

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF GREECE

The National Archaeological Museum is the largest museum in Greece and one of the world's greatest museums. Its original purpose being to secure all the finds from the nineteenth century excavations in and around Athens, it gradually became the central National Archaeological Museum and was enriched with findings from all over Greece. With more than 11,000 exhibits, provides a panorama of Greek civilization from the beginnings of Prehistory to Late Antiquity.

The museum is housed in an imposing neoclassical building of the end of the nineteenth century, which was designed by L. Lange and remodelled by Ernst Ziller. The vast exhibition space - numerous galleries on each floor accounting for a total of 8,000 square metres - house five large permanent collections:

The Prehistoric Collection, which includes works of the great civilizations that developed in the Aegean from the 6th millennium BC to 1050 BC (Neolithic, Cycladic, Mycenaean), and finds from the prehistoric settlement at Thera.

The Sculptures Collection, which shows the development of ancient Greek sculpture from the 7th to the 5th centuries BC with unique masterpieces.

The Vase and Minor Objects Collection, which contains representative works of ancient Greek pottery from the 11th century BC to the Roman period and includes the Stathatos Collection, a corpus of minor objects of all periods.

The Metallurgy Collection, with many fundamental statues, figurines and minor objects.

And, finally, the only Egyptian and Near Eastern Antiquities Collection in Greece, with works dating from the pre-dynastic period (5000 BC) to the Roman conquest.

