



According to excavation findings, it seems that during the **Archaic Age (7th – 6th centuries b.c.)** Achaia declined, probably because it was confined to its own boundaries, and it was thus isolated from the Pan-Hellenic events.

That isolation culminated in their abstinence from the **Hellenic-Persian wars (500 – 479 b.c.)** which were very influential to the whole world.

However, there was a positive side to this isolation as well, which was evident in the Achaic architecture, according to the **excavation findings**.

In Rakita, the cane roof of the temple of Artemis was replaced by large tiles and wooden, doric capitals were added to its wooden pillars. Also, the temples in Koumari - Aigion, Ano Syhaina - Patras and Akrata were constructed during that period.

In contrast with the Achaic cities, the Arcadian ones that belong to the Prefecture of Achaia in our days, namely, Kythaena (nowadays called Kalavryta), Loussoi, Kleitoras, Paos, Nonakris and Psofida (Tripotama), participated in the activities of the other Greeks.

During the archaic age, the municipalities of Paioi, Lefkasio and Aroania belonged to the state of Kleitoras which belonged geographically to the Arcadian Azaniada. At that time, the main cities in the area were Kleitoras, Paos, Seirres (Versitsi), Skotani (Kokkova) and Nassoi. Paphsanias also mentions the villages of Lykoundes and Argaeathoi with the famous forest of Soroi (near Daphne).