

## DOWNLOAD PDF RHODES AND THE DODECANESE ISLAND (WHERE TO GO IN GREECE SERIES)

### Chapter 1 : Nisyros Island Greece | Greek Dodecanese Islands

*Fast inter-island ferries connect Rhodes with all of the Dodecanese Islands. There are also ferry connections from Heraklion Crete and some of the Cyclades Islands. During summer, there are daily ferries between Rhodes and Marmaris on the Turkish coast.*

Request this package Please click on the date of your arrival This package provides the best of the Dodecanese Islands, the group of islands filled with wonder. These islands have a very different flavour to the other islands in Greece, being more laid back and filled with a very different history to the rest of the country. This package also provides a day trip to Delphi, the spiritual home of Greece. Delight in this very different, very relaxing package to these most mystical of islands. Listen Your browser does not support the audio element. You have the rest of the day to do as you please. If you arrive earlier in the day, after relaxing and settling in, we suggest you make your way to the nearby Plaka region of Athens at the base of the Acropolis where you can find a wonderful number of restaurants, bars and shops. Find your dinner in any one of the many tavernas and international restaurants that line the narrow streets. Travelling in an air conditioned coach; your English speaking guide will relate the history and mythology of this marvellous site. The well preserved ruins in the backdrop of the mountains around Mount Parnassos, Ancient Delphi is home to the oracle and the most sacred of sites in Greece. Delphi is steeped in history and mythology and your guide will amaze you with stories of this fantastic place. You will be given a guided tour of the site and Museum - the museum, in particular is fascinating. After your time at Delphi has ended you will take the coach the two hours back to Athens where you will be returned to your hotel. The evening is yours to explore the Plaka and Central Athens once more, or if you choose, relax before the excitement of the following days. Travelling in a modern air conditioned coach; our English speaking guide will show you around the best of modern and ancient Athens. Visit Syntagma Square and watch the traditionally dressed guards keep watch at the nearby Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. After witnessing the spectacular Temple of Zeus, be guided around the amazing Acropolis, centrepiece of the whole of Athens, with its fabulous mix of ruins. This is topped by a visit to the Parthenon that sits tall over Athens. The Acropolis Museum is also included in the tour and is well worth a visit. Return at your hotel at noon to check out, then take the underground or arrange a transfer to the airport to catch your flight to the island of Kos. On arrival at Kos airport you will be met by our representative who will transfer you to the hotel of your choice in Kos. Settle in to your room and then start to enjoy the wonders of this marvellous island. Historically, Kos is known as the birthplace of Hippocrates, the father of medicine. The archaeological site of Asclepion behind the town is where his first hospital was situated, and the ruins are well worth a visit. Kos town is a thriving tourist town, sensitively rebuilt after the earthquake of 1992. With its wide streets and greenery the town is a testament to modern town planning. It has a very different feel than most other island towns. With your free day you can choose to find a beach, wander the town or sit by your hotel pool. If you would like to travel further around this island, speak to us about arranging a hire car for your time on this magical island. In the evening you may choose to find dinner at one of the local restaurants or maybe find a taverna and dance the night away, taking in some traditional dancing. It is up to you to do as much or as little as you want. Kos was taken over by the Knights Templar at the turn of the Millennium as were many of the Dodecanese Islands. Roaming the back streets of Kos town is a joy unto itself, away from the wide boulevards the narrow, traditional back streets have a myriad of restaurants, shops and place to discover. The time is once again yours to do as you please, and your agenda could contain another day by the pool or the beach or a roam around the centre of the island. It is a relatively short ferry ride to this magical island steeped in history in charm. On arrival at Patmos you will be greeted by our English speaking driver who will transfer you to your hotel. You will be spending two nights on this more sedate island, relaxing in the sunshine and enjoying all it has to offer. Find a meal in a local taverna near the hotel and take in the ambiance of this magical place. It is also known for its religious associations as it is where St John wrote the Book of Revelation. The Chora, or

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main town in Patmos is very traditional, with its whitewashed houses and winding streets. Like many islands in the Dodecanese, the island has been home to the Knights of St John, and the Monastery and the Cave of the Apocalypse are here well worth a visit. Patmos is an island on which you can relax and enjoy the serenity. Quieter than Kos and less cosmopolitan than Rhodes, this is your chance to recharge the batteries and enjoy the slower pace, wandering the narrow, whitewashed streets. There are many wonderful bars and restaurants through Patmos Town, serving traditional fare to linger away the evening. Ferry travel is one of the joys of the Greek Islands, relaxing as you watch the islands and other boats go by, standing on the deck, enjoying the sunshine. On arrival at Rhodes, you will be greeted by our transfer English speaking transfer driver who will take you to the hotel of your choice. You have the next five days to explore this glorious island, the second largest of all the Greek Islands. We recommend that if you would like to explore this fascinating island more to speak to us about arranging a hire car to make the most of your time. You may also wish to spend your time relaxing by the pool or on the beach. There is so much to see and do on this busy and popular island. The main town is in two parts, the modern town, administrative centre of the Dodecanese Islands, with its wide streets and modern buildings, tourist facilities it will be familiar to city dwellers. It is the old town is the main attraction for many visitors. Its majestic walls are home to some of the most fascinating history in Greece. The twelve metre thick walls can be navigated by guided tour on most days. It is what is within these walls that are so fascinating. Make sure you make the time to see the history in motion that is the Rhodes Old Town. As with all of our packages, you are also free to spend your time relaxing at your hotel by the pool or to find a beach on which you can spend your day. The old town is separated into two parts: The Hora is more residential with its winding, with a strong Turkish influence. This is the one place in Greece that you can find a traditional Turkish bath. The other part is the Knights Quarter, where the Knights of St John took up residence a millennium ago. This part of the old town is a fascinating mix of antiquities, ancient doorways and huge houses. This part of the town takes a good day to soak in the atmosphere and revel in its history. Spend the evening by the waterside at any one of the many restaurants and watch as Rhodes comes to life. This was demolished in an earthquake in the seventh century. Today the thriving port brings in passengers from all over the world, and there are two deer which stand sentinel at the end of Mandraki harbour, mascots to the island. If you feel a bit more adventurous venture into the west of the island where there greenery is magical, or the East where the best beaches on the island are found. For those really seeking some adventure, travel to the centre of the island where there are many traditional villages to explore. The shopping in Rhodes is also very good, especially for leather goods, silver and ceramics. This is one place in Europe that still allows haggling in some of the markets, so enjoy the challenge of finding a bargain. There is always the lazy option, resting by the pool or on the beach, relaxing and enjoying the sun or you can search out more treasures on the island. There is also the Petaloudes, or the Valley of the Butterflies to wander through and enjoy. Rhodes has so much to offer the modern tourist - make the most of your time there. You will then check into the Sofitel Hotel for your final night in Greece. You may wish to take the short taxi trip or the metro into the city for your final evening, catching up on some last minute souvenir shopping in the Plaka.

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### Chapter 2 : Island hopping in Greeceâ€™s Dodecanese | Travel | The Guardian

*An island of sponge divers and seamen, SÃ½mi used to have 30, inhabitants before the Second World War and was the richest island in the Dodecanese, despite its small size. Today SÃ½mi attracts many visitors thanks to its beautifully preserved neo-classical buildings and the famous Archangel Michael monastery at Panormitis.*

The island of the Knights Welcome to Rhodes, the capital of the Dodecanese , an island which is ideal not only for those who want to relax but also for those looking for an action-packed holiday! With its bright green hills, rich green valleys and uninterrupted line of golden beaches , Rhodes is truly a blessed place. Thanks to its strategic position, Rhodes has been important since ancient times. The ancient city of Rhodes, the construction of which began in BC, was designed according to the city planning system devised by the greatest city planner of antiquity, Hippodamus of Miletus. Rhodes soon developed into one of the most important seafaring and trading centres in the Eastern Mediterranean. When it became a province of the Roman, and later the Byzantine Empire, it initially lost its ancient glory. They built strong fortifications to protect the island, turning it into an important administrative centre and a thriving multinational medieval city. In Rhodes was conquered by the Ottoman Turks, and the Greeks had to settle outside the city walls. During the Ottoman occupation, new buildings were erected within the Old Town, mainly mosques and baths. In Rhodes and the rest of the Dodecanese , were seized by the Italians. The new rulers embellished the city with magnificent buildings, wide roads and squares. The Palace of the Grand Master was rebuilt and the Street of the Knights was reconstructed in order to regain its medieval purity. It was not until that Rhodes officially became part of Greece. Old Town As you enter one of the largest medieval towns in Europe through the Gate of Freedom, it soon becomes obvious that the Old Town of Rhodes is a mosaic of different cultures and civilizations; rarely does a visitor have the chance to stroll within medieval walls and explore twenty-four centuries of history. The fascinating medieval fortress-like buildings, the bastions, walls, gates, narrow alleys, minarets, old houses, fountains, tranquil and busy squares make it feel like you have stepped back into medieval times. The Palace, originally a Byzantine fortress built at the end of the 7th century A. The cobblestoned Street of the Knights, one of the best preserved medieval streets in Europe, is packed with medieval inns that used to play host to the soldiers of the Order of the Knights. Now it hosts the Byzantine Museum. The multicultural character of Rhodes is also evident in this part of the city, since next to the Prefecture stands the Murat Reis Mosque with its elegant minaret. Enjoy the sun and the sea at cosmopolitan Elli beach at the northern tip of Rhodes town, which is lined with modern hotels. Here you will also find the beautifully renovated historic Grande Albergo delle Rose, which today operates as a Casino. A visit to the Aquarium, one of the most important marine research centres in Greece, is a must! In the underground aquarium, reminiscent of an underwater cave, the visitor can see many of the species living in the Aegean. Saint Stefanos Hill known as Monte Smith marks the site of the Acropolis, one of the most important centres of worship, education and recreation in ancient times on Rhodes. At the top of the hill you will find the remains of the Temple of Apollo, a Hellenistic stadium and a gymnasium. In Byzantine times, there was a fortress on the hill which, in the 13th century, became a monastery dedicated to Holy Mary. It was beautifully restored at a later stage by the Italians and the British. Directly in front of the church there are the ruins of 3rd century temples of Zeus and Athena. The road from the beautiful seaside resort of Kolimbia leads through a forest and along the banks of the River Loutanis to Archipoli, a picturesque rural village. The route is ideal for walking or cycling. However, the most fascinating and popular attraction of the region is the Valley of the Butterflies, a habitat of unique value for the reproduction of the Panaxia Quadripunctaria butterfly. Admire an atmosphere of incomparable beauty with lush vegetation and streams as you stroll along cleverly laid paths. Also well worth a visit in the Valley is the Museum of Natural History. The locals live a more simple life style, almost untouched by the rapid growth in tourism elsewhere on the island and still reverentially maintain their age-old traditions, customs, their local dialect and even the distinctive decoration of their houses. It is

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also worth exploring the surrounding villages, such as Soroni on the north coast and Fanos to the south, a nice spot for kitesurfing and windsurfing. The road from Kalavarda leads you to Salakos, a traditional village with lush vegetation and flowing springs. From there you can climb up Profitis Ilias Mountain, with its classic Italian hotels in the forest and a chapel on the summit. On the mountain slopes, there are several smaller villages with springs and age-old plane trees: The highest mountain on Rhodes, the imposing Mt. The amazing view will compensate those who will make the effort to reach its summit! The biggest settlement in the region is Embonas. Built on a mountainside covered with vineyards, the village is famous for its excellent wines. If you want to escape the crowds, explore the rocky coast and bask in small, well-hidden bays, such as Fournoi, Glyfada or on the beaches of Kritinia. By following a path through the village or by hiring a donkey from the main square you can climb to the ancient acropolis, which is surrounded by well-preserved walls. Here you can see the remains of buildings from ancient times, the Byzantine era and the era of the Knights, such as the 4th century BC temple of Athena Lindia, the Propylea, the large Hellenistic arcade, the Byzantine chapel of Ayios Ioannis and the castle of the Knights of Saint John. You can also enjoy astonishing views of the town and the sea – an experience not to be missed during your visit on the island. In southern Rhodes nature is unveiled in all its splendour: The villages of the area were built in medieval times, or even earlier, and still maintain their traditional colour, just as their inhabitants still maintain their local dialect, traditional customs and even the traditional decoration of their houses. Follow old paths and discover the beauty of golden fields and shady woods, gentle hills and valleys – magical landscapes that will rejuvenate your body and soul. Only people live on the island today but the town and its magnificent neo-classical houses reveal the former prosperity of the island. Emborio, with its grand houses and a picturesque waterfront offering fresh fish, is the only inhabited hamlet on the island. Extra tip for trekking enthusiasts: Following breathtaking routes on foot is the ideal way to discover the unique natural beauty of the island: More information about walking trails on the island at [www](http://www). Getting there -By aeroplane from the airports of Athens and Thessaloniki. Flights are operated by Olympic Airways and Aegean Airlines. The trip lasts approximately 12 hours with intermediary stops at the islands of Patmos , Leros, Kalymnos and Kos. Rhodes is also connected directly to all the other islands of the Dodecanese and Crete.

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### Chapter 3 : Rhodes Island Greece | Greek Dodecanese Islands

*Travel to the island of knights, the island of the mythical Colossus of Rhodes, the island where Byzantines, Greeks, Venetians, and Turks all left something to remember them by. Where the Aegean meets the Middle East, one of the most famous and sought-after holiday destinations in Europe.*

Pefkoi, beautiful golden sand Places to visit Lindos. Here the medieval village has been preserved. It is built amphitheatrically at the foot of the rock and is dominated by the acropolis of Lindos. The most , important monuments on the archaeological site are: It is built amphitheatrically on a hill with an acropolis on its crest. Here, remains of the foundations of temples can be seen, as well as private houses, bases with inscriptions, altars, etc. On a plateau of the mountain of Filerimos, stand the ruins of the acropolis of ancient Ialyssos, the remains of the foundations of temples, a cruciform baptistery, the Monastery of Our Lady of Filerimos, the Byzantine church of Saint George of Hostos and the "Via Dolorosa" with its fourteen bronze plaques. The Valley of the Butterflies: This is a unique natural park, where, every year between June and September, thousands of butterflies congregate, live and reproduce, providing a magical spectacle. An enchanting site at an altitude of metres, with a monastery amid the luxuriant vegetation, and a marvellous view. The "Seven Springs Epta Piges " flow among shady plane trees and rich vegetation. In the inland areas of the island there are also many charming villages: There are actually three cities on this site -modern, ancient and medieval. The modern town has a cosmopolitan character, many late 20th century buildings and hotels. The ancient town, which was founded in B. All that is left of it today is the ruins of the temples of Zeus, Athena Poliados and Apollo, the Stadium, Gymnasium and the Theatre, which has been restored. The medieval city is still surrounded by the high walls erected by the Knights. It is divided by an inner wall into two unequal parts, the smaller Collachio and the larger Burgo or Hora. Collachio is further split by the Street of the Knights, both of whose sides are lined with the sombre stone facades of the Inns of the Tongues or nationalities that belonged to the order of the Knights Hospitalers of St. At the end of the street stands the palace of the Grand Masters, which today houses a collection of 16th and 17th century furniture and Roman mosaic floors from Kos. Afandou Very popular resort with beautiful pebble beach and watersport facilities. Next to the beach is the golf course with 18 holes. South of Afandou is Kolymbia, with nice beach and good tourism infrastructure. Watersports action invites strong competition and caters from the novice to the most extrovert enthusiast. Water Park at Faliraki is an extensive entertainment complex that offers food, beverage, water slides, gym. In Faliraki area are four more beaches; Kathara bay -maybe the most attractive- which combines a sandy beach with steep rocks, Antony Quinn bay, Ladiko beach and Tragano beach with pebbles. Kalythies village 2 Km away from Faliraki with tiny streets and alleys is worth a visit, where the panoramic view from Stavros church is beautiful. Places to visit include the church of Saint George with frescoes from post-byzantine period, Prifiti Ammo church which is built on the ruins of an older church, the monastery of Eleoussa with frescoes since and the cross shaped church of Ioannis Baptistis with frescoes since byzantine and post-byzantine period. Golfers will enjoy the superb golf course holes- at Afandou, about 5 Km away. Ialyssos or Trianda Ialyssos was settled by Minoans in BC and may have been damaged in the explosions and tidal waves from Santorini. Today is a lively village and cultural tradition at the north west side of the island. The byzantine church of Saint Nikolas with frescoes since 15 AD is worth a visit. Trianda near the site of ancient Ialyssos on the top of Filerimos hill, where the 15th century monastery of the same name also stands, along with the ruined temples of Athena and Zeus Poliea in the ancient acropolis. Ixia It the ideal holiday resort of Ialyssos Prefecture with a wide range of accommodation from simple ones to top rated complexes. Ixia is an excellent choice for wind surfing with schools available and boats for hire are also available. It stretches with beautiful shingle beach. Kalathos With a small selection of taverns and bars on its main road, Kalathos is an unpretentious little village perfect for those seeking an uncrowded shingle beach and a quiet, easy going ambience. Kalithea It is a great place to swim and snorkel. It has a tiny cove with bathing from rocks and the main interest is the thermal spa.

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To day are the ruins of the Dorian city where the temple base and the huge water cistern remain. Further south is Kamiros Skala, a tiny port for travelling to nearby Halki Island. Lindos Superb beaches, white-washed houses clinging to the hillside, ancient ruins of an Acropolis. A brilliant contrast, one of the most stunning views in Greece. Not many holiday resorts present such a stunning visual impact. Lindos is a maze of narrow cobbled streets with a terrific choice of lovely shops, bars, restaurants and clubs. The temple of Athena Lindia 4th century B. Pefkos Pefkos has become a popular holiday destination in its own right. Pleasantly tranquil off-season, it offers everything the visitor needs in terms of supermarkets, bars, taverns and souvenir shops. A fine choice for lazy days on the main sandy beach or one of the smaller bays and rocky coves followed by relaxing evenings at a nearby taverna. Petaloudes The Valley of the Butterflies. From June to September tiger moths black and white striped flock attracted by the sweet vanilla resin of the storax tree. Soulas Prasonissi An island connected to Rhodes by a narrow sandy isthmus. The tiny island of Prasonissi at the southern seashore of the island is an ideal place for wind surfing lovers. The east side beach is usually calm, in contrast with the west side which is usually windy.

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### Chapter 4 : Rhodes - Wikipedia

*Rhodes is the biggest of the Dodecanese islands. Named the sun island or island of light there are hardly any days when the sun doesn't shine. With its subtropical climate and over hours of sun per year you can be guaranteed a good tan on your holiday.*

They would remain there for nearly a thousand years, though these were punctuated by numerous invasions. It was during this period that they began to re-emerge as an independent entity, and the term Dodecanese itself dates to around the 8th century. Copious evidence of the Byzantine period remains on the islands today, most notably in hundreds of churches from the period which can be seen in various states of preservation. In the 13th century, with the Fourth Crusade, Italians began invading portions of the Dodecanese, which had remained under the nominal power of the Empire of Nicea; Venetians Querini, Cornaro and Genoese families Vignoli each held some islands for brief periods, while Orthodox monks ruled on Patmos and Leros. Finally, in the 14th century, the Byzantine era came to an end when the islands were taken by forces of the Knights Hospitaller Knights of St. Rhodes was conquered in 1309, and the rest of the islands fell gradually over the next few decades. The Knights made Rhodes their stronghold, transforming its capital into a grandiose medieval city dominated by an impressive fortress, and scattered fortresses and citadels through the rest of the islands as well. These massive fortifications proved sufficient to repel invasions by the Sultan of Egypt in 1480 and Mehmed II in 1482. Finally, however, the citadel at Rhodes fell to the large army of Suleiman the Magnificent in 1522, and the other islands were overrun within the year. The few remaining Knights fled to Malta. Ottoman Greece Suleiman mosque view from below, Rhodes city Thus began a period of several hundred years in the Ottoman Empire. The Dodecanese formed a separate province within the Eyalet of the Archipelago. The population was allowed to retain a number of privileges provided it submitted to Ottoman rule. These guarantees, combined with a strategic location at the crossroads of Mediterranean shipping, allowed the islands to prosper. The overwhelmingly Greek population only Rhodes and Kos had Turkish communities leaned heavily towards Greece following its declaration of independence in 1830, and many of the islanders joined the Greek War of Independence, with the result that the northern portion of the Dodecanese including Samos became briefly the Greek provinces of the Eastern Sporades and Southern Sporades. Kasos in particular played a prominent role due to its skilled mariners, until its destruction by the Egyptians in 1824. Most of the islands were slated to become part of the new Greek state in the London Protocol of 1830, but when Greek independence was recognized in the London Protocol of 1832, the islands were left outside the new Kingdom of Greece. Turks of the Dodecanese[ edit ] Main article: Sources have variously estimated the Turkish population of Kos and Rhodes to be 5, [11] 6, [12] or 7, After the outbreak of the Italian-Turkish war over Libya, in early Italy, in order to apply pressure on the Ottoman government closer to its metropolitan territories, occupied all the present-day Dodecanese except for Kastellorizo. After the end of the war according to the Treaty of Ouchy, Italy maintained the occupation of the islands as guarantee for the execution of the treaty. During the war, the islands became an important naval base for Britain and France; Italy was allied with both nations during World War I. The Dodecanese were used as a staging area for numerous campaigns, most famously the one at Gallipoli. Some of the smaller islands were occupied by the French and British, but Rhodes remained under Italian occupation. In 1912, the French also occupied Kastellorizo. Following the war, the Tittoni - Venizelos agreement, signed on July 29, 1913, called for the smaller islands to join with Greece, while Italy maintained control of Rhodes. The treaty further outlined an exchange where Italy would receive Antalya for southwest Anatolia. The Greek defeat in the Greco-Turkish War and the foundation of modern Turkey prevented the exchange. Mussolini embarked on a program of Italianization, hoping to make Rhodes a modern transportation hub that would serve as a focal point for the spread of Italian culture in the Levant. The islands were overwhelmingly Greek-speaking, with a Turkish-speaking minority and an even smaller Ladino-speaking Jewish minority. Immigrant Italian speakers were a marginal language community. The main castle

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of the Knights of St. John was also rebuilt. From to Cesare Maria De Vecchi acted as Governor of the Italian Islands of the Aegean promoting the official use of the Italian language and favoring a process of italianization , interrupted by the beginning of World War II. World War II[ edit ] Main article: After the surrender of Italy in September , the islands briefly became a battleground between the Germans and Allied forces, including the Italians. The Germans prevailed in the Dodecanese Campaign , and although they were driven out of mainland Greece in , the Dodecanese remained occupied until the end of the war in , during which time nearly the entire Jewish population of 6, was deported and killed. Only 1, of these Ladino-speaking Jews survived by escaping to the nearby coast of Turkey. On 8 May the German garrison commander Otto Wagener surrendered the islands to the British on Rhodes handing over 5, German and Italian military personnel.

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### Chapter 5 : Ferries to Rhodes, Rhodes Travel Guide - History

*Travel information for Ferries. Ships and Ferries to Rhodes - Dodecanese Islands.. Rhodes and the Dodecanese in general are connected to the port of Piraeus. From Rhodes you can also visit the nearby Dodecanese islands, the Cycladic islands and Crete through other ports.*

So, what if that step becomes a hop? Welcome to the Dodecanese, a cluster of magical islands in the South Aegean simply made for hopping. Some you will have heard of Rhodes and Kos, most likely while others are just as rich in history and natural beauty but less well-known. And certainly less well-travelled. Travel through time on Rhodes Our island-hopping journey begins on Rhodes. Landmarks with the most imposing of names – the Palace of the Grand Master of the Knights among them – are brought to life with cobblestones and coats of arms. But so too can Rhodes propel you forward. Modern hotels and amenities are testament to its status as the largest of the Dodecanese islands, as are its facilities for onward travel. Your doorway to the Dodecanese The dramatic effect of Karpathos Just 40 minutes from Rhodes by plane – but a world away in terms of international renown – Karpathos is an island of extremes. On the one hand, Karpathos does dramatic like few other islands. Take Olymbos, a village whose mountainside homes cascade theatrically down to the sea, or the gravity-defying rock formations that attract climbers from afar. But then there are the quiet coves and sun-kissed beaches adorning the coastline with dreamy regularity. This is, after all, an island with its soul intact. A touch of theatre Quite the feast on Kos Before we move to other smaller island gems, a quick detour. No island-hopping tour of the region would be complete without a visit to Kos. Another island with an airport and excellent ferry links, Kos offers great connections to its neighbours and is, of course, a wonderful destination in itself. Hippocrates clearly thought so – and he should know! And so, too, is Kos every bit a contender in the healthy competition of the Dodecanese islands in the culture stakes ancient or medieval, take your pick. Quite a feast for the eyes. Let the feast begin The magical light of Astypalaia From Rhodes or Kos, the options spread out before you. The reasons to visit Astypalaia simply spill off the page. And as for the food – cheeses, honey, thyme-scented Easter cookies and other local delicacies – just try them.

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### Chapter 6 : Rhodes Greece Tours - All You Need to Know BEFORE You Go (with Photos) - TripAdvisor

*The island complex of Dodecanese in south-eastern Aegean is the sunniest corner in Greece. Twelve large islands and numerous smaller ones with crystal clear waters, sandy or pebbly beaches, important archaeological finds, imposing Byzantine and medieval monuments and unique traditional settlements are waiting to be discovered.*

John, Ottomans and Italians visited or settled them, leaving behind a rich legacy of grandiose ancient sanctuaries, mighty castles, serene monasteries and traditional villages, all set within an ever-changing maritime scenery. The sites you see on this itinerary include world-famous relics, like the Asklepieion of Kos, the extraordinary archaeological museum of Samos, or the medieval fortifications of Rhodes, each among the best of their kind. On the smaller, off-the-beaten-track islands you gain a more intimate view of traditional Greek island life, with their picturesque harbours, village squares adorned with pebble mosaics, and beautiful domestic architecture. These islands are also rich in diverse landscapes: Another highlight of the cruise is the series of you will meals enjoy at selected venues throughout the islands, ranging from home cooked local cuisine in family-run tavernas to real gourmet food, the finest the region has to offer. Sightseeing aside, your stylish gulet will moor in secluded coves, allowing you to bathe in azure seas, admire the pristine scenery, or simply relax. From fabulous food to epic history, this is a fascinating journey through Greek culture, past and present. Our gulet is in Turgutreis harbour, about 60 minutes from Bodrum airport. Welcome drinks and dinner on board. We make an early crossing to Kalymnos. We visit to the incredible collection of ancient sculpture in the museum at Pothia, the capital of Kalymnos, and make an excursion to the early Christian basilica of Christ in Jerusalem inland. We make the scenic crossing to the sacred island of Patmos, where we explore the ancient Acropolis. In the morning, we visit the Cave of the Apocalypse and the mighty Byzantine monastery of St. John, a World Heritage Site, set in the attractive town of Chora. In the afternoon, we cruise for a couple of hours to Samos Island. The charming port village of Pythagoreio was built on the ruins of the ancient island capital. We visit the great sanctuary of Hera, the excellent archaeological museum at Vathi and in the afternoon we cross to the island of Leros. Where we visit the Castle of Panteli, commanding great views and used as a citadel by the Byzantines, the Knights of St. John and the Ottomans, before strolling through the unusual Italian military town of Lakki. In the afternoon, we pass via the Turkish port of Turgutreis on the way to the great island of Kos. We enjoy dinner in a traditional taverna. After a morning visit to the Asklepieion, one of the most important healing sanctuaries of antiquity, we continue onwards to a cove near to the Island of Nisyros. An afternoon at leisure for swimming. We make the short crossing to the small but beautiful island of Nisyros, where we visit the small but excellent archaeological museum before head up to the town of Emborio, set dramatically on the caldera rim and explore the active volcanic crater at Stephanos. After a morning walk to the mighty ancient fortification of Palaiokastro, we travel onwards to a bay off the green and remote island of Tilos. In the morning, we tour Tilos, to visit the monastery of St. Afterwards, we make the crossing to Chalki weather permitting , a small island not far from Rhodes. There we ascend the medieval castle and ancient acropolis as the sun sets. We continue to the beautiful island of Symi with its lovely neoclassical port town, one of the prettiest sights in the Mediterranean. We spend the afternoon wandering its winding streets, visiting the Acropolis and savouring the magnificent local architecture. In the evening a chance to enjoy a drink and dinner at a local taverna. We continue to Rhodes, the chief island of the Dodecanese. Here, we visit the extraordinarily complete medieval Old Town with its enormous ramparts, crowned by the Palace of the Grand Masters, former headquarters of the Order of the Knights of Saint John or Knights Hospitaller. We make the crossing to Marmaris for our farewell dinner on board. Transfers to Dalaman Airport, about 1 hour and 20 minutes from Marmaris Harbour. We plan for the gulet to depart around You are more than welcome to arrive earlier to drop off your bags, but please be aware that the crew will be busy cleaning and tidying making everything ready for your group so you may not be able to settle in to your cabin. If you arrive at the gulet after Departure time can be subject to change depending on weather,

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harbour or other conditions. Disembarkation is around We will arrange local transfers on the first and last day of the tour. There are a number of airlines that offer domestic flights in Greece such as Aegean Airlines and Olympic Air. Both Airlines have a wide selection of flights on these days. The cheapest way to book flights is directly with the airline online. Flights are subject to change. Please contact the airline for exact details. If you prefer to book with a travel agent, we are happy to recommend specialists in a number of countries around the world, please contact our office for more details. Please be advised some insurers may require you to take out a policy within days of booking your holiday to receive all of their insurance benefits. Visas are easily obtained online at eVisa and must be purchased before you travel. Citizens of European Union or Schengen Treaty member states need no visa for Greece, those from the United States, Canada and Australia do not need to apply for a visa to visit Greece for trips of less than 90 days duration. If you intend to add time on Kos or any other Greek island, we are happy to offer information and advice. This fabulous cruise through the Aegean, visits 11 of the Dodecanese Islands and has a character very different to that of most of our other gulet cruises. We will be crossing some stretches of wide open sea between the islands and covering considerable distances on some of the days. The Dodecanese Islands running as a chain alongside the shore of southwest Turkey are renowned for their wealth of nature and beauty and cruising between them offers a wonderful opportunity to experience and appreciate their fascinating diversity. There will be some early starts so we can make passage in the early morning before the wind picks up in the afternoon. While the average travelling time will be longer than our normal coastal gulet cruises, there will be opportunities to swim each day schedule and weather permitting. Compared with our coastal gulet cruises in Turkey and Italy, where we tend to spend a good number of nights moored out in isolated bays, on this trip we will be spending more nights in harbour on the islands. The boat is a Turkish gulet with a Turkish crew including a chef who will be cooking up wonderful meals throughout your cruise. The gulet will be stocked with Greek wine and spirits and your guide, Heinrich, something of a Greek wine connoisseur, will introduce you to some of the best beverages alcoholic and non-alcoholic the Greek islands have to offer.

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### Chapter 7 : Explore the Dodecanese on an expert-led Greek Islands cruise

*Rhodes is the largest of the Greek Dodecanese islands in the Aegean Sea, about 11 miles off the south west coast of Turkey. Rhodes has a population of just over , people, of which about 80, live in Rhodes City. The island is a popular destination among young people and students. The.*

Tweet The island complex of Dodecanese in south-eastern Aegean is the sunniest corner in Greece. Twelve large islands and numerous smaller ones with crystal clear waters, sandy or pebbly beaches, important archaeological finds, imposing Byzantine and medieval monuments and unique traditional settlements are waiting to be discovered. If you are desperately seeking to discover lesser-known, unspoiled destinations visit Leros or Pserimos. But there is always Rhodes and Kos, larger and more cosmopolitan islands awaiting to offer you strong, and treasured memories. Just take your pick! Welcome to Rhodes , a medieval treasure beautifully preserved throughout the centuries. Wander around its magnificent Old City, surrounded by medieval walls with seven gates, and admire the Palace of the Grand Master, the most awe- inspiring building in the whole island. Take a romantic stroll around the famous Street of the Knights and feel like a holy warrior in shining armour, or a noble princess. Peer into the historic past of the city with a visit to the Archaeological Museum. Sandy beaches, turquoise waters, lush vegetation, ancient and medieval monuments, tree-lined wide roads, large squares, parks, a superb city plan and an extensive bicycle-only routes network are the distinctive characteristics of the third largest island of the Dodecanese, Kos! Pay a visit to the ancient city of Kos and observe important archaeological finds dating back to the 4th century. Did you actually know that you can sit under the plane tree where Hippocrates himself, the Father of Medicine, used to teach his students and examine his patients? The plane tree must be over 2, years old, and it is in fact the oldest in Europe! Visit among others the castle of Chrissoheria and the Archaeological Museum. A perfect occasion to visit the island would be the International Climbing Festival in May, a unique festival that will thrill the action fans! The culinary enthusiasts should taste mouth watering delights, such as sweet smelling thyme honey, juicy tangerines, homemade mizithra cheese, delicious sea-dried lobster tail, and sea ray preserved in sea water! Whether you are looking for an action packed holiday or a relaxing visit, you will be quite astonished by the choices on offer on such a small island! Today there is only one small village on the island. Follow walking paths through the dense pine forest on the south of the island, where also ruins of Byzantine residencies still stand. The villages of the island seem like open folklore museums, whereas their inhabitants are still dressed in old traditional costumes, and speak their local, old dialect. Ragged mountainscape, densely forested ranges and hilly vistas, verdant valleys “home to four hundred species of flowers and herbs”, and habitat of rare species of birds. These are the ingredients of an unparalleled destination, a huge ecological park protected by international treaties. The view from the medieval castle built in the location of ancient Tilos that stands imposingly at the top of the hill will certainly take your breath away. Welcome to the island of Artemis, the goddess of forests and hunting, according to mythology. Swim in azure seas, admire exquisite works of Italian architecture in Ayia Marina, the capital of the island, wander around centuries-old magnificent castles like Brouzi and Castle of Panayia , or go scuba diving to explore ship wrecks lying on the seabed since the Second World War. Visit Patmos at Easter, when deeply religious and spiritual celebrations are held throughout the Holy Week. Astipalea is the westernmost island of the Dodecanese, located at the point where the Dodecanese meet the Cyclades. There are many reasons to visiting Simi apart from experiencing its unique cosmopolitan atmosphere, and wandering around its remarkable neo-classical settlement. Take the opportunity to visit an unspoiled destination formed by volcanic eruptions. Lipsi is the largest island belonging to a cluster of many others islets. It forms part of the Natura Network. It is an ideal destination for relaxing, and serene holidays. Here, both landscape and people will definitely help you find inner peace and tranquility. Lipsi is also surrounded by countless uninhabited islets ideal for bird watching. Agathonissi is the northernmost island of the Dodecanese; it consists of three large traditional settlements Agios Georgios, Megalo Horio and Mikro

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Horio. Agathonissi has a significant and vulnerable ecosystem rendering it an important habitat of rare bird species. Together with the nearby islands it belongs to the Natura Network as well. Its main settlement is filled with cheerfully painted houses of exceptional architecture, awe-inspiring churches and picturesque alleys.

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### Chapter 8 : Rhodes in the Dodecanese Islands of Greece

*Dodecanese islands is a group of Greek islands geographically located on the south eastern side of the Aegean Sea, close to the borders with Turkey. The name Dodecanese actually means twelve islands in Greek, as this is the number of the largest islands of the complex.*

Lindos, Rhodes island Lindos is an archaeological site and a town on the east coast of Rhodes island, in the Dodecanese, Greece. Lindos is situated in a large bay and faces the fishing village and small resort of Haraki. Above the modern town rises the acropolis of Lindos, a natural citadel which was fortified successively by the Greeks, the Romans, the Byzantines, the Knights of St John and the Ottomans. This makes the site difficult to excavate and interpret archaeologically. The acropolis offers spectacular views of the surrounding harbours and coastline. Lindos was founded by the Dorians led by the king Tlepolemus of Rhodes, who arrived in about the 10th century BC. It was one of six Dorian cities in the area known as the Dorian Hexapolis. The eastern location of Rhodes made it a natural meeting place between the Greeks and the Phoenicians, and by the 8th century Lindos was a major trading centre. Photo of windmill, Lindos by Sotiris Lambadaridis In classical times the acropolis of Lindos was dominated by the massive temple of Athena Lindia, which attained its final form around BC. In Hellenistic and Roman times the temple precinct grew as more buildings were added. In early medieval times these buildings fell into disuse, and in the 14th century they were partly overlaid by a massive fortress built on the acropolis by the Knights of St John to defend the island against the Ottomans. Lindos provides a mix of history, beaches and the marina. It has only inhabitants, who are outnumbered greatly by tourists. The village is made up of a network of cobbled streets – all of which is entirely pedestrianised. The only modes of transport allowed are donkeys, mopeds and bikes. The houses are like small whitewashed boxes and sit beautifully on the hillside making it the most beautiful place on the island. The charm of this village is maintained by a preservation order which forbids any unauthorised building work to change it. Nearby are the settlements of Lardos, Pefkos, Kalathos. Lindos beach and Saint Pauls beach are only a short distance from the town centre. Lindos is a small town, so walking around on foot is a decent option. However, as Lindos is built on the side of a steep hill, the roads can be quite difficult, and climbing up to the acropolis is definitely an effort. There are two alternatives. Acropolis of Lindos On the acropolis of Lindos today parts of the following buildings may still be seen: Inside the temple is the table of offerings and the base of the cult statue of Athena. The Propylaea of the Sanctuary, also dating from the 4th century BC. A monumental staircase leads to a D-shaped stoa and a wall with five door openings. The Hellenistic stoa with lateral projecting wings, dating from about BC. The stoa is 87 metres long and consisted of 42 columns. The well-known relief of a Rhodian trireme warship cut into the rock at the foot of the steps leading to the acropolis. On the bow stood a statue of General Hagesander, the work of the sculptor Pythokritos. The relief dates from about BC. The Hellenistic staircase 2nd century BC leading to the main archaeological area of the acropolis. Remains of a Roman temple, possibly dedicated to the Emperor Diocletian and dating from about AD. The Acropolis is surrounded by a Hellenistic wall contemporary with the Propylaea and the stairway leading to the entrance to the site. A Roman inscription says that the wall and square towers were repaired at the expense of P Aelius Hagetor, the priest of Athena in the 2nd century AD. The Castle of the Knights of St John, built some time before on the foundations of older Byzantine fortifications. The walls and towers follow the natural conformation of the cliff. A pentagonal tower on the south side commanded the harbour, the settlement and the road from the south of the island. There was a large round tower on the east facing the sea and two more, one round and the other on a corner, on the northeast side of the enceinte. Today one of the towers at the southwest corner and one to the west survive. The Greek Orthodox Church of St John, dating from the 13th or 14th century and built on the ruins of a previous church, which may have been built as early as the 6th century. Restaurants and bars Lindos has many restaurants, all catering to tourists, and featuring food from every nationality you can think of. All staff are English speaking and menus are written in English.

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Most bars serve breakfast up until mid-afternoon so there is plenty of variety and choice. Lindos has a wealth of different bars catering to all tastes. Many have rooftop gardens where you can watch the sun go down or rise as you drink. All bars are welcoming to children and many have restaurants as well. There are two nightclubs within the village itself and an open air club which can be accessed by a short taxi ride and which stays open until the very early hours of the morning. Things to do Windsurfing and Kitesurfing: Strong winds and wavy water conditions makes this the perfect spot for freestylers, racers and kite-surfers. Take this opportunity to learn windsurfing in Rhodes, one of the best windsurfing locations in Europe or improve your technique in perfect conditions.

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### Chapter 9 : Dodecanese - Wikipedia

*Thus, when the Greek press began agitating for the cession of the islands to Greece in , the term used was still the "Dodecanese". Today, Rhodes and the*

Rhodes is the biggest of the Dodecanese islands. With its subtropical climate and over 3. Rhodes is one of the most popular holiday islands in Greece - even Greeks themselves come to Rhodes for a holiday from the mainland. Rhodes today offers the visitor a plethora of all year round leisure alternatives, covering all types of tourist activity. The natural beauty of the island, the monuments from her long and often turbulent history, a rodosmopolitan character, as well as the warm hospitality generously offered by the people of Rhodes, and an excellent tourist infrastructure boasting the most modern hotels, all captivate the visitor. The modern city of Rhodes is one of the biggest municipalities in the Greek islands, with about sixty thousand permanent residents. It is the financial and cultural centre of the southeastern Aegean, and successfully combines a lively present with a rich historical past. There are many reasons why Rhodes is one of the most popular resorts in the Mediterranean: The city has an excellent tourist infrastructure and offers a wide variety of entertainment night-life, sports, cultural events, and day trips to wonderful Lindos and the neighboring islands like Kos, Patmos, Karpathos, Kalymnos and Leros. Finally, visitors have the opportunity to learn something of the eventful history of the city, visit the museums or go sightseeing. Coming from Bodrum ; There are ferries between operated by ferry companies. Bodrum Ferryboat Association has daily trips between Kos and Bodrum throughout the summer. In winter, ferries run three times a week on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The ferryboat leaves Bodrum at The Bodrum-Kos trip takes about 1 hours. The same association also runs a hydrofoil during the summer months everyday except Sunday. June, the beginning of July and all of September offer a better combination, with warm days and cool evenings. The water in September can be especially warm in places. The months of May and October offer excellent sailing conditions. Rhodes was inhabited already in prehistoric times. The island gradually expanded its influence and became the main commercial link in the Mediterranean. This marked a new era in the history of the island. The Sun-worshipping city of Rhodes Rhodos became an important political, commercial and religious centre. Its golden era lasted from the 5th to the 3rd century BC. It was during this period that the Colossus of Rhodes, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, was constructed and straddled the harbour. This impressive giant statue was demolished during an earthquake. During years the island flourished and showed its great navigation and maritime skills, establishing one of the best reputations in these domains. Rhodes extended its rule, minted its own coin, introduced the first maritime law rules, advanced the arts, theatre and sports. Its School of Rhetoric became famous and attracted many well-known Romans and Greeks. In the 2nd century BC Rhodos became an ally of Rome; this led to a gradual weakening of the island, which from the 4th century AD became a Roman prefecture. Paul visited the island and recruited the first Christians in 57 AD; as in AD the Roman Empire split, Rhodos and the other islands of the "Provincia insularum" were included in the Byzantine Empire. New seafarers attacked and often looted the city in the following centuries. The Knights of the Order of St. John were established in Rhodes in AD. Their stay has endowed the city with a series of majestic buildings protected by a fortified wall. From onwards the Dodecanese islands form part of the Ottoman Empire until AD, when they fell under Italian rule. The Treaty of Paris ended foreign occupation, and in March the islands were united with Greece.