

Exploring the Mediterranean Heritage and Treasures of Turkey

CIMS Trip to Turkey, Spring 2013

© by Füsün Ören, CIMS Board Member

Photos by Tuncer Ören

Monday, 2 December 2013

(Presented at the Residence of the Embassy of the Republic of Turkey)







Area: 814.578 km², Shoreline: 8333 km
Population: 75.600.000 as of 31 Dec. 2012;
50% is under 30 yrs. of age
Male / Female population: equal
Language: Altaic family of languages
Turkish is phonetic and has a rich vocabulary



Antalya

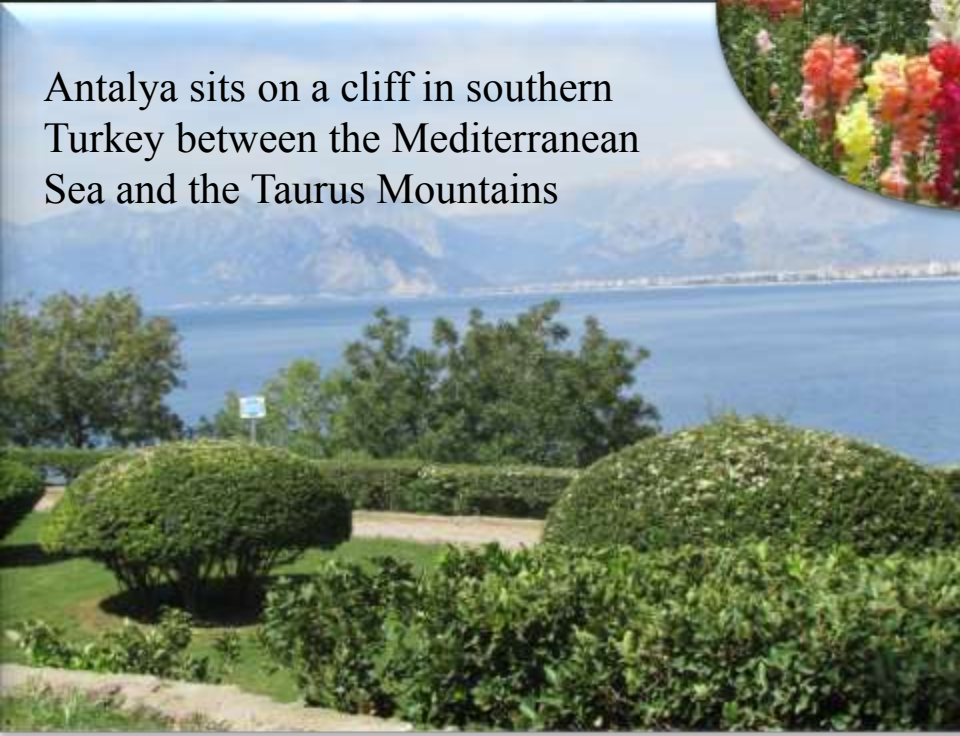


April 27





Antalya sits on a cliff in southern Turkey between the Mediterranean Sea and the Taurus Mountains



Hadrian Gate

Built in honor of the Roman emperor who visited the city in the 2nd century AD.

Aqueduct of Aspendos
~ 2nd half of 3rd century AD





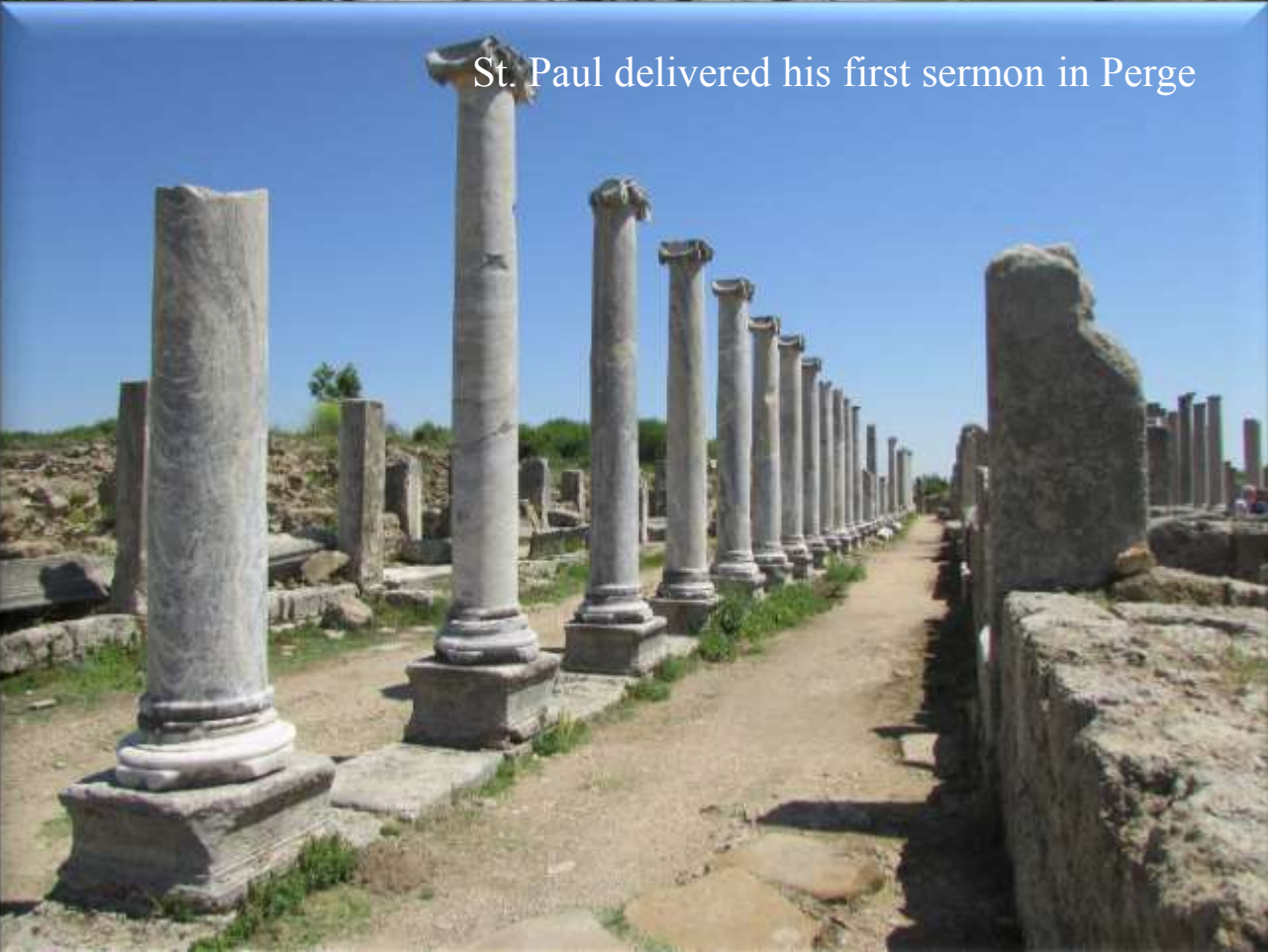
"Treasures of Turkey"

ASPENDOS

"Türkiye'nin Hazineleeri"

Roman amphitheater
2nd century AD
Capacity: ~ 20 000

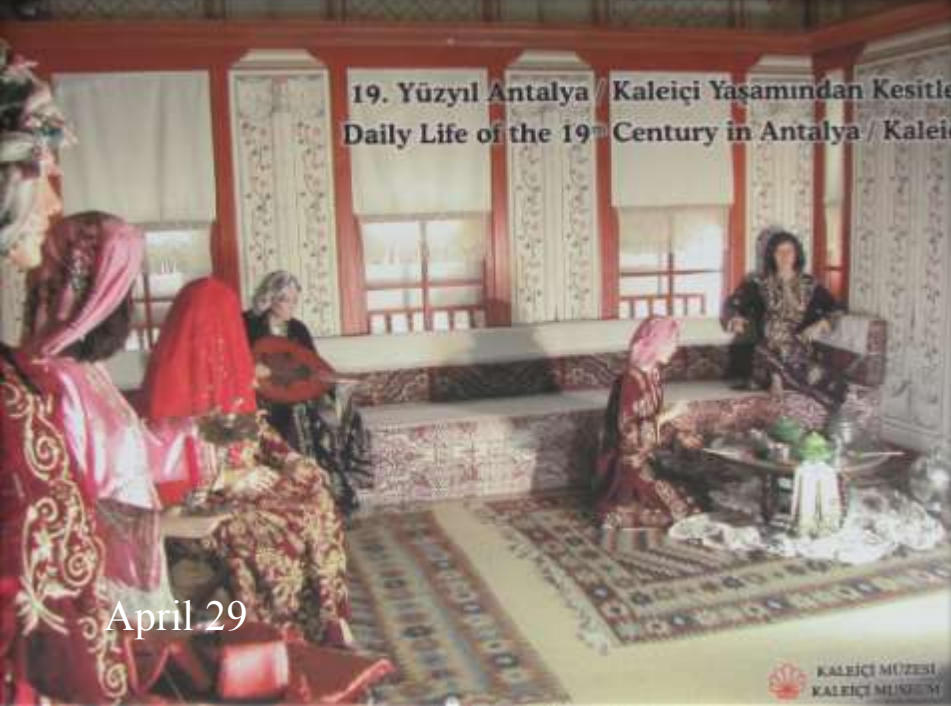




St. Paul delivered his first sermon in Perge







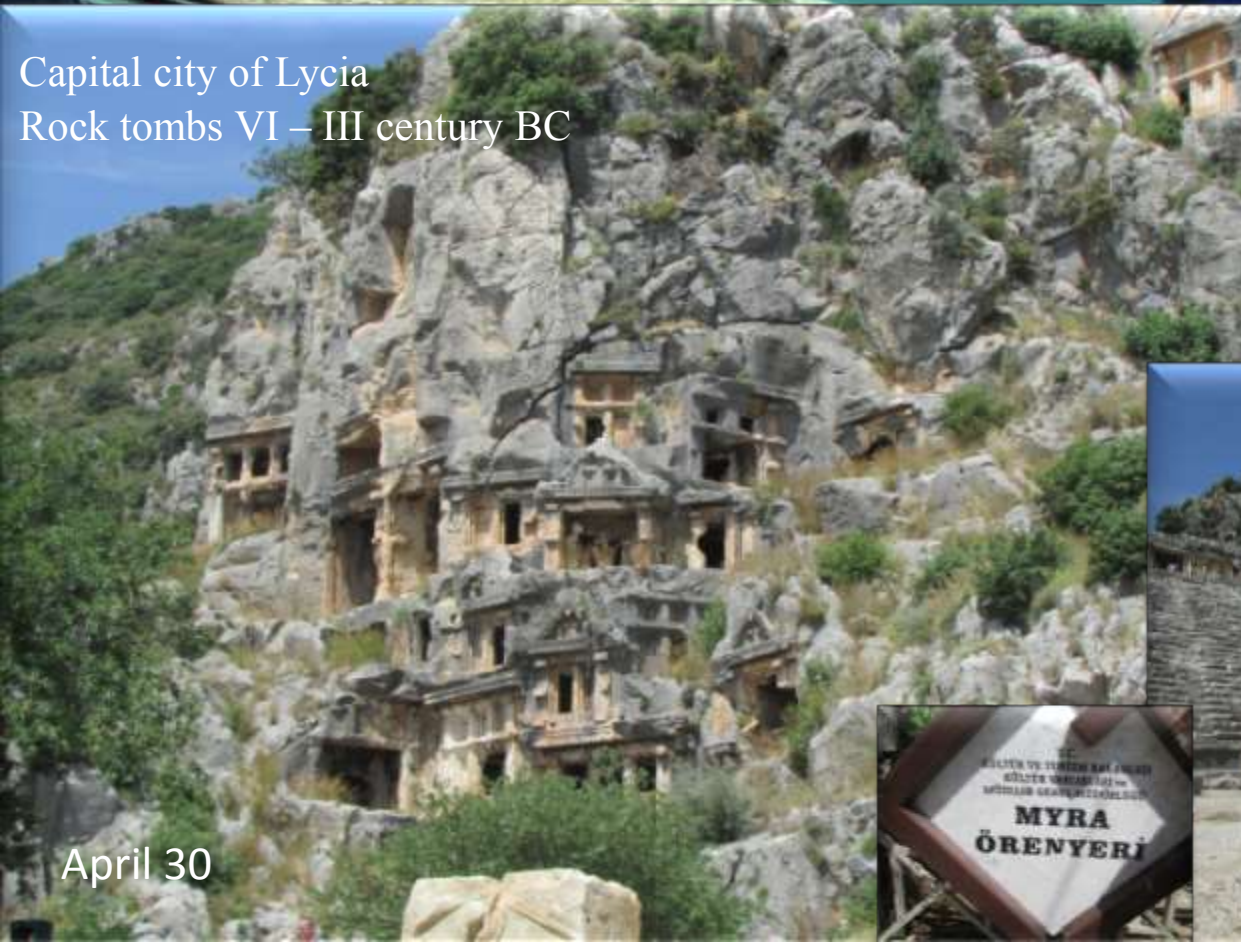
19. Yüzyıl Antalya / Kaleiçi Yaşamından Kesitler
Daily Life of the 19th Century in Antalya / Kaleiçi

April 29



II-III century BC





Capital city of Lycia
Rock tombs VI – III century BC

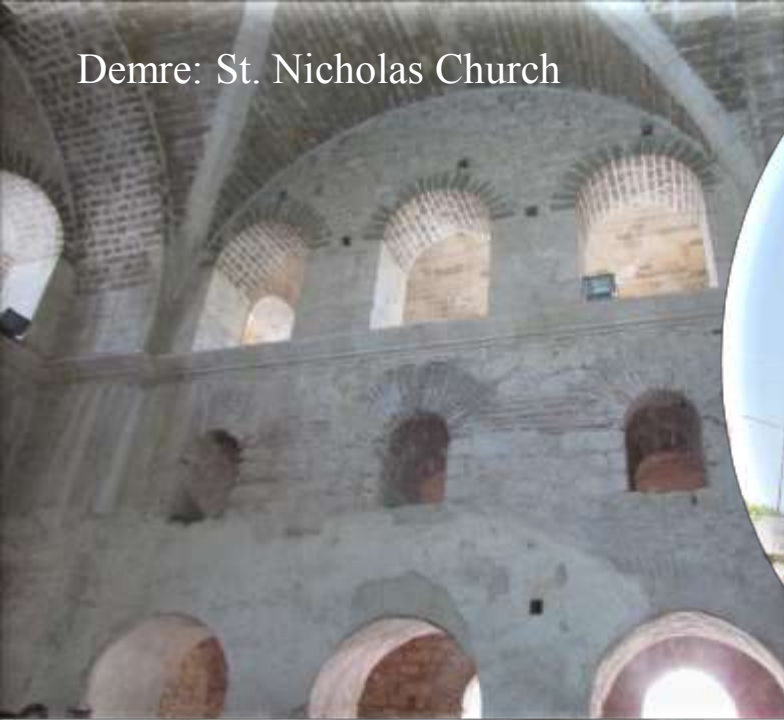


III century AD
capacity of 13 000

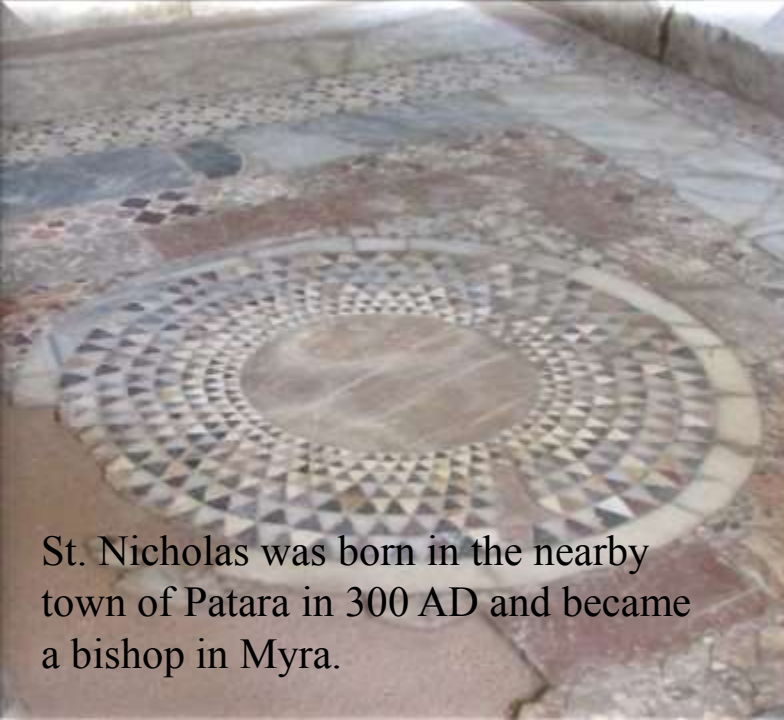


April 30

Demre: St. Nicholas Church



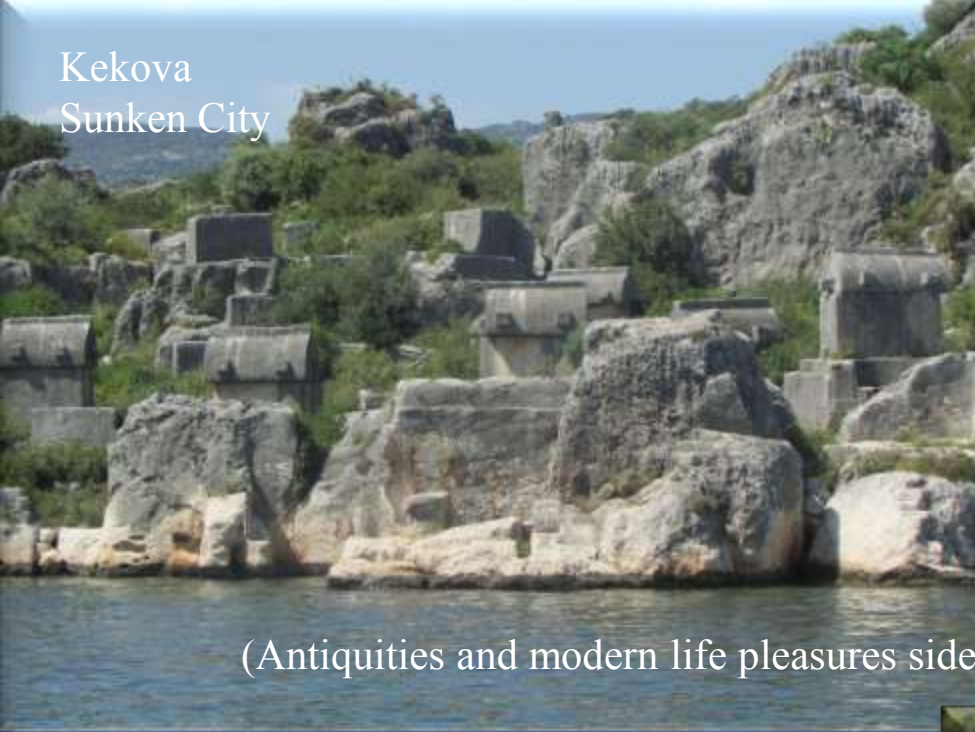
St. Paul met with his apostles in Demre for the last time before leaving for Rome



St. Nicholas was born in the nearby town of Patara in 300 AD and became a bishop in Myra.



Kekova
Sunken City



(Antiquities and modern life pleasures side by side naturally)



sarcophagus



Fethiye



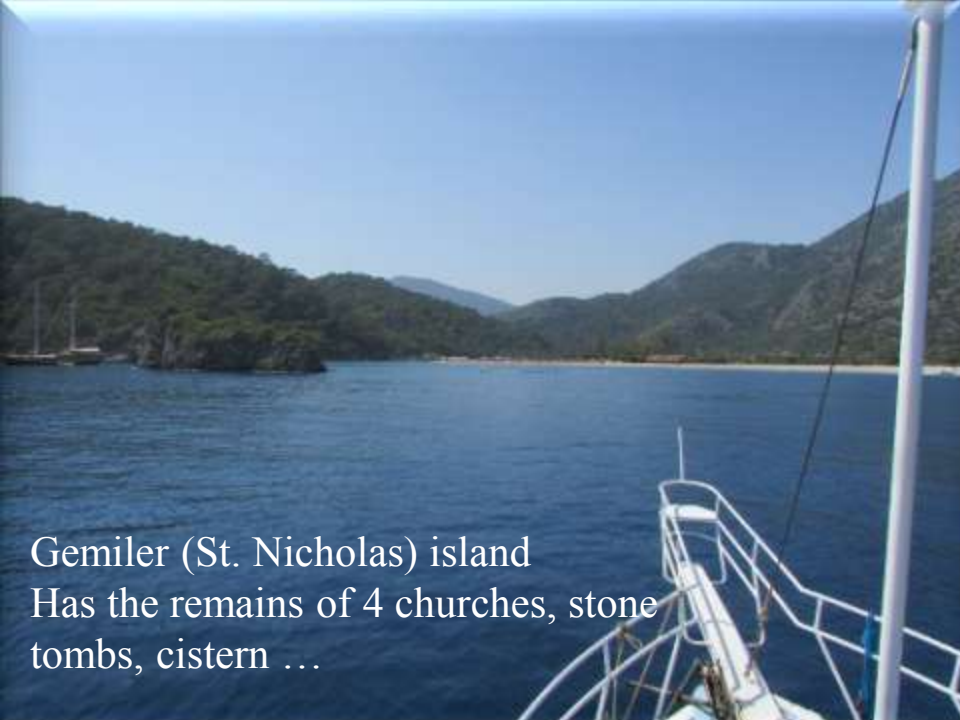


May 1





Picture from Google World



Gemiler (St. Nicholas) island
Has the remains of 4 churches, stone
tombs, cistern ...

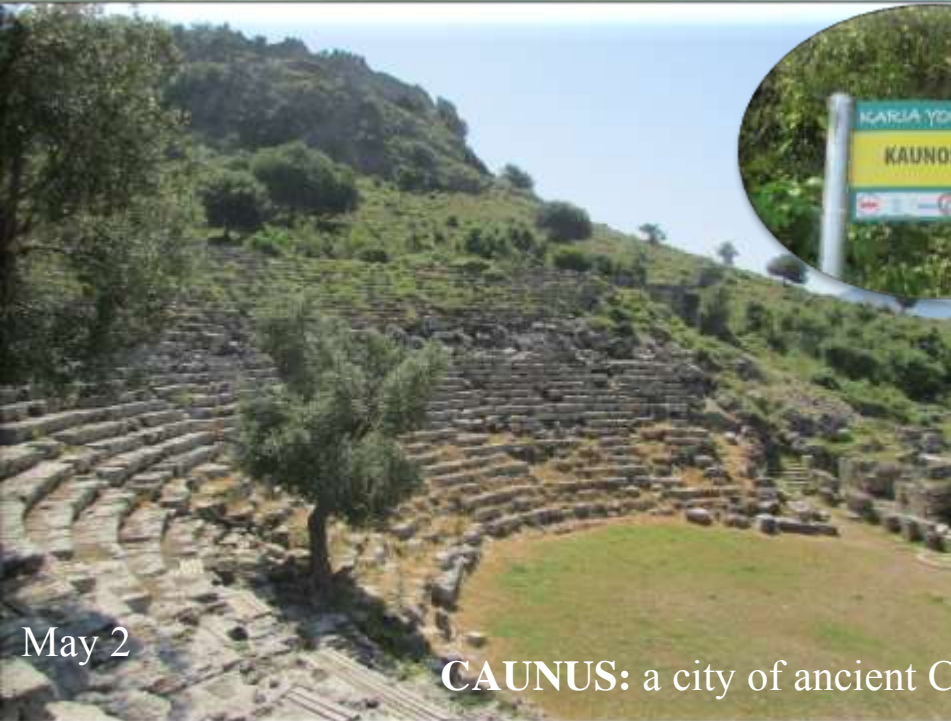




Dalyan



Lycian style rock tombs



May 2

CAUNUS: a city of ancient Caria, founded in 9th century BC

Iztuzu beach
Loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*) turtles



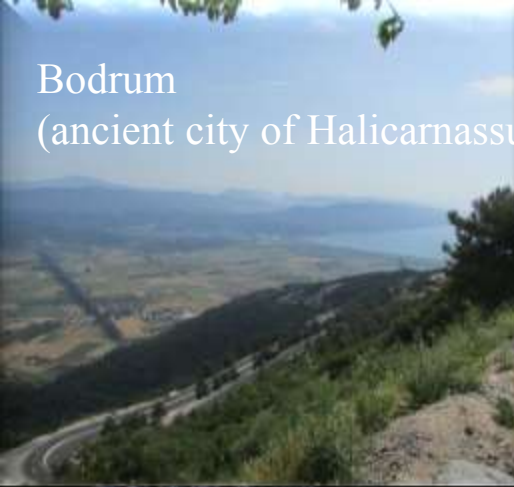
About 30 000 eggs in 300 nests every year



Iztuzu : fresh water on one side, Mediterranean on the other
and the 5400 meter golden soft sandy beach

Photo from Internet

Bodrum
(ancient city of Halicarnassus)

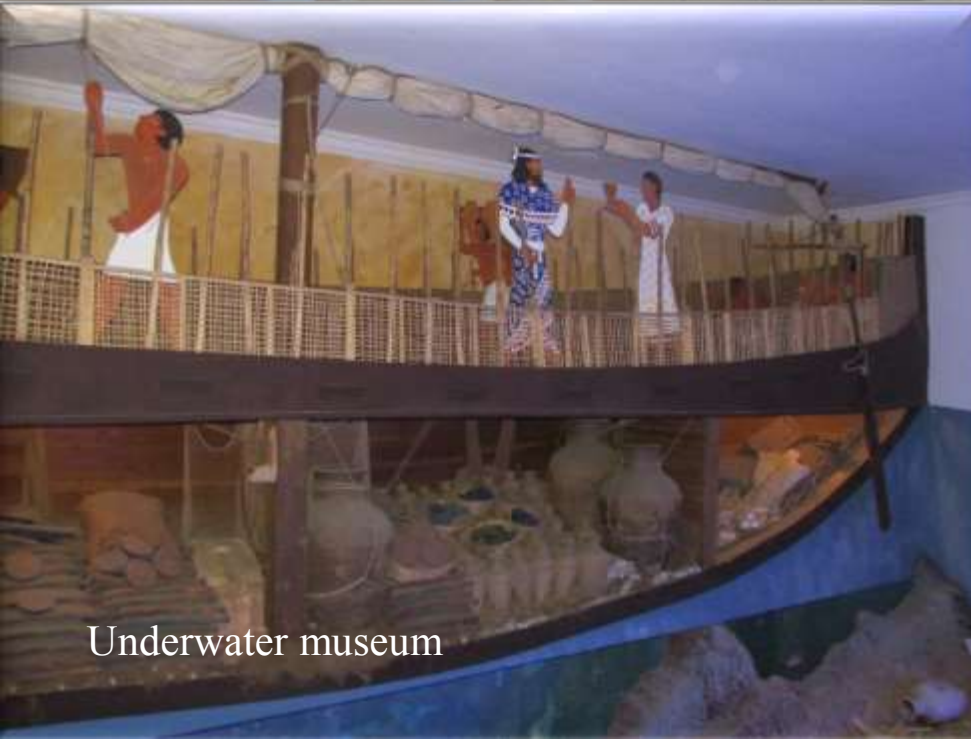


May 3

Bodrum kalesi
(St. Peter Castle)
15th century



There are 249 coats of arms on the castle's walls



Underwater museum

Bodrum Antique Theater
4th century BC
Capacity: 13 000

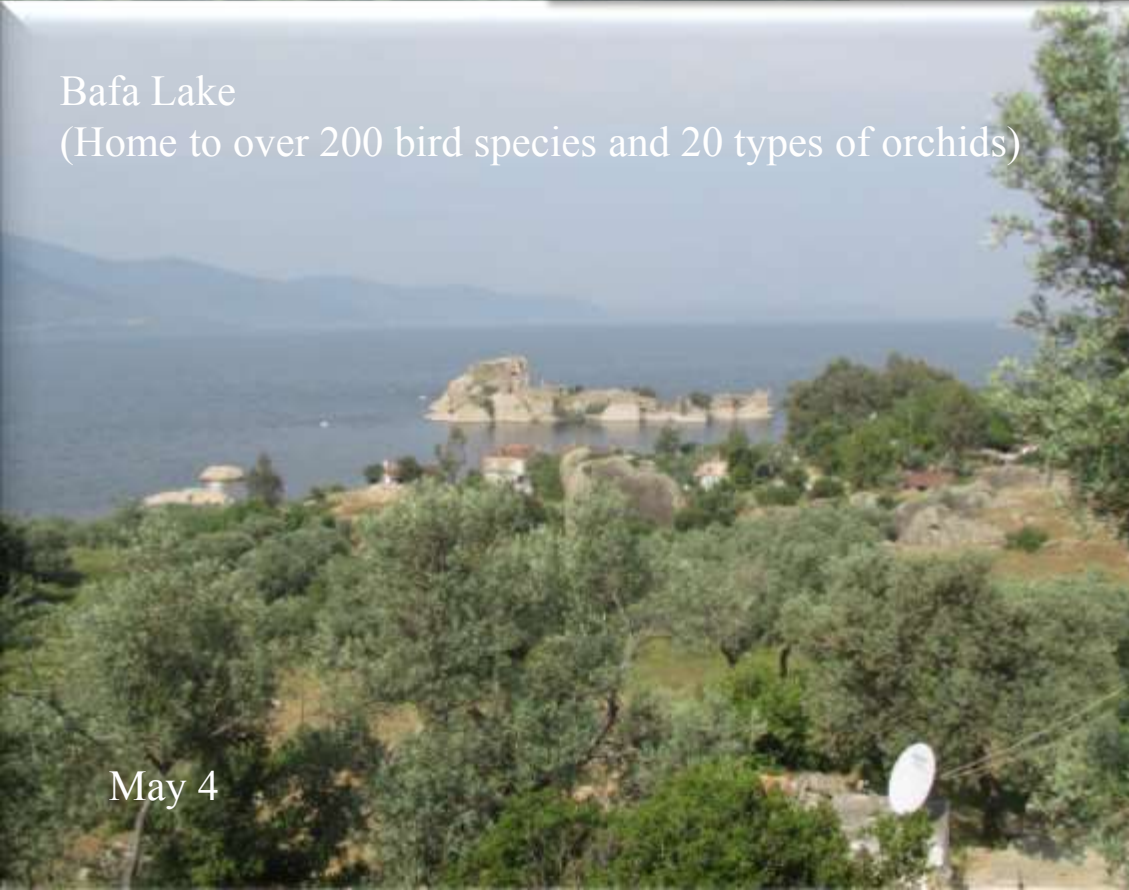


Cims member
Lucio Appoloni





Heracleia



Bafa Lake
(Home to over 200 bird species and 20 types of orchids)



May 4

Didim contains the remains of the ancient Sanctuary of Apollo







PRIENE

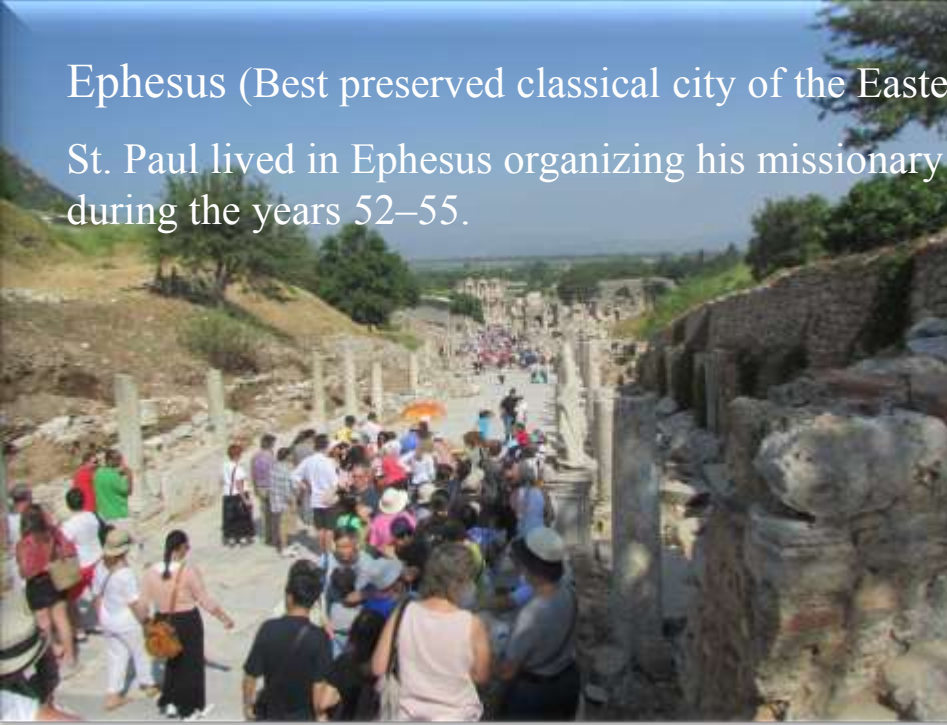
ancient Greek holy city in Western Turkey &
home to an important temple of Athena

Şirince
(Located between Ephesus and Kuşadası)



Ephesus (Best preserved classical city of the Eastern Mediterranean)

St. Paul lived in Ephesus organizing his missionary activities during the years 52–55.



May 5

Odeon
2nd century BC

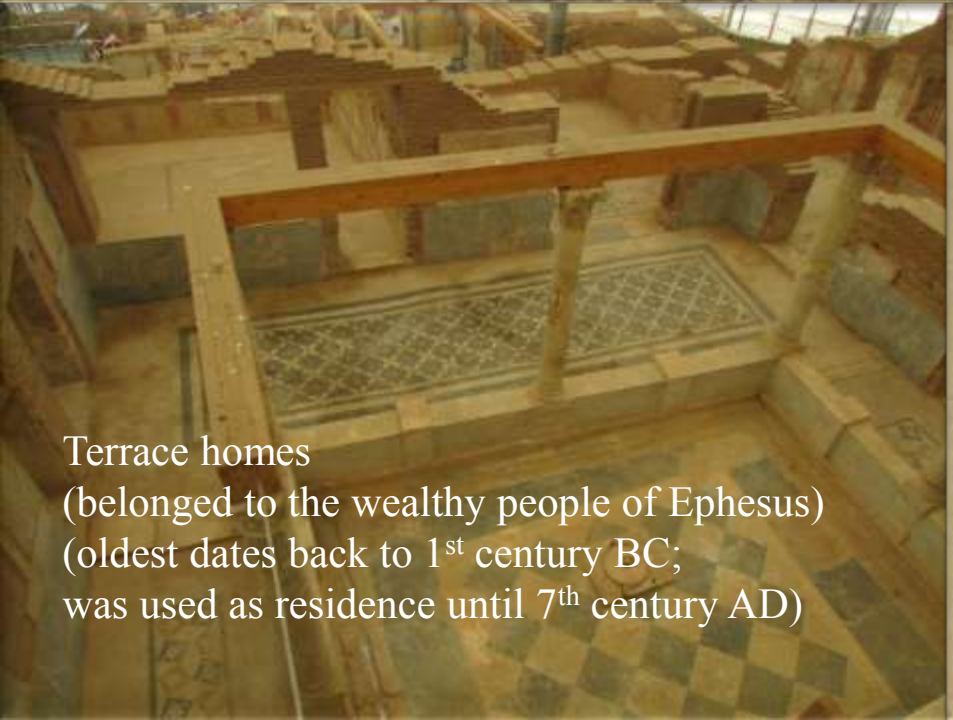


Capacity: 1500

Ephesus: Celsus Library

(Third largest library with **the capacity of 12,000 scrolls** after the Alexandria and Pergamum libraries)





Terrace homes
(belonged to the wealthy people of Ephesus)
(oldest dates back to 1st century BC;
was used as residence until 7th century AD)





Grand Theater
Constructed in the 2nd century A.D
by the order of two wealthy citizens in Ephesus
(Publius Vedius Antonius and his wife Flavia Paiana)

Capacity: 24 000 spectators



HOMEMADE TURKISH COOKING

MY MOTHER'S KITCHEN

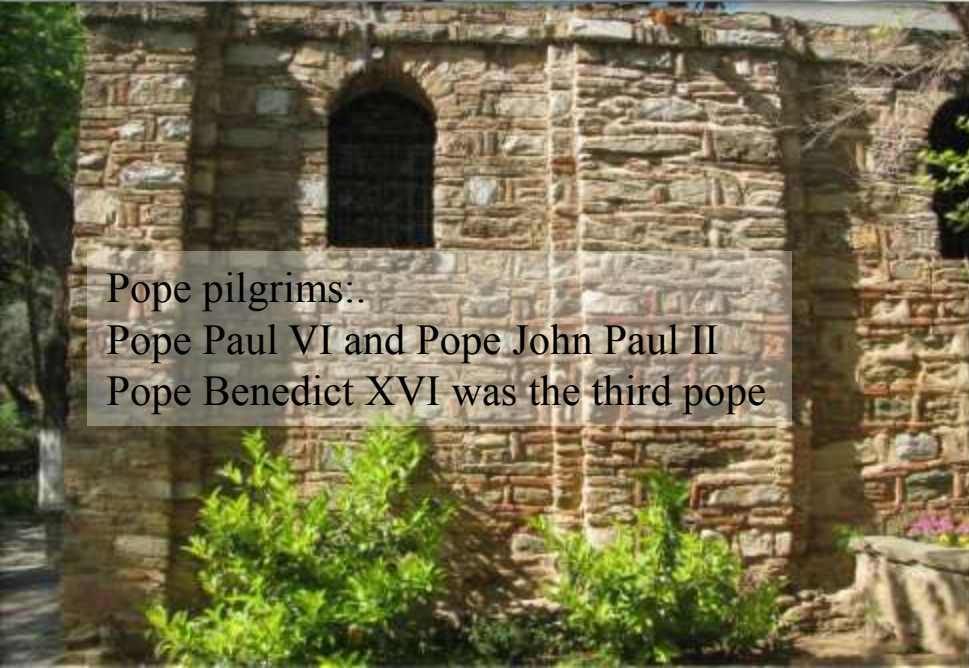
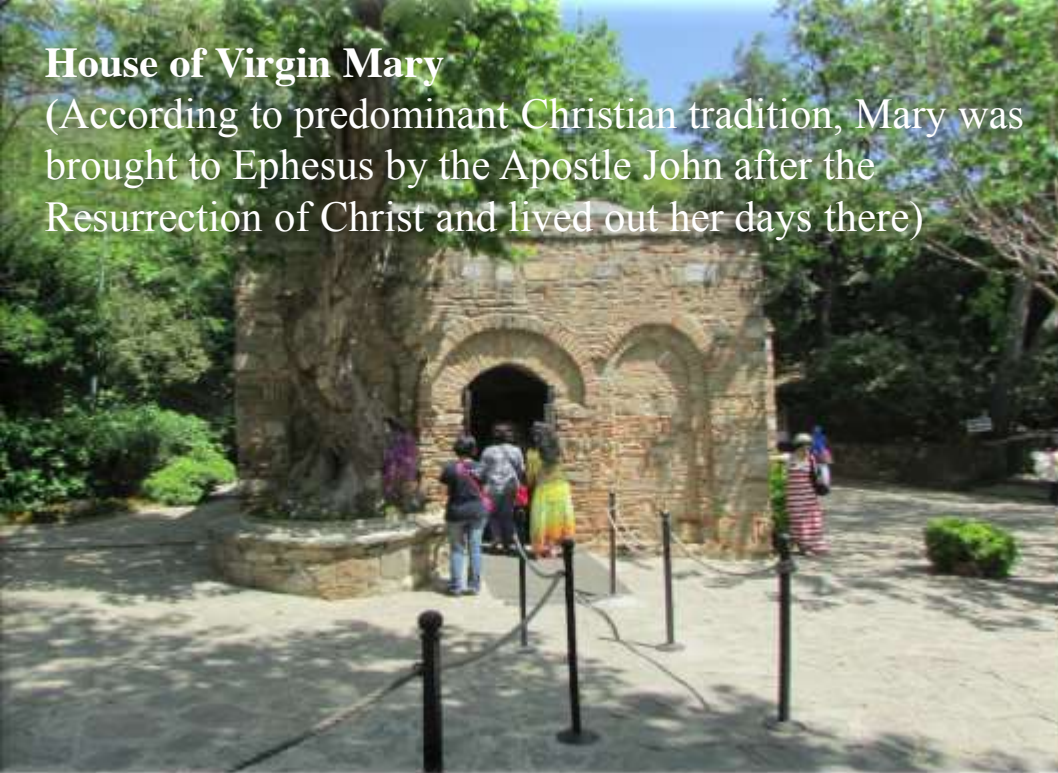


CANSU TUCKER



House of Virgin Mary

(According to predominant Christian tradition, Mary was brought to Ephesus by the Apostle John after the Resurrection of Christ and lived out her days there)



Pope pilgrims:
Pope Paul VI and Pope John Paul II
Pope Benedict XVI was the third pope



BİRGİ

(Known for its classic, Selçuk and Ottoman architectures)

(Dates back to 1500 – 2000 BC and was host to different civilisations, including the Lydians, best known for inventing money)



May 6



14th century

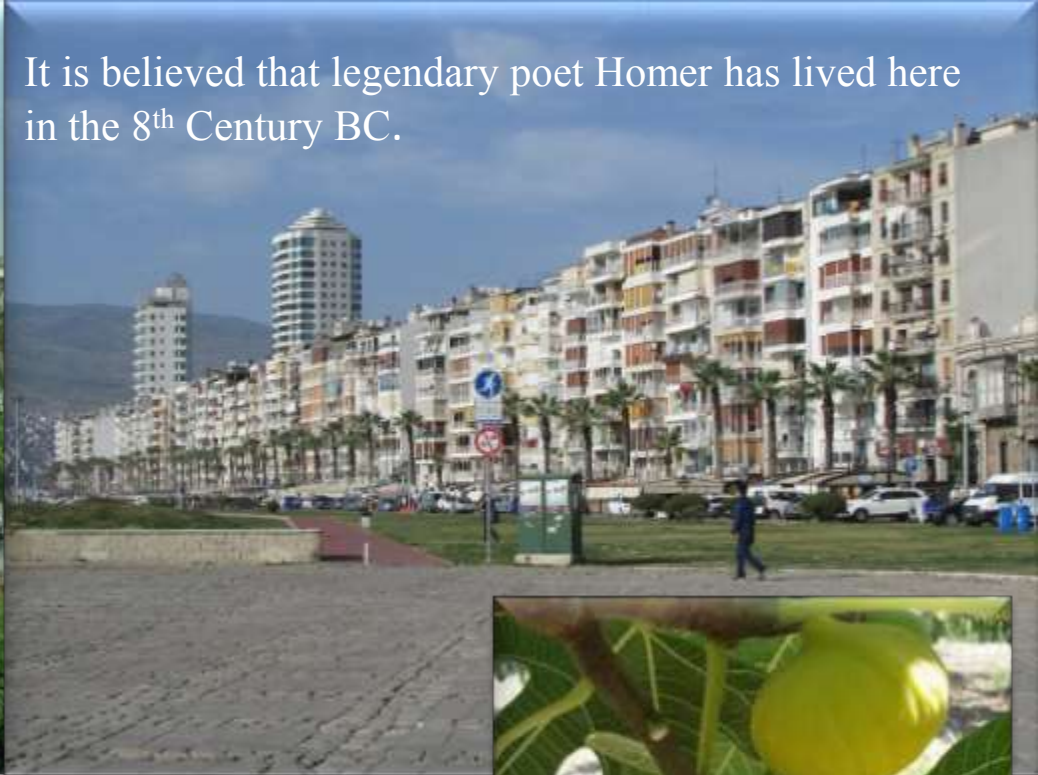


“Ulu Cami”, built 700 years ago and admired for the woodwork (interlocking wood pieces are used without any nails or glue)

İzmir
second largest port after İstanbul



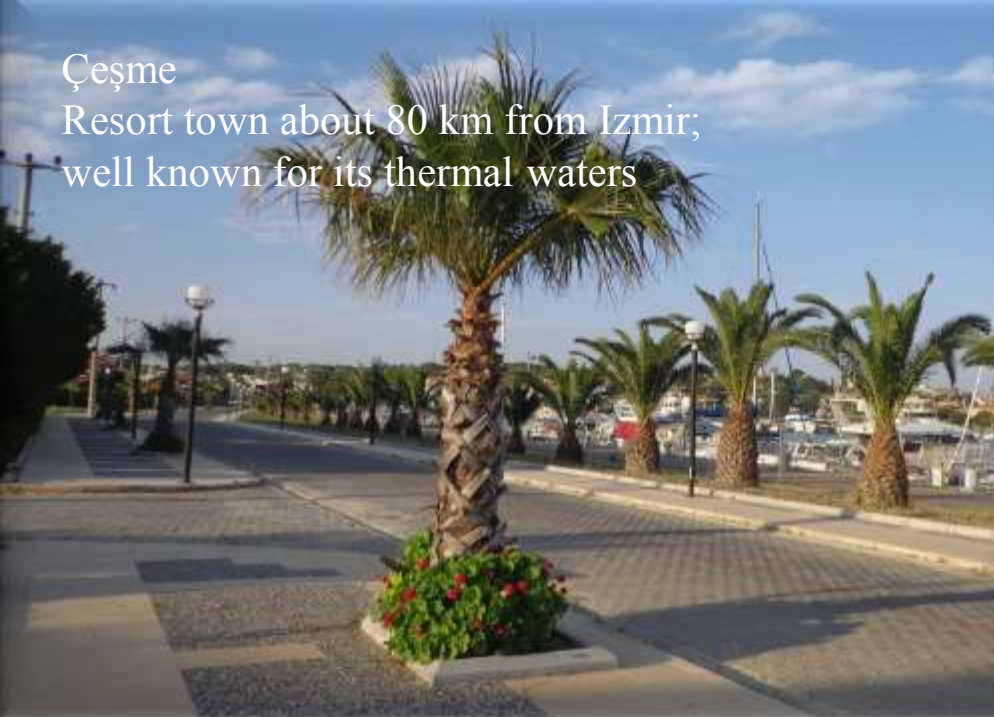
It is believed that legendary poet Homer has lived here in the 8th Century BC.



Clock Tower (Saat Kulesi),
the "Official" symbol of the city



Çeşme
Resort town about 80 km from Izmir;
well known for its thermal waters





Alaçatı
A quaint and picturesque town 7 km from Çeşme



May 7







Çeşme promenade



Çeşme Marina



Famous "mastika" icecream shop



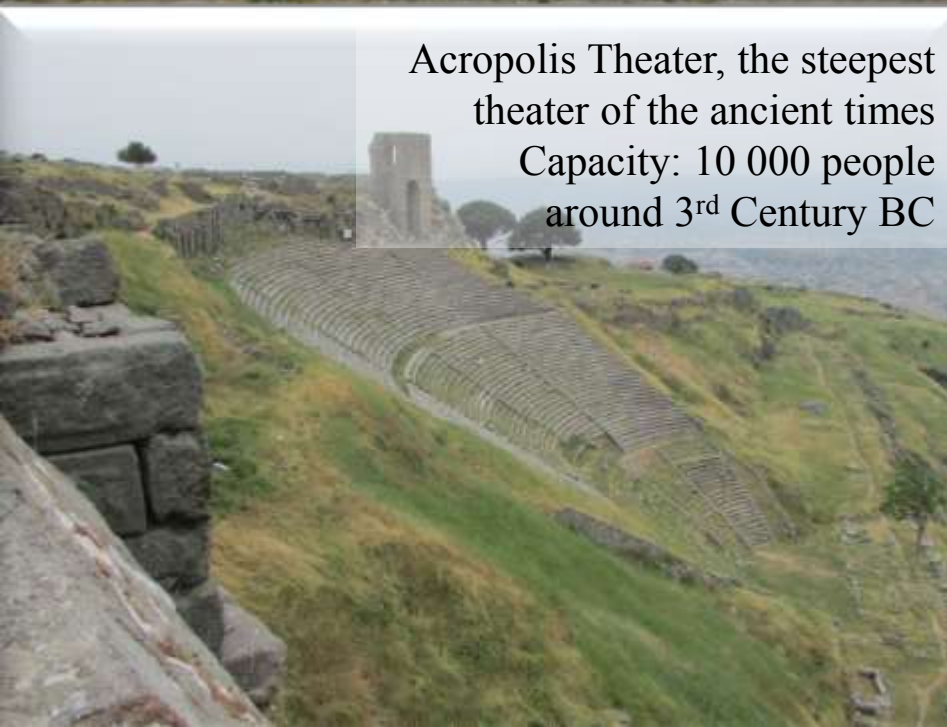
Cable car to Bergama site

May 8



BERGAMA

(Pergamum)



Acropolis Theater, the steepest theater of the ancient times
Capacity: 10 000 people
around 3rd Century BC



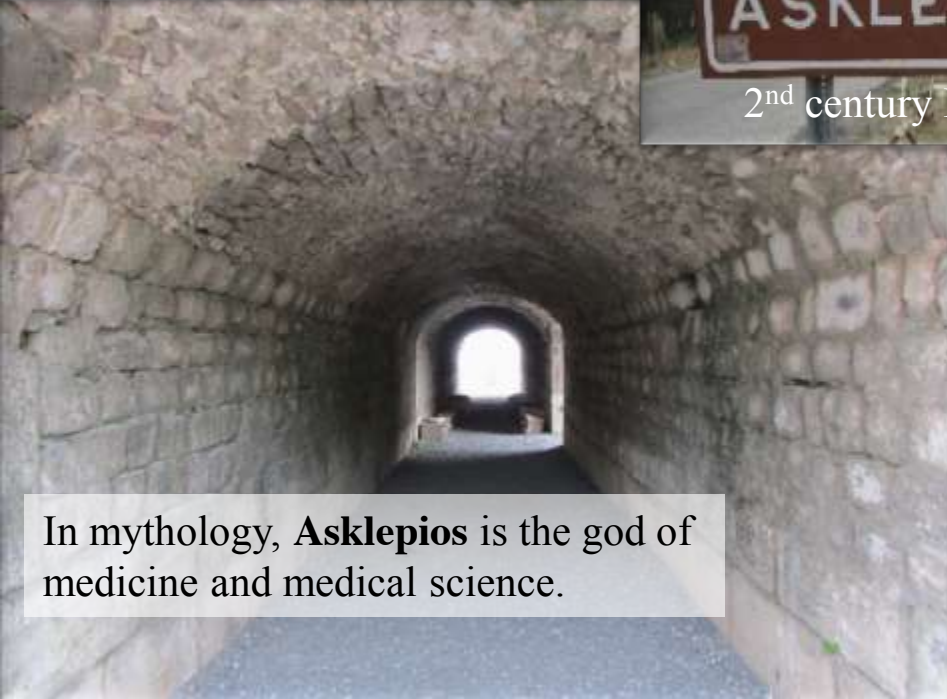
Pergamum rulers:
560 BC – Lydian King
334 BC – Alexander the Great



Pergamon Museum Berlin
(Photos from Internet)



(One of the earliest medical centers on record)



In mythology, **Asklepios** is the god of medicine and medical science.



Ayvalık

Pretty port town known mostly for its olive oil



May 9







May 10

T.C.
KÜLTÜR ve TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
ÖZEL ADATEPE ZEYTINYAĞI
MÜZESİ

ADATEPE Olive oil Factory and Museum



3–5 years for the olive tree to produce the fruit.
The trees are at their best between 35–150 years.



ZEYTİNİN SERÜVENİ

ADVENTURES OF OLIVE

					
OCAK JANUARY	ŞUBAT FEBRUARY	MART MARCH	NİSAN APRIL	MAYIS MAY	HAZİRAN JUNE
					
TEMMUZ JULY	AĞUSTOS AUGUST	EYLÜL SEPTEMBER	EKİM OCTOBER	KASIM NOVEMBER	ARALIK DECEMBER



Olive leaf tea



ZAMAN DİZİNİ

TIMELINE



4000 İ.Ö. / B.C.
İlk zeytin ağacı Doğu Akdeniz'de mısırta meleni' asadels/da...
3000

The olive tree is first domesticated in Asia Minor.





Evolution of the olive oil presses



The city, believed to contain the ancient Troy of Homer's Iliad was founded around 3000 BC.

TROIA ÖRENLERİ 1998 YILINDA UNESCO TARAFINDAN DÜNYA KÜLTÜR MİRASI KAPSAMINA ALINMIŞTIR.

TROIA WAS INCLUDED ON THE LIST OF WORLD HERITAGE SITES BY UNESCO IN 1998.



Çanakkale



Crossing the Dardanelles
(Çanakkale to Eceabat)



The horse used in the movie “Troy”
was gifted by Hollywood.



Local delicatessen “cheese desert”
was enjoyed by all.





Roman Empire (330-395 CE)
The Byzantine Eastern Roman Empire (395-1204 and 1261-1453 CE)
The Latin Empire (1204 and 1261 CE)
The Ottoman Empire (1453 – 1922)

İstanbul, Taksim Square

The Independence Monument (İstiklâl Anıtı), 1928



İstiklâl Caddesi (3 km) (shops of all varieties, restaurants, cafes, banks, cultural centers, book and music stores and art galleries, consulates and churches)



May 11

View of the Süleymaniye Mosque
from Galata bridge



Sultanahmet Square
In the historic peninsula



Hippodrome

Map of Byzantium – 9th and 10th centuries
(from D.T. Rice (ed.) The Dawn of European
Civilization, 1965, McGraw-Hill)



Base of the obelisk



Hippodrome

Obelisk:

- Brought in 4th century AD
- Originally made for Thutmose III, who ruled Egypt from 1479 to 1425 BC

Bronze horses

- Originally: at the Hippodrome
- Currently: at San Marco, Venice, Italy



Hagia Sophia – Ayasofya

Picture from Internet

Hagia Sophia – Ayasofya

1. 4th century AD
Constantine the Great
(Destroyed by fire - 404)
2. Rebuilt: 415
(Destroyed by fire - 532)
3. 532-537 AD
Emperor Justinian I





The Hagia Sophia was transformed into a mosque after the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople. In 1935, it was turned into a museum upon the recommendation of M. Kemal Atatürk



Carpet shop in a heritage building

Covered Bazaar (Built 1461-1481)

45 000 m2, 64 streets and alleys, 22 gates, over 3600 shops

(About 20 000 people work in this huge complex)

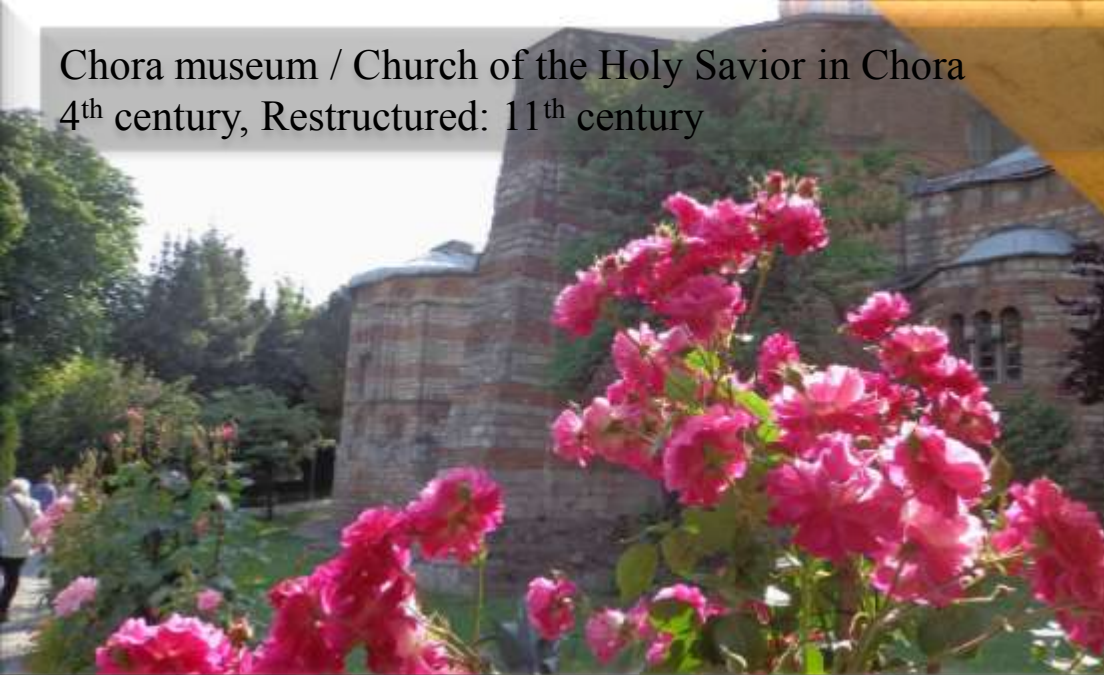






“Havuzlu Lokanta”
Opened in 1959 and has been the most popular restaurant
of the Bazaar ever since

Chora museum / Church of the Holy Savior in Chora
4th century, Restructured: 11th century



Was destroyed during the Latin invasion in the 13th Century;
repairs and additions made in the 14th Century.

It continued to serve as a church after the conquest of İstanbul in 1453;
was converted to a mosque in early 16th century
and then into a museum in 1945.





Historic city walls



Dinner in Baltalimanı on the Bosphorus





View of the Bosphorous Bridge from the restaurant



Dolmabahçe Palace
Photos from Internet

This Ottoman Baroque palace was built in early 19th century from 1843 to 1856.



The Ceremonial Hall is 2000 m², has 56 columns, a dome 36 m high & a chandelier that weighs 4.5 tons



Rumeli fortress (15th centry)





Views from a cruise on the Bosphorous

Sadberk Hanım Museum
First private museum in Turkey founded in 1980 by the Vehbi Koç Foundation



Museum backyard





MISIR ÇARŞISI
SPICE BAZAAR
1597 - 1664





DİYETİK REÇEL DİABETİK LOKUM

BAKALVA FENİSİ EKİTTİ
TANISI REÇEL
49 TL

KONKA
BACIĞAL FİSTİK

Views from Hotel Opera, İstanbul



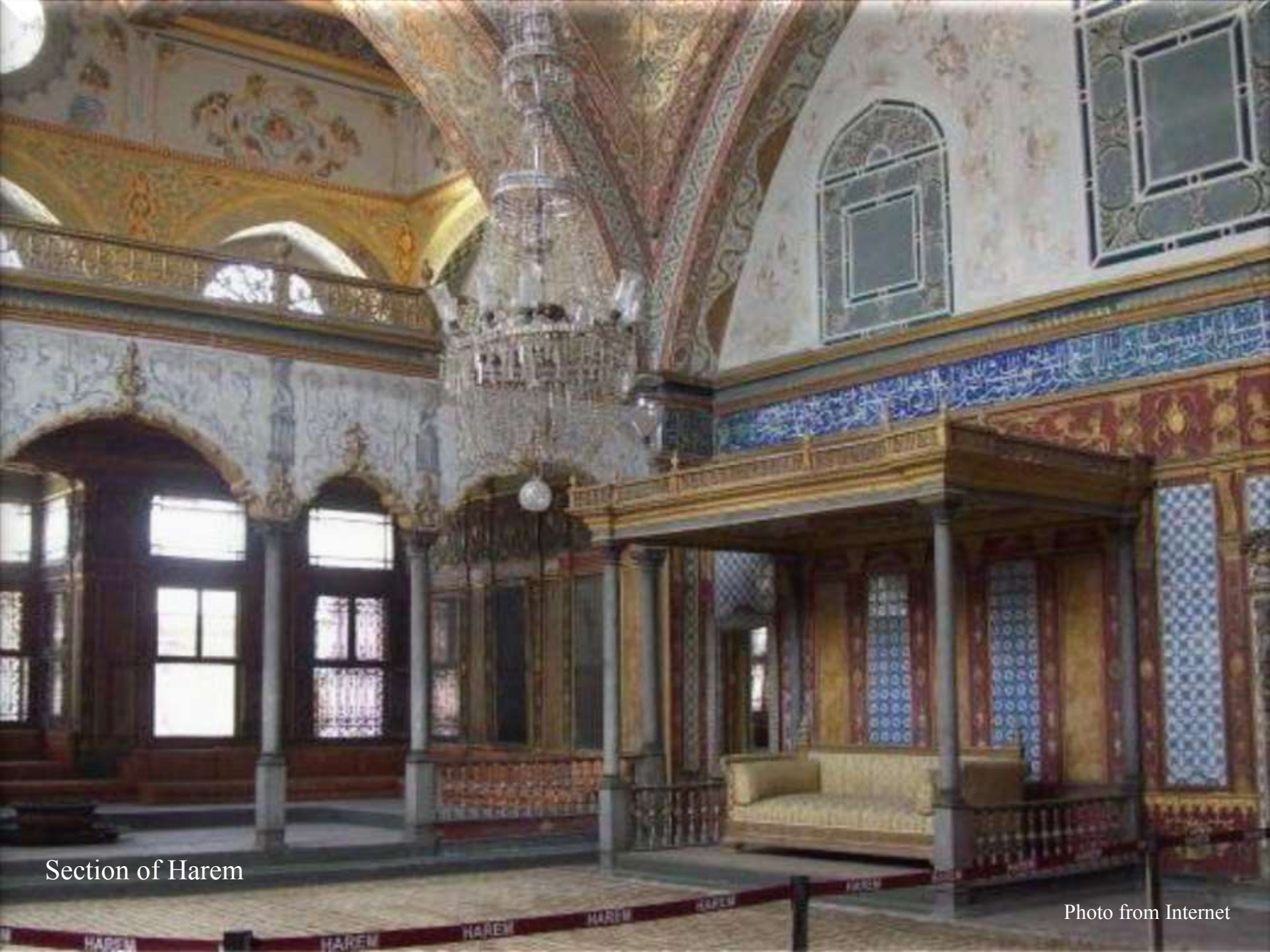


Topkapı Palace
15th century



May 13

Photos from Internet



Section of Harem

Photo from Internet



Photos from Internet



The Cistern Constructed by Justinian in 532 AD



Sultanahmet Mosque (Blue Mosque)
Built 1609 – 1616 Sultan Ahmet, the 1st





Beautiful Turkish tiles

Very enjoyable farewell dinner



Sunset in Çeşme

*Thank you
for joining us!*