



AHEPA & WEBSTER ATHENS

THE 20TH ANNUAL JOURNEY TO GREECE PROGRAM SUMMER 2026

Building on the solid foundation of the highly successful JTG programs that have been offered in every year since 2006, AHEPA & Webster University are once again offering an unforgettable learning experience for new and returning college age students. The Journey to Greece program is specially designed to immerse young students in a wonderful learning experience while celebrating the USA & Greek societies and cultures. Innovative study topics, exciting excursions and special arrangements make this trip especially attractive to students.

About Webster University

Webster University founded in 1915 with its home campus based in St. Louis, Missouri, USA is the only Tier 1 private, non-profit, multicampus, international institution with campus locations around the world, including metropolitan, military, online and corporate, as well as American-style traditional campuses in North America, Europe, Africa and Asia. With over 220,000 alumni and students from 50 states and 138 countries, Webster is defining global education for the future. Small, highly interactive classes encourage innovation, collaboration, and self-expression. Students have all the advantages of a student-centered university that supports personalized learning and gives every student an opportunity to excel.

The mission of the university ensures high quality learning experiences that transform students for global citizenship and individual excellence. This is accomplished by: Sustaining a personalized approach to a global, student-centered education through small classes, close relationships with faculty and staff, and attention to student life; Developing educational programs that join theory and practice; Providing an international perspective while encouraging creativity and scholarship; Fostering a lifelong desire to learn and actively serve communities and the world; Creating an environment accessible to individuals of diverse cultures, ages, and socioeconomic backgrounds and instilling in students a respect for diversity and an understanding of their own and others' values; and Educating a diverse population locally, nationally, and internationally, acting responsibly toward the environment to foster a sustainable future, and strengthening the communities we serve.

Webster Athens

The Athens Campus of Webster University (Webster Athens) was established in 2016 to bring the best of American education to Greece. It is fully owned and controlled by Webster University in St. Louis. Webster Athens offers fourteen (14) undergraduate degrees, ten (10) undergraduate minors and four (4) graduate degrees, including graduate certificates in International & Regional Security, Oil and Gas & Project Management.

Webster Athens is also home to two very popular and award-winning study abroad programs; the WINS/Odyssey in Athens and the AHEPA (American Hellenic Education Progressive Association) Journey to Greece programs.

Accreditation

Webster University is accredited by **The Higher Learning Commission (HLC)** and has been accredited continuously since 1925. This accreditation includes undergraduate and graduate levels at all campuses and locations where the University offers programs, across the United States, internationally and online. Webster University continues to be highly ranked on the U.S. News & World Report's Best Colleges report, listed as a Tier 1 Regional University and included in several best-of categories. Further, prestigious accreditation bodies in their respective fields accredit the various schools/departments of the University.

THE AHEPA / WEBSTER UNIVERSITY JTG 2026 PROGRAM

The Order of AHEPA has produced this program with Webster University.

Students arriving between 9:30am and 14:30pm will be met at the Athens airport and transported by private coach to the Athens Campus. All students will enjoy a comprehensive orientation session that will include a tour of the surrounding area to familiarize them with both University procedures and the immediate neighborhood. Regular detailed information will be sent to all students and parents after students have been accepted into the Journey to Greece program. All applications will be processed by AHEPA Headquarters, 1909 Q Street, NW, Suite 500, Washington DC 20009. Additional information will be posted at the AHEPA website: www.ahepa.org/journey/. All questions regarding the program should be sent to: skiasd@webster.edu

Students attending the program will be housed in shared rooms in specially selected, university apartments and/or a 3/4-star Hotel, if the University apartments are not available, in very close proximity to the University in the Plaka area of Athens. Apartment housing will include kitchen facilities, air conditioned and/or fan equipped rooms, laundry facilities and Internet. If University housing is not available and a Hotel is used breakfast will be included.

PROGRAM DATES

July 6, 2026 [Depart USA] - July 31, 2026 [Depart HELLAS]



COURSES, TRANSCRIPTS AND TRANSFER CREDIT

With its extraordinary artistic, intellectual and cultural heritage, Athens is richly endowed with resources for formal study and experiential learning. The museums at the Acropolis and the ancient Agora, as well as the National Archaeological Museum, the new Acropolis Museum, the Cycladic Museum, and the Benaki collections are within minutes of the facilities of Webster University in Athens.

Arriving in Athens all students will undergo a full day orientation by the University and a tour of the surrounding area to familiarize students with both University procedures and living in Athens. The orientation and welcome reception will help students get to know their environment and welcome them to Athens. All students will attend classes each day from Monday to Friday. Special arrangements will be made for students to make several very meaningful visits and excursions during their stay!

Students must have their local school address and counselor's contact information to be sure that their transcripts are sent to the proper place. It is strongly recommended that all students show the syllabus of the courses they select to their academic advisor to be sure that their University approves the credits. Transcripts are sent from the Webster University home campus in St. Louis directly to their school.

All classes offered will not only provide an unforgettable learning experience but will also provide students with 3 transferable University credits per course. Academic credit is transferred to a student's home institution by an official transcript issued by Webster University. Students will be able to earn up to 6 transferable university credits.

Courses will incorporate visits to the archaeological sites and museums. Students will also benefit from use of the University Library, Computer lab, including Internet access, and the magnificent Webster University Cultural Center located at the Roman Agora amid the ancient ruins of Athens.

The University will arrange meetings with dignitaries in Athens and invite speakers to further enhance the learning experience throughout their stay.

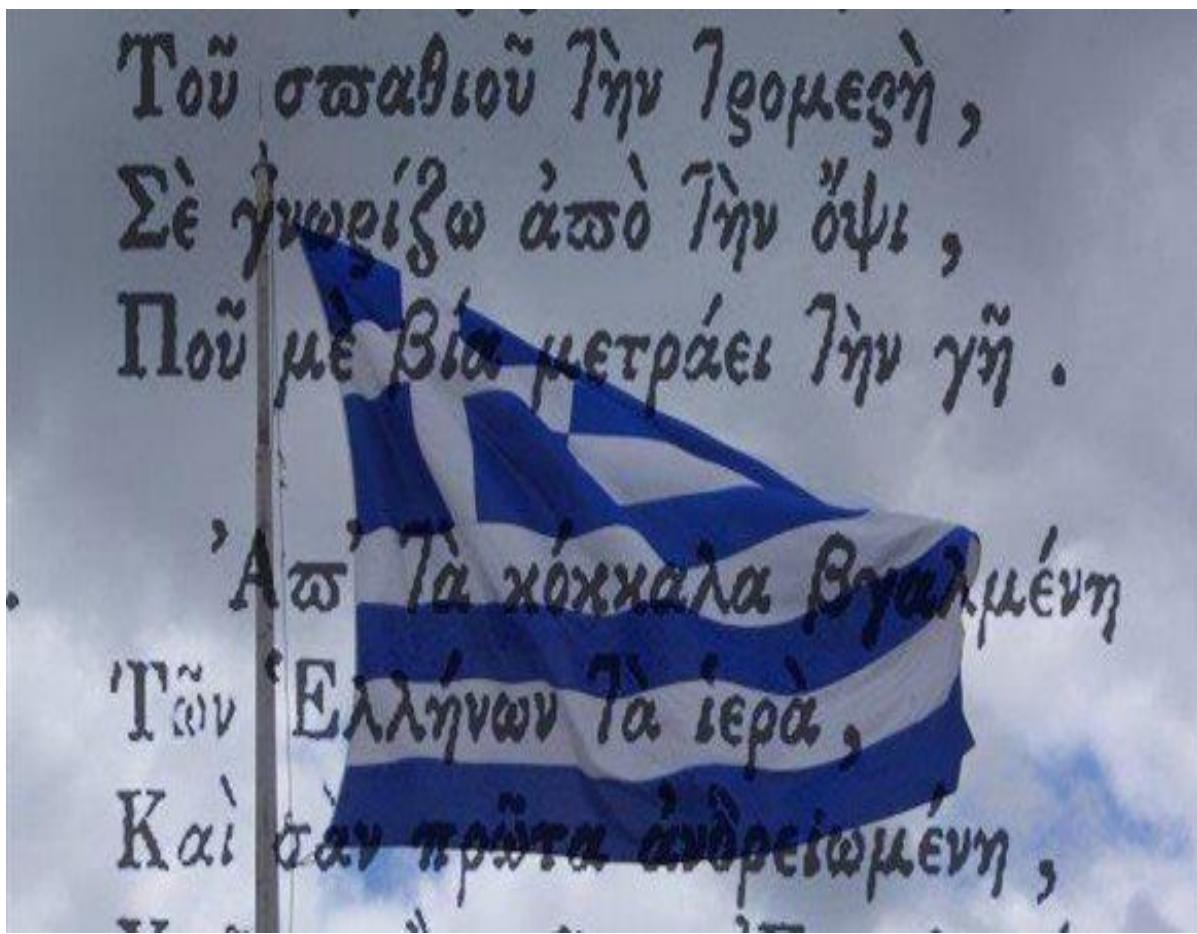


Important Notes:

- *Students will sign-up for classes on a first come first serve basis and classes will close when maximum numbers are reached.*
 - *All University/College students must provide evidence of good academic standing [official transcript or official letter].*
 - *High School seniors or graduates must provide a High School transcript and a letter from their Principal stating that they are capable of handling University level work or apply to Webster University for undergraduate admission.*
 - *Students are advised to present course descriptions to their Universities for approval to be sure course credits will count towards their degrees.*

Students take up to two 3cr courses from:

ANSO 3110	The Genius of Ancient Greeks: Invention Heritage & Modern World
ANSO 2025	Olympic Games ... The Origins ...
HIST 1010	Olympic Games ... The Origins ...
ILC 2150	Olympic Games ... The Origins ...
ILC 1090	Elementary Modern Greek I
PHIL 2080	Greek Mythology & Religion
RELG 2030	Greek Mythology & Religion



CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

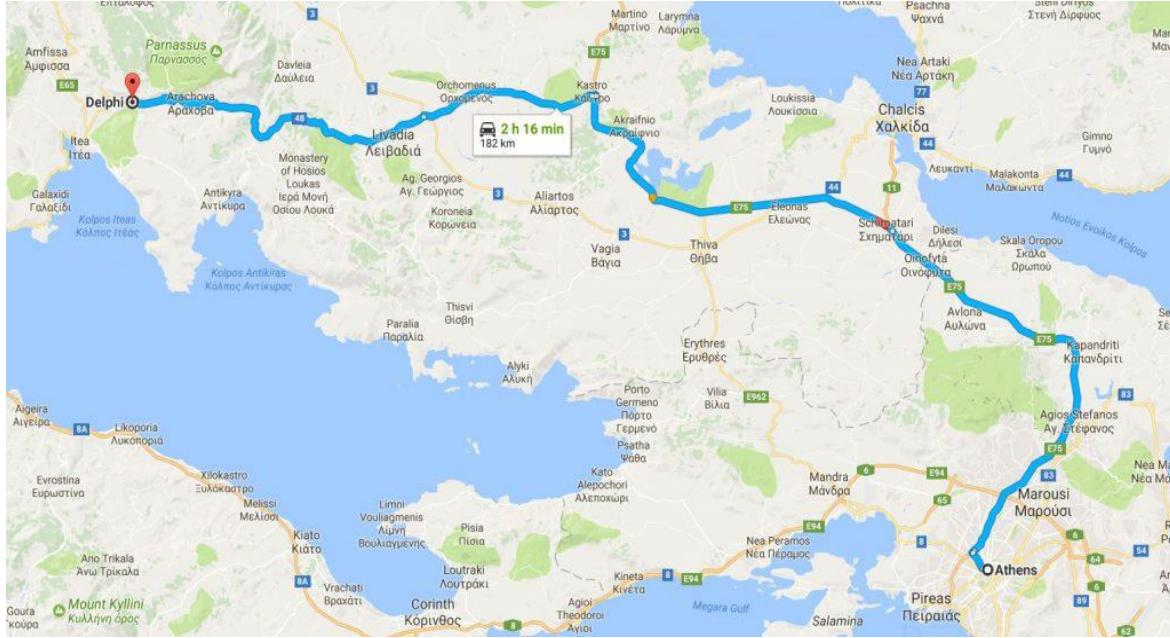


1. DELPHI, PATRA, ANCIENT OLYMPIA, SPARTA & TRIPOLIS THREE DAY TRIP



Delphi (/ˈdɛlfɪ, ˈdɛlfɪ/; Greek: Δελφοί [ðel'fi]), in legend previously called Pytho (Πυθώ), in ancient times was a sacred precinct that served as the seat of Pythia, the major oracle who was consulted about important decisions throughout the ancient classical world. The oracle had origins in prehistory and it became international in character and also fostered sentiments of Greek nationality, even though the nation of Greece was centuries away from realization. The ancient

Greeks considered the centre of the world to be in Delphi, marked by the stone monument known as the omphalos (navel). The sacred precinct of Ge or Gaia was in the region of Phocis, but its management had been taken away from the Phocians, who were trying to extort money from its visitors, and had been placed in the hands of an amphictyony, or committee of persons chosen mainly from Central Greece. According to the Suda, Delphi took its name from the Delphyne, the she-serpent (*drakaina*) who lived there and was killed by the god Apollo (in other accounts the serpent was the male serpent (*drakon*) Python).



The sacred precinct occupies a delineated region on the south-western slope of Mount Parnassus. It is now an extensive archaeological site, and since 1938 a part of Parnassos National Park. Adjacent to the sacred precinct is a small modern town of the same name. The precinct is recognized by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site in having had a great influence in the ancient world, as evidenced by the various monuments built there by most of the important ancient Greek city-states, demonstrating their fundamental Hellenic unity.



The **Rio-Antirrio Bridge** (Greek: Γέφυρα Ρίου-Αντίρριου), officially the Charilaos Trikoupis Bridge, is one of the world's longest multi-span cable-stayed bridges and longest of the fully suspended type. It crosses the Gulf of Corinth near Patras, linking the town of Rio on the Peloponnesian peninsula to Antirrio on mainland Greece by road. It opened one day before the Athens 2004 Summer Olympics, on 12 August 2004, and was used to transport the Olympic flame.



Patras (Greek: Πάτρα, romanized: *Pátra*, Ancient Greek: Πάτραι; Latin: *Patrael*) is Greece's third-largest city and the regional capital of Western Greece, in the northern Peloponnese, 215 km (134 mi) west of Athens. The city is built at the foot of Mount Panachaikon, overlooking the Gulf of Patras.

As of the 2011 census, the city of Patras has a population of 167,446 and the municipal unit has 170,896 inhabitants; the municipality has 213,984 inhabitants. The population of its functional urban area was 217,555 in 2011. The core settlement has a history spanning four millennia. In the Roman period, it had become a cosmopolitan center of the eastern Mediterranean whilst, according to the Christian tradition, it was also the place of Saint Andrew's martyrdom.

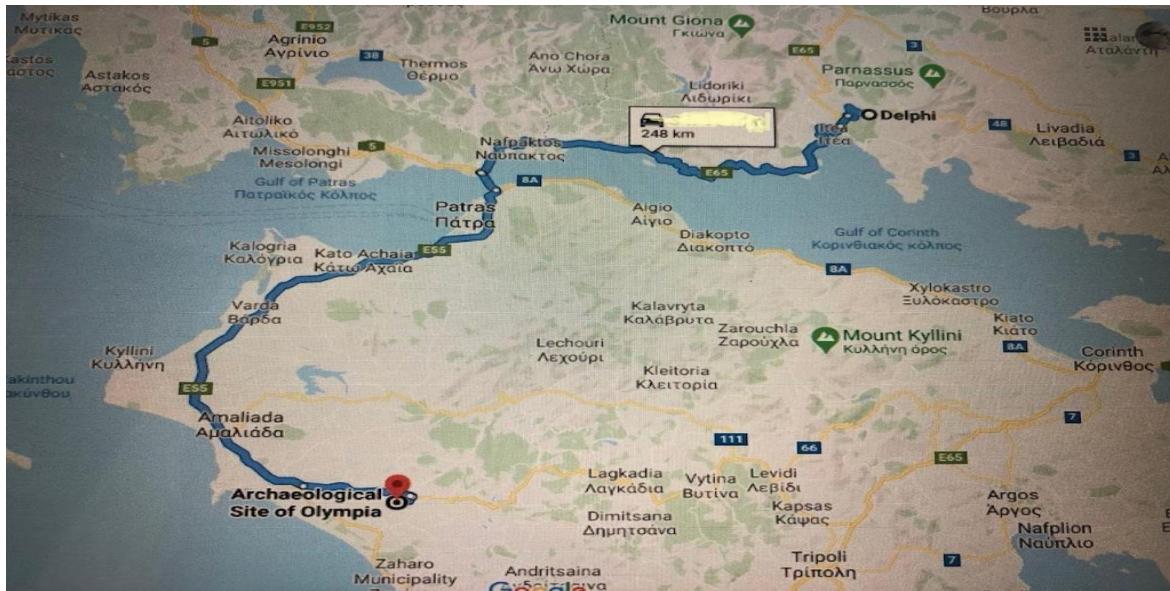
Dubbed as Greece's 'Gate to the West', Patras is a commercial hub, while its busy port is a nodal point for trade and communication with Italy and the rest of Western Europe. The city has three public universities, hosting a large student population and rendering Patras an important scientific center with a field of excellence in technological education. The Rio-Antirrio Bridge connects Patras' easternmost suburb of Rio to the town of Antirrio, connecting the Peloponnese peninsula with mainland Greece.

Every year, in February, the city hosts one of Europe's largest carnivals. Notable features of the Patras Carnival include its mammoth satirical floats and balls and parades, enjoyed by hundreds of thousands of visitors in a Mediterranean climate. Patras is also famous for supporting an indigenous cultural scene active mainly in the performing arts and modern urban literature. It was European Capital of Culture in 2006.



Olympia (Modern Greek: Ολυμπία [oli(m)'bi.a]; Ancient Greek: Ὀλυμπία [olympí.a:]), officially **Archaia Olympia** (Modern Greek: Αρχαία Ολυμπία; Ancient Greek: Ἀρχαῖα Ὀλυμπία; "Ancient Olympia"), is a small town in Elis on the Peloponnese peninsula in Greece, famous for the nearby archaeological site of the same name, which was a major Panhellenic religious sanctuary of ancient

Greece, where the ancient Olympic Games were held every four years throughout Classical antiquity, from the 8th century BC to the 4th century AD. They were restored on a global basis in 1894 in honor of the ideal of peaceful international contention for excellence.



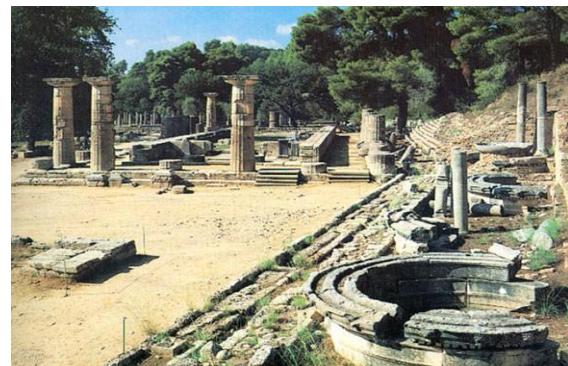
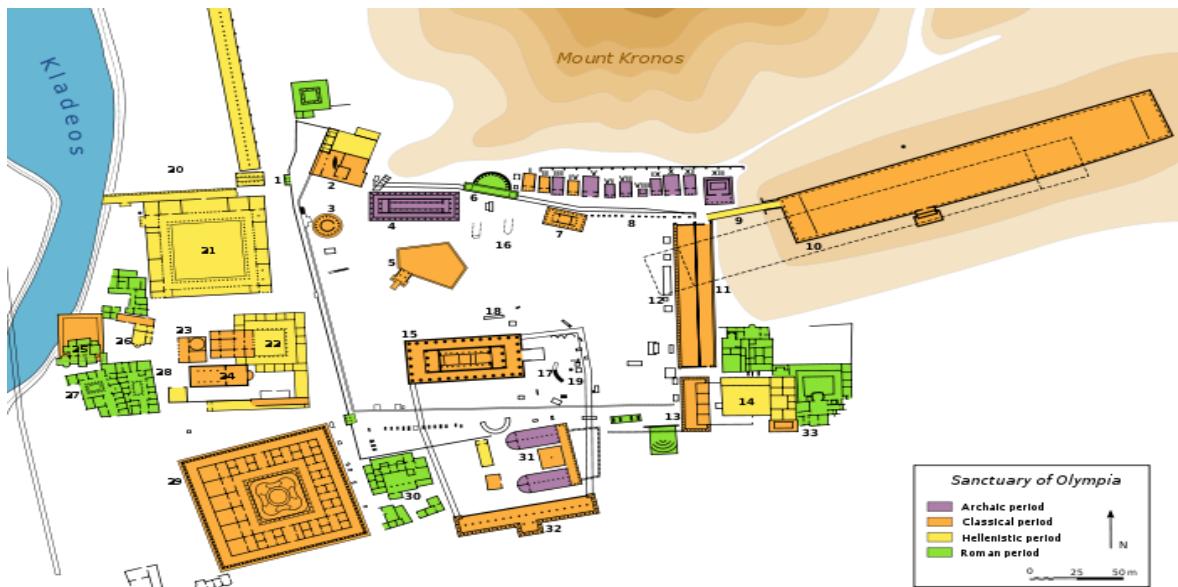
The sacred precinct, named the Altis, was primarily dedicated to Zeus, although other gods were worshipped there. The games conducted in his name drew visitors from all over the Greek world as one of a group of such "Panhellenic" centers, which helped to build the identity of the ancient Greeks as a nation. Despite the name, it is nowhere near Mount Olympus in northern Greece, where the Twelve Olympians, the major deities of Ancient Greek religion, were believed to live.

Ancient history records that Pisa and Elis, other villages in the region, contended with Olympia for management of the precinct, and that Olympia won, implying that the village was not identical to the precinct. The putative location of the ancient village is the modern village, which appears to have been inhabited continuously since ancient times.

The archaeological site held over 70 significant buildings, and ruins of many of these survive. Of special interest to Greeks of all times is the Pelopion, the tomb of the quasi-mythical king, ancestor of the Atreids, the two kings who led their domains to war against Troy. The Peloponnesus is named for Pelops. The tomb suggests that he may not have been entirely mythical.

Another location that has a special interest to both ancients and moderns is the stadium. It is basically a field with start and end lines marked off by transverse curbing. The athletes entered under an archway of a vaulted corridor at the start. Spectators sat mainly on the field's sloping flanks. The length of this field became the standard stadion, an ancient Greek unit of distance, which appears in all the geographers. The stadium has been resurrected for Olympic use with no intentional alteration of the ancient topography. Transient stands are easily thrown up and removed.

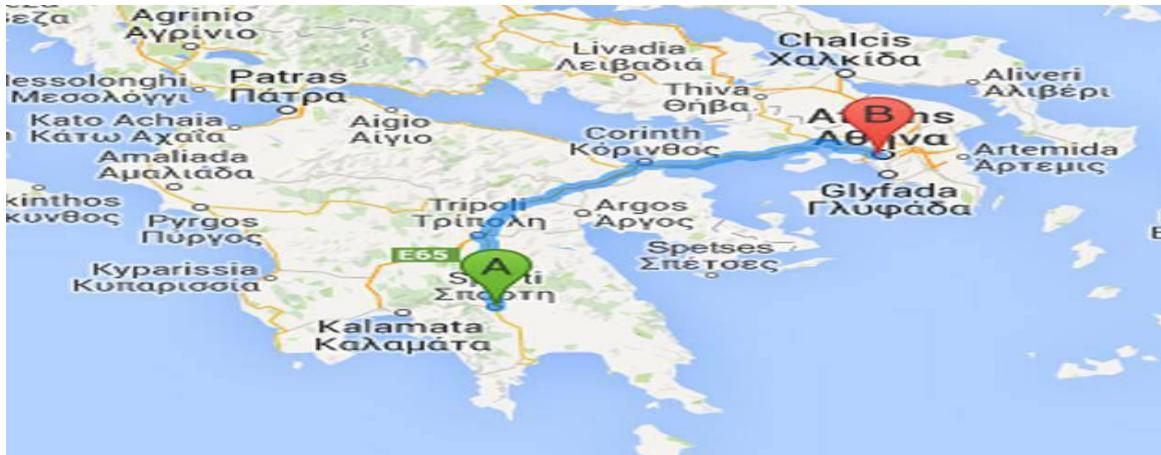
The village services the adjacent archaeological site to the southeast. The Kladeos River forms the site's western border. Visitors walk over the bridge to find themselves in front of the main gate. Full visitation is an extensive walking event. Some excavation is in progress there frequently. Moveable artifacts for the most part have found a home in one of the site's three museums.



Sparta (Doric Greek: Σπάρτα, *Spártā*; Attic Greek: Σπάρτη, *Spártē*) was a prominent city-state in Laconia, in ancient Greece. In antiquity, the city-state was known as **Lacedaemon** (Λακεδαίμον, *Lakedaímōn*), while the name Sparta referred to its main settlement on the banks of the Eurotas River in Laconia, in south-eastern Peloponnese. Around 650 BC, it rose to become the dominant military land-power in ancient Greece.

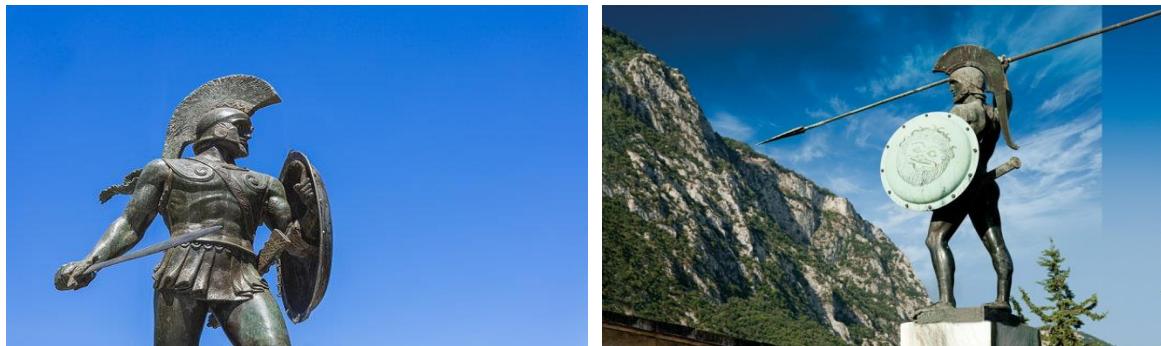


Lakedaímōn), while the name Sparta referred to its main settlement on the banks of the Eurotas River in Laconia, in south-eastern Peloponnese. Around 650 BC, it rose to become the dominant military land-power in ancient Greece.



Given its military pre-eminence, Sparta was recognized as the leading force of the unified Greek military during the Greco-Persian Wars, in rivalry with the rising naval power of Athens. Sparta was the principal enemy of Athens during the Peloponnesian War (431–404 BC), from which it emerged victorious after the Battle of Aegospotami. The decisive Battle of Leuctra in 371 BC ended the Spartan hegemony, although the city-state maintained its political independence until its forced integration into the Achaean League in 192 BC. The city nevertheless recovered a large autonomy after Roman conquest of Greece in 146 BC and prospered during the Roman Empire, as its antiquarian customs attracted many Roman tourists. However, Sparta was sacked in 396 AD by the Visigothic king Alaric, and underwent a long period of decline, especially in the Middle Ages, when many of its citizens moved to Mystras. Modern Sparta is the capital of the southern Greek region of Laconia and a center for processing citrus and olives.

Sparta was unique in ancient Greece for its social system and constitution, which were supposedly introduced by the semi-mythical legislator Lycurgus. His laws configured the Spartan society to maximize military proficiency at all costs, focusing all social institutions on military training and physical development. The inhabitants of Sparta were stratified as Spartiates (citizens with full rights), mothakes (free non-Spartiate people descended from Spartans), perioikoi (free non-Spartiates), and helots (state-owned enslaved non-Spartan locals). Spartiate men underwent the rigorous *agoge* training regimen, and Spartan phalanx brigades were widely considered to be among the best in battle. Spartan women enjoyed considerably more rights than elsewhere in classical antiquity.



Modern day Sparta, the capital of the prefecture of Lakonia, lies on the eastern foothills of Mount Taygetos in the Evrotas River valley. The city has been built upon the site of ancient Sparta, whose Acropolis lies north of the modern city. To the southwest stands Mt. Taygetos. To the east of the city stands the Parnonas mountain range, which is forested predominantly with Greek fir trees and other conifers.

The ruins of ancient Sparta lie north of the city. Entering by the South Gate of the Acropolis, known as Lakedaemonia, there is the Rotunda, the Theatre and the Temple of Athena Chalkioikos to the West. Exiting the Acropolis by the North Gate there are the remains of the earliest ancient walls, the Heroon and the Altar of Lycurgos, whereas to the East there is the Sanctuary of Artemis Orthia. To the North is the Monastic Church of Osios Nikonas (10th century).

The "Tomb of Leonidas", or *Leonidaion*, is a limestone structure of the late 5th century BC, likely a temple, but named for Leonidas I in the 19th century, being the only ancient monument indicated within the limits of the newly-planned town in 1834.

Tripoli (Greek: Τρίπολη, *Trípoli*) is a city in the central part of the Peloponnese, in Greece. It is the capital of the Peloponnese region as well as of the regional unit of Arcadia. The homonym municipality has around 47,000 inhabitants. Tripoli is a city known for its important part in the modern history of Greece. Theodoros Kolokotronis, the famous general of the Greek Revolution, is a historical figure of the city since he was in charge of the operations which led to the liberation of the city in 23rd of September in 1821. Tripoli is the largest city and the capital of Arcadia county. Tripolis is surrounded by traditional villages of the mountainous Arcadia, like Dimitsana, Stemnitsa, Vitina etc, which are great throughout the year and offer plenty of experiences to their travelers. Very close to Tripoli you will find one of the three ski centers of Peloponnese, the ski centre of Mainalo.

In the Middle Ages the place was known as Drobolitsa, Droboltsá, or Dorboglitza, either from the Greek Hydropolitsa, 'Water City' or perhaps from the South Slavic for 'Plain of Oaks'. The association made by 18th- and 19th-century scholars with the idea of the "three cities" (Τρίπολις, τρεις πόλεις "three cities": variously Callia, Dipoena and Nonacris, mentioned by Pausanias without geographical context, or Tegea, Mantinea and Pallantium, or Mouchli, Tegea and Mantinea or Nestani, Mouchli and Thana), were considered paretymologies by G.C. Miles.



The students will have the opportunity to get guided tours of the Ancient Olympia (where the Olympic Games were held) and Delphi (the center of the Ancient World) archeological sites. They will also visit Sparta, the cities of Tripolis, Corinth, Olympia, Patra (pass by), Delphi, Arachova, the Corinth Canal and the famous Rio-Antirio Bridge.

2. NAFPLIO, EPIDAURUS & MYCENAE TRIP [OPTIONAL]

Nafplio (Greek: Ναύπλιο) is a coastal city located in the Peloponnese in Greece that is the capital of the regional unit of Argolis and an important touristic destination. Founded in antiquity, the city

became an important seaport in the Middle Ages during the Frankokratia as part of the lordship of Argos and Nauplia, held initially by the de la Roche following the Fourth Crusade before coming under the Republic of Venice and, lastly, the Ottoman Empire. The city was the second capital of the First Hellenic Republic and of the Kingdom of Greece, from 1827 until 1834.



Epidaurus (Greek: Ἐπίδαυρος) was a small city (*polis*) in ancient Greece, on the Argolid Peninsula at the Saronic Gulf. The **Ancient Theatre of Epidaurus** is a theatre in the Greek city of Epidaurus, located on the southeast end of the sanctuary dedicated to the ancient Greek God of medicine, Asclepius. It is built on the west side of Cynortion Mountain, near modern Lygourio, and belongs to the Epidaurus Municipality. Constructed in late 4th century BC, it is considered to be the most perfect ancient Greek theatre with regard to acoustics and aesthetics.



Mycenae (/maɪ'si:nɪ/ *my-SEE-nee*; Ancient Greek: Μυκῆναι or Μυκῆνη, *Mykēnai* or *Mykēnē*) is an archaeological site near Mykines in Argolis, north-eastern Peloponnese, Greece. It is located about 120 kilometres (75 miles) south-west of Athens; 11 kilometres (7 miles) north of Argos; and 48 kilometres (30 miles) south of Corinth. The site is 19 kilometres (12 miles) inland from the Saronic Gulf and built upon a hill rising 900 feet (274 meters) above sea level.

In the second millennium BC, Mycenae was one of the major centers of Greek civilization, a military stronghold which dominated much of southern Greece, Crete, the Cyclades and parts of southwest Anatolia. The period of Greek history from about 1600 BC to about 1100 BC is called Mycenaean in reference to Mycenae. At its peak in 1350 BC, the citadel and lower town had a population of 30,000 and an area of 32 hectares.



The students will have the opportunity to get guided tours of the two archeological sites and visit the Corinth Canal, Nafplio, and Epidaurus with the most perfect ancient Greek theatre with regard to acoustics & aesthetics and Mycenae.

3. NAXOS ISLAND TRIP

Naxos; in Greek, Νάξος, pronounced ['naksos]) is a Greek island, the largest island (429 km² (166 sq mi)) in the Cyclades island group in the Aegean. It was the center of archaic Cycladic culture. The largest town & capital of the island is Chora or Naxos City, with 6,533 inhabitants (2001 census). The main villages are Filoti, Apiranthes, Vivlos, Agios Arsenios, Koronos and Glinado. Naxos is a popular tourist destination, with several ruins. It has several beaches, such as those at Agia Anna, Agios Prokopios, Alikos, Kastraki, Mikri Vigla, Plaka, and Agios Georgios, most of them



near Chora. Naxos is the most fertile island of the Cyclades. It has a good supply of water in a region where water is usually inadequate. Mount Zeus (1003 meters) is the highest peak in the Cyclades, and tends to trap the clouds, permitting greater rainfall. This has made agriculture an important economic sector with various vegetable and fruit crops as well as cattle breeding, making Naxos the most self-sufficient island in the Cyclades.



According to Greek mythology, the young Zeus was raised in a cave on Mt. Zas ("Zas" meaning "Zeus"). Homer mentions "Dia"; literally the sacred island "of the Goddess". One legend has it that in the Heroic Age before the Trojan War, Theseus abandoned the princess Ariadne of Crete on this island after she helped kill the Minotaur and escape from the Labyrinth. Dionysus (God of wine, festivities, and the primal energy of life) who was the protector of the island met Ariadne and fell in love with her. But eventually Ariadne, unable to bear her separation from Theseus, either killed herself (according to the Athenians), or ascended to heaven (as the older versions had it). The Naxos portion of the Ariadne myth is also told in the Richard Strauss opera *Ariadne auf Naxos*. The giant brothers Otus and Ephialtes figure in at least two Naxos myths: in one, Artemis bought the abandonment of a siege they laid against the gods, by offering to live on Naxos as Otus's lover; in another, the brothers had actually settled Naxos.



The students will have the opportunity to see from the ferry the island of Paros, spend 3 days (2 nights) in the beautiful island of Naxos where they can explore the city of Naxos [Chora], its Venetian Castle and museum and the beaches of Agios Georgios, Agios Prokopios and Agia Anna.

4. CAPE SOUNION TRIP

Drive along the Athens Riviera & after passing Glyfada, Vouliagmeni & Varkiza the students will visit the most southern point of Attica Cape Sounion & the Temple of Poseidon. On the way they will enjoy the splendid view of the Saronic Gulf & the little islands offshore.



The students will have the opportunity to visit the Temple of Poseidon in Cape Sounio which along with the temple of Aphaia in Aegina and the Acropolis create a perfect isosceles triangle. They will also have the chance to enjoy the ride along the Athenian Riviera.



5. ONE DAY THREE ISLAND CRUISE: HYDRA, POROS, AEGINA [OPTIONAL]

The cruise will take you to three magnificent Saronic Gulf islands: Hydra, Poro and Aegina. On Poros and Aegina you will find unique features such as the mansions of the great captains and admirals from the last century with their own characteristic architecture, the churches in the neighborhoods, built after the Byzantine Empire and the horses and buggies to take you around the island. On Hydra the buildings are in traditional style; decorated with wooden painted ceilings, marble fountains and furniture that take you far into the past.





Hydra: Known for its extraordinary light that made it popular to foreign artists who settled with their canvases on its wharf and never returned home ever since! There are no vehicles to disrupt the island's serene elegance -- but the visitor can walk the island or ride a mule to its fishing ports and natural lookouts. Famous for its night life has fifteen mansions built of local stone in the 19th century by captains and admirals still survive today, as well as churches and decorated buildings with wooden painted ceilings, marble fountains and furniture that take you into the past.



Poros: The Island of "The Sleeping Lady" -- a mountain range in the background in the shape of a reclining woman. Poros is two islands joined and linked to Peloponnese by a causeway. Vibrant with artistic and commercial life and known for its fragrant nature, especially its Lemon Grove -- on the side of Peloponnese. The Temple of Poseidon and a Monastery adorn its hills. The 19th c. houses climb to the apex of the island - its Clock. You can climb up there, too!



Aegina: The largest of the three. Rich in mythology & history - the political rival of Athens in antiquity. A commuter island today, serving many Athenians who work in the mainland. The outstanding landmark on the island is the **Temple of Aphaia**, one of the best-preserved Doric temples in Greece, first built in 570 BCE on a site that was used for worship since the 13th c. BCE. The Monastery of St. Nektarios is another worth seeing landmark of the island. Horse-drawn carriages or rental bikes are at the disposal of the visitor. The art of pottery still predominates since antiquity, and the island is proud of its pistachios, the best in the world.

6. ACROPOLIS & PARTHENON VISIT



The students will have the opportunity to visit/see Acropolis & the Odeon of Herodes Atticus.

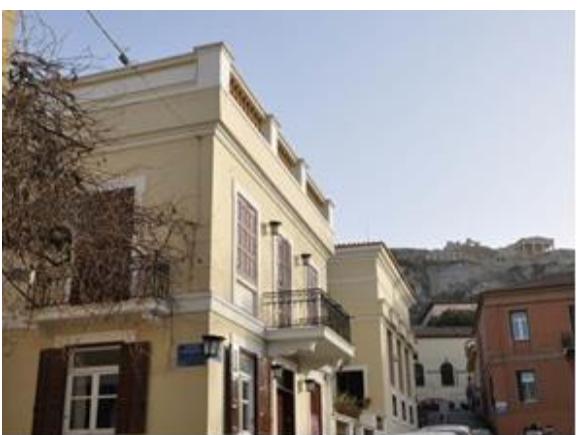
7. CULTURAL CENTER TOURS



The students will have the opportunity to visit the Benaki Museum and the Roman Agora.



8. CULTURAL CENTER / IPITOU BUILDING ACTIVITIES



The students will have the opportunity to explore traditional Greek dancing and a Greek cooking lesson.

PROGRAM FEE



The Program includes:

- ✓ Orientation
- ✓ Welcome & Farewell Receptions
- ✓ Accommodation while in Greece
- ✓ Webster Athens Study Abroad Certificate
- ✓ College Credit (up to 6 credits)
- ✓ Webster University Transcripts
- ✓ Access to Classroom, Library and Computer Facilities
- ✓ Local Guides, Entrance Fees, Gratuities
- ✓ Group excursion[s] & lodging while in Greece
- ✓ Acropolis visit
- ✓ Agora, Benaki Museum Visits
- ✓ "WebsterUAbroad" Acropolis magnificent view study area
- ✓ Wireless Internet Access
- ✓ 24/7 emergency staff support while in Athens
- ✓ 1 Day Land Excursion [optional trip at extra charge]
- ✓ One Day 3 Island Cruise [optional at extra charge]
- ✓ 3 Day Land Excursion
- ✓ 3 Days in Naxos
- ✓ Trip to Cape Sounion
- ✓ Visit to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- ✓ Visit to the Hellenic Parliament
- ✓ Visit to the Archdiocese
- ✓ Visit to U.S. Embassy
- ✓ Airport Transfers for group Arrivals & Departures in Greece [9:30am -14:30pm]
- ✓ Breakfast during the Hotel stays
- ✓ Ferry Tickets Piraeus/Naxos/Piraeus
- ✓ AHEPA Local Chapter Events & Pool Party
- ✓ Greek Cooking & Dancing lessons
- ✓ + many many more other activities such as those that took place in the JTG Trips of 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 ... 2025 !!!



AHEPA JTG students at the Hellenic Parliament

COST AND PAYMENT TERMS:

- Program Fee: Cost per student before April 30, 2026: **\$ 4,345.00 per student**
- A \$ 150 payment surcharge will be applied to booking after April 30, 2026
- \$ 500.00 Program & Management Fee per student is required by April 30, 2026
- Final payment of the balance is due by May 30, 2026
- Insurance is not included. All students should get an ISIC Card two months before the trip and a travel insurance to include cancellation insurance, health, baggage etc.

REFUND AND CANCELLATION POLICY:

- The Initial deposit of \$ 995 per student is nonrefundable.
- Cancellations before May 10, 2026 will receive a refund of 100% of the amount paid less the AHEPA \$ 150 Administration fee and the \$ 995 deposit*
- Cancellations after May 10, 2026 will receive a refund of 50% of the amount paid less the AHEPA \$ 150 Administration fee and the \$ 995 deposit*
- Cancellations after May 20, 2026 will receive no refund.

*Less any transfer or bank charges incurred.

All payments are made to "AHEPA Journey to Greece." Checks and credit cards are accepted. Payments are made to: AHEPA Journey to Greece, Suite 500, 1909 Q Street, NW, Washington DC 20009.

Refundable Housing Deposits of \$ 150 per student are required from each student and will be payable in Athens. This can be presented in the form of personal checks which will not be cashed unless a penalty is warranted.

JTG 2025 – TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

July	N	5	Travel to Athens	Depart USA
	M	6	Orientation -Welcome Reception	Arrive Athens
	T	7	Classes	Athens
	W	8	Classes	Athens
	R	9	Classes	Athens
	F	10	3 Day Land Excursion	Olympia
	S	11	3 Day Land Excursion	Sparti
	N	12	3 Day Land Excursion	Athens
	M	13	Activity, Study & Free Time	Athens
	T	14	Classes	Athens
	W	15	Classes	Athens
	R	16	Classes	Athens
	F	17	Activity, Study & Free Time	Athens
	S	18	3 Day Naxos Excursion	Naxos
	N	19	3 Day Naxos Excursion	Naxos
	M	20	3 Day Naxos Excursion	Athens
	T	21	Classes	Athens
	W	22	Classes	Athens
	R	23	Classes	Athens
	F	24	One Day 3 Island Cruise [optional]	Athens
	S	25	1 Day Land Excursion [optional]	Athens
	N	26	Activity, Study & Free Time	Athens
	M	27	Trip to Cape Sounion	Athens
	T	28	Classes	Athens
	W	29	Classes	Athens
	R	30	Classes – Farewell Reception	Athens
	F	31	End of Program	Depart Athens

- Webster University reserves the right to move the excursions +/- a week

