










Exploring the Mainland - Amplified

Tour Highlights

-  Admire significant landmarks and soak in the rustic views of the Peloponnese
-  Experience the glory of Ancient Corinth and Mycenae
-  Visit the ancient sites of Olympia and the Oracle of Delphi
-  Your overnight stay is in Olympia and Delphi

Helpful Notes

-  **Duration:** +/- 3 Days **Suggested start time:** 8:30am
-  **Tour Size:** The tour can be offered only privately for a maximum of 6 persons.
-  **Practicalities:** Tour requires a fair amount of walking; comfortable shoes & a hat are recommended.
-  **Tour Includes:** Round Trip Transport, GNTOLicensed English-speaking guide, all entrance fees & taxes.
-  **Tour Does Not Include:** Personal expenses and gratuities for guide and driver (non-compulsory).

Overview

Your tour includes a visit to: Ancient Corinth (where you can see the Long Walls that begin at the summit of Acro-Corinth and descend all the way to Lechaion, the Agora, the Dorian Temple of Apollo, the museum which contains mosaic floors, Mycenaean and Corinthian pottery, terra cotta sphinxes, statues of two supernatural beings, and small objects of various kinds, and the Bima where St Paul preached. Your journey continues with a visit to the Canal (which is about 6 km long and connects the Aegean Sea with the Ionian Sea; Mycenae (where you will see the Cyclopean Walls, the Grave Circle A with 6 royal tombs, the Grave Circle B with 14 royal tombs and 12 tombs of private citizens, the Treasury of Atreus, and the Lions Gate); Nafplion (where you can climb / admire up the 999 steps to the Venetian fortress of Palamidi crowning the city, wander around the battlements of Acronafplia. Then on to Ancient Olympia where you will see The Archaeological Site, the Prytaneion [where ceremonies honoring the winners took place], the Philippeion, the Doric Temple of Zeus. Continue on to a visit to the Archaeological Museum, (here are displayed findings, among them there are the stone head of Hera, Praxiteles' marble statue of Hermes, Miltiades' helmet, the terra cotta group of Zeus carrying Ganymede and the sculptures from the pediments of the Temple of Zeus. There are also pottery, terra cotta and bronze figurines, and votive offerings from the sanctuary), the Museum of the Olympic Games and finally The Famous Sanctuary of Delphi (which was the site of the Delphic Oracle, the most important oracle in the Classical Greek world), and The Monastery of Osios Lucas (In the year 946 AC Osios Loukas first built his cell, a small church in which to pray. The monastery is famous for its wall paintings.

