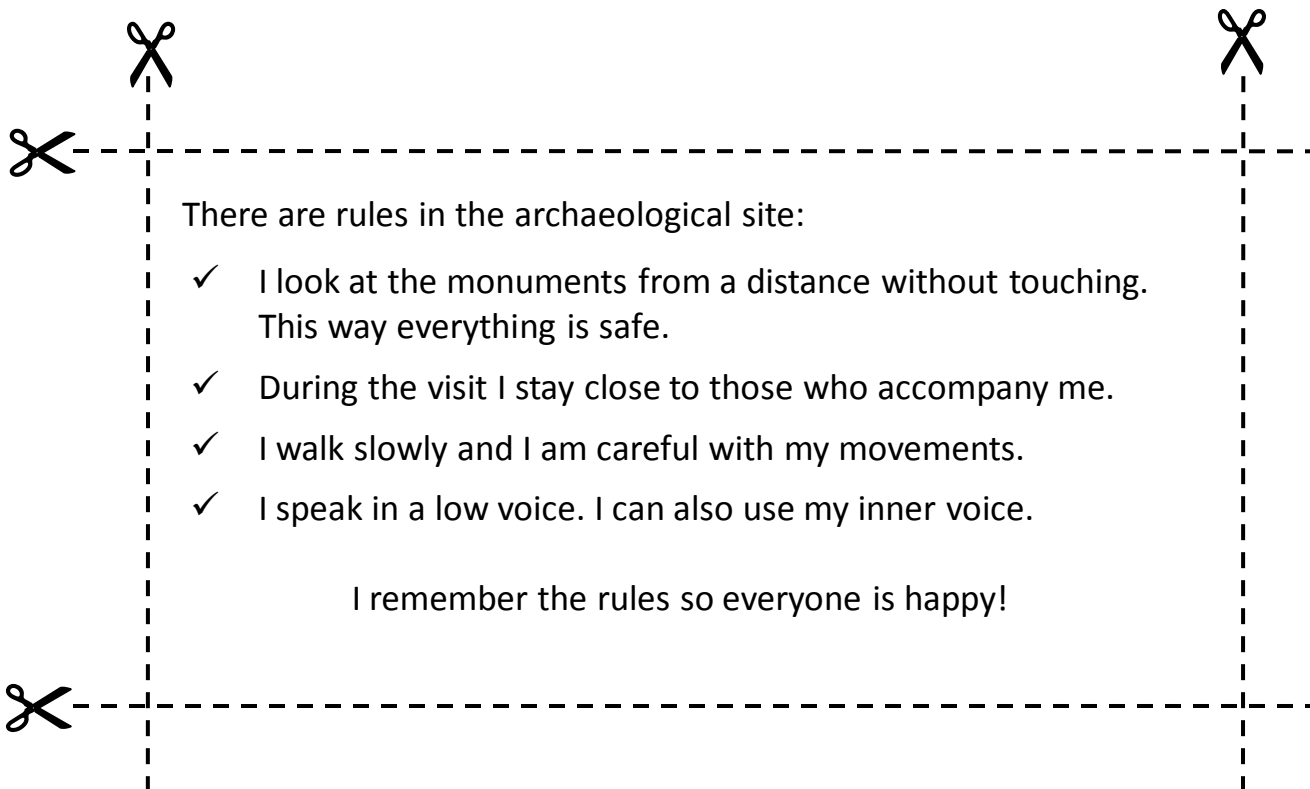
- ✓ A card with the rules
- ✓ Cards with pictures
- ✓ Cards with photos and information
- ✓ Checklist with blank boxes.

Instructions:

1. A few days before my visit, I print out everything I need to create my personal guide. This way, I can plan my visit.
2. When I decide which places I want to visit, I cut out the corresponding cards with photos and information. I then stick them in the blank boxes of the personal guide. I can print as many pages with blank boxes as I need.
3. I cut out the cards with pictures. I may have them with me during the visit. I use the cards with pictures to communicate anything I might need.
4. I may leave some boxes blank, so that I can fill them in when I am at the Acropolis.
5. I can bring the personal guide I made with me.
6. Once I visited a place noted in my personal guide, I check it with a ✓ in the "Done" column.

The following is an example page

That is what I will see or do at the Acropolis: (attach cards with photos and information, or write steps)	Done
There are rules in the archaeological site: ✓ I look at the monuments from a distance without touching. This way everything is safe. ✓ During the visit I stay close to those who accompany me. ✓ I walk slowly and I am careful with my movements. ✓ I speak in a low voice. I can also use my inner voice. I remember the rules so everyone is happy!	✓
 Propylaea The Propylaea is the luxurious gateway to the Acropolis. According to Plutarch, Mnisiklis built the Propylaea from 437 to 432 BC. The monumental Propylaea admired by modern visitors were part of the great Periklean building program. They consist of three aisles. These are the central hall and the two wings. The marble roof was decorated with facets. The architecture of the building imitated the Great Propylaea of Elefsina.	
 Erechtheion The Erechtheion is an elegant building with a unique architecture. It is located on the north side of the Acropolis rock. It was built between the years 421-406 BC. The Erechtheion replaced the previous temple located a little further to the south. The previous temple was dedicated to Athena Poliada.	





I need a restroom



I would like to
sit down



I am hungry



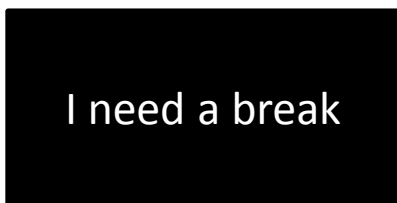
I am thirsty



I need help



I need
a quiet space



I need a break



I am ready to
go home



This is the place where I can collect my ticket.

Ticket office



If I get tired I can sit on benches. There are also other kind of seats around the site.

Rest area



The people of the archaeological site wear name tags. If I need help, I can ask for their assistance.

People of the site



I'm going through the ticket control.

Entrance



The famous Herod Atticus Odeon dominates the western end on the south slope of the Acropolis. The roofed Odeon served mainly musical festivals. It could host up to 5,000 spectators. The Odeon was destroyed in 267 BC at the incursion of the Heruli. Heruli burnt and flattened many buildings in ancient Athens. Odeon was never reconstructed.

Odeon of Herodes Atticus



The Propylaea is the luxurious gateway to the Acropolis. According to Plutarch, Mnesikles built the Propylaea from 437 to 432 BC. The monumental Propylaea admired by modern visitors were part of the great Periklean building program. They consist of three aisles. These are the central hall and the two wings. The marble roof was decorated with facets. The architecture of the building imitated the Great Propylaea of Elefsina.

Propylaea



Parthenon

The Parthenon dedicated by the Athenians to Athena Parthenos (Virgin Athena). She was the patron of their city. The Parthenon is considered one of the most magnificent architectural achievements of Classical Athens. It is also the finest monument on the Acropolis in terms of both conception and execution. Parthenon was built between 447-438 BC.



Erechtheion

The Erechtheion is an elegant building with a unique architecture. It is located on the north side of the Acropolis rock. It was built between the years 421-406 BC. The Erechtheion replaced the previous temple located a little further to the south. The previous temple was dedicated to Athena Poliada.



Caryatids

The sculpture that has a female figure was called Karyatis (6th century BC). Many such sculptures were called Caryatids. These were used to support buildings. They are depicted standing freely, with one leg slightly bent and their arms not used as supports, unlike typical columns. Caryatids are dressed in simple veils and robes. Caryatids were painted on the surface in ancient times, with colors. The colors were lost over time.



Greek flag

I am in front of the Greek flag. I can walk up to see the view of Athens from above.



Parthenon - East

Coming back from the Greek flag, I head towards the Parthenon. The east pediment portrayed the birth of Athena from the head of her father Zeus. This takes place on Mount Olympus in the presence of the other gods. The pediments' corners contain the chariots of Helios (Sun), which emerges from the sea, and Selene (Moon), which sinks in the ocean waves. At the center of the pediment there are the statues of Zeus and Athena.



Parthenon - South

Moving on, I see the Parthenon on my right. This is the south side. It has thirty two metopes. The main theme on them is the Centauromachy, the mythical battle between the Lapiths and the Centaurs. The latter were mythical beings with the upper body of a human and the lower body of a horse. While attending the wedding feast of king Peirithoos, they became drunk and attempted to carry off the Lapith women.



Propylaea

I head towards the Propylaea, in order to reach the exit. From the Propylaea, visitors can enjoy a view towards Salamis. There, at the end of September 480 B.C., the Athenians defeated the Persian fleet in a naval battle. This battle is among the cornerstones that determined the future of Europe.



Stairs

I walk carefully down the slippery stairs. The banisters direct my path.



Exit

It's time for me to go! I need to make sure I have all my belongings with me.



Museum shop

After the exit is the museum shop. Once I finish my visit, I can buy gifts for my family and friends.



Refreshment area

Opposite the ticket office is the refreshment area. If I want I can have a drink or something to eat.



Goodbye Acropolis!

Goodbye Acropolis!
I hope to visit you again and learn more about Ancient Greece!

That is what I will see or do at the Acropolis: (attach cards with photos and information, or write steps)	Done
Here I stick the rules	

That is what I will see or do at the Acropolis: (attach cards with photos and information, or write steps)	Done



Personal - GAS

Guides for visitors on the Autism Spectrum

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GAS Group: Anastasia Pezirkianidou Msc, Panayiota Ntinapogia Msc, Theodora Korovilou Msc, Aikaterini Paila, Antonia Psarrou Msc, Dr. Ioanna Karellou, Dr. Stavros Vlizos, & Dr. Spyridon Tzanavaris

Scientific director: Dr. Spyridon Tzanavaris, Department of information Science - Ionian University

Ephorate of Antiquities of the City of Athens: Dr. Vassiliki Georgaka - Archaeologist, Christina Iordanidou & Maria Theodora Athanasiadi - senior students Department of History and Archaeology - National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

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