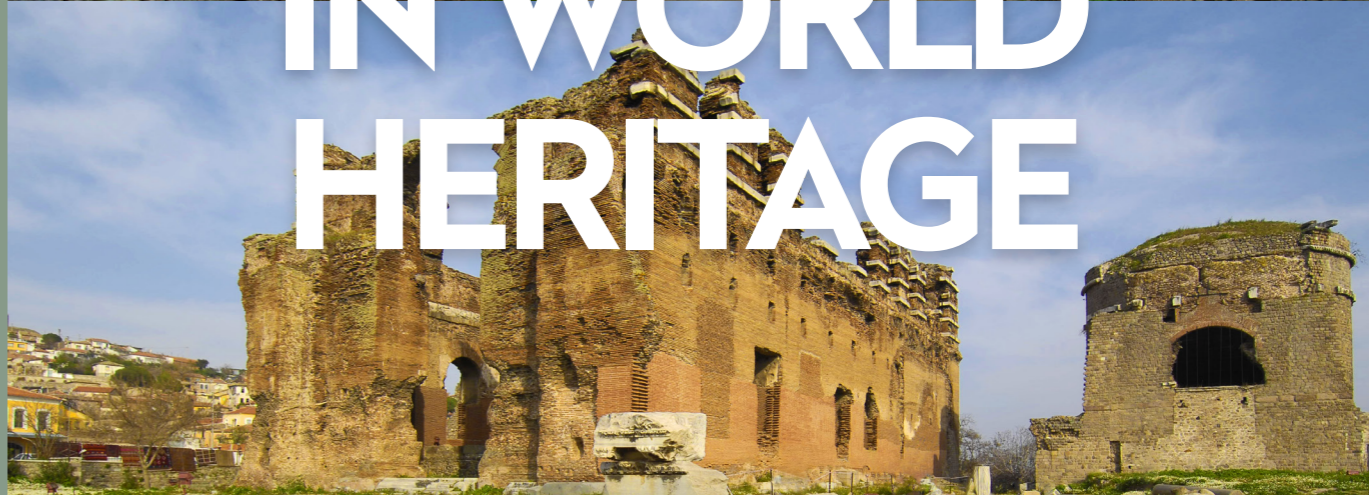




REPUBLIC of TURKEY
MINISTRY of CULTURE and TOURISM

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TURKEY IN WORLD HERITAGE



REPUBLIC of TURKEY
MINISTRY of CULTURE and TOURISM



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



World Heritage
in Turkey



UNESCO World Heritage List



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Başak Matbaası

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Humanity has added new value to the places it has lived, and left behind masterpieces that carry its culture to the following generations. To affirm the values accepted as the common heritage of all humanity, and to promote and transfer them to future generations, UNESCO adopted “The Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage” at its 17th General Conference held in Paris in 1972. Turkey ratified the Convention on 14 February 1983.

The World Heritage List is a list of global sites of cultural and natural heritage considered to be of outstanding universal value to humanity. The sites are determined by UNESCO World Heritage Committee and their protection is ensured by the countries where they are located. UNESCO aims to ensure international cooperation in protecting the values that form the common heritage of humanity. As of 2014, there are 1007 world heritage sites from all around the world inscribed

on the World Heritage List. These include 779 cultural sites, 197 natural sites and also 31 mixed (cultural/natural) sites.

Turkey has 13 cultural property inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List as of 2014: Historic Areas of İstanbul, City of Safranbolu, Hattusha: The Hittite Capital, Great Mosque and Hospital of Divriği, Nemrut Dağ, Xanthos-Letoon, Archaeological Site of Troy, Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex, Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük, Bursa and Cumalıkızık: The Birth of The Ottoman Empire, Bergama and Its Multilayered Cultural Landscape are cultural sites; Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia and Hierapolis-Pamukkale are mixed (cultural/natural) sites.

This publication aims to promote the sites in Turkey inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List, and raise awareness in transferring Turkey’s cultural heritage to future generations.



SELİMİYE
MOSQUE and
ITS SOCIAL
COMPLEX



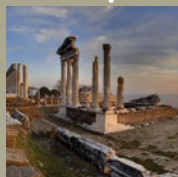
HISTORIC AREAS
of ISTANBUL



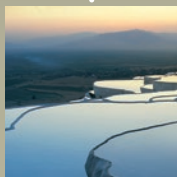
BURSA AND
CUMALIKIZIK:
THE BIRTH OF
OTTOMAN
EMPIRE



ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
of TROY



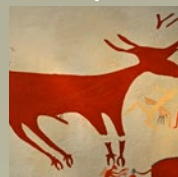
PERGAMON AND
ITS MULTILAYERED
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE



HİERAPOLİS-
PAMUKKALE



XANTHOS-LETOON



NEOLITHIC SITE of
ÇATALHÖYÜK





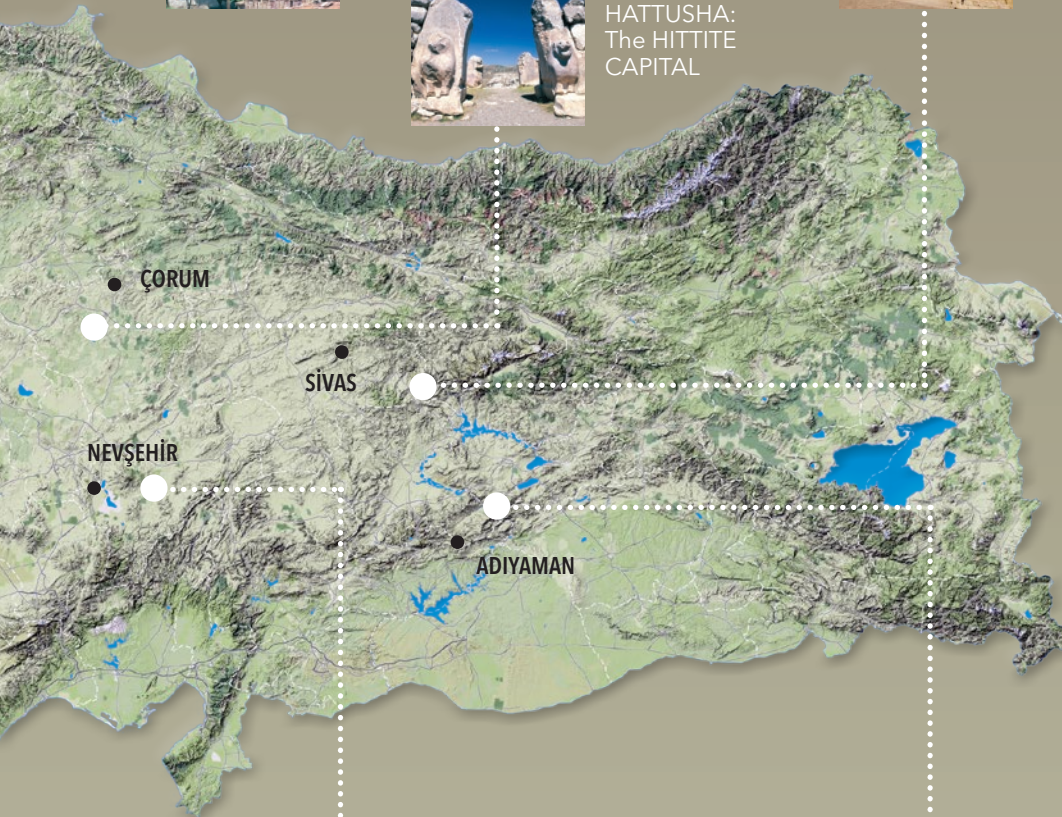
CITY of
SAFRANBOLU



GREAT MOSQUE
and HOSPITAL of
DIVRIĞI



HATTUSHA:
The HITTITE
CAPITAL



ÇORUM

SİVAS

NEVŞEHİR

ADİYAMAN



GÖREME NATIONAL
PARK and the ROCK
SITES of CAPPADOCIA



NEMRUT DAĞ

Historic Areas of Istanbul



Istanbul The love of continents

Date of Inscription on the World Heritage List: 1985

List Reference: 356

Criteria: Cultural

The Historic Areas of İstanbul, situated on a peninsula surrounded by the Sea of Marmara, Boğaziçi (Bosphorus), and Haliç (Golden Horn), were inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1985.

İstanbul is the only city situated on two continents in the world. The Historic Areas of İstanbul are represented by four main areas: Sultanahmet Archaeological Park, Süleymaniye Conservation Area, Zeyrek Conservation Area and Land Walls Conservation Area. These areas differ from each other in terms of the periods and characteristics of the cultural property that they house, and they display the urban history of İstanbul.

The city, which has been settled since 6500 BC, served as the capital of the Eastern Roman and Ottoman Empires. More than 120 emperors and sultans ruled the city for more than 1600 years.

İstanbul is a holy city, where mosques, churches and synagogues exist side by side, and even declare their unity Sultanahmet Mosque (Blue Mosque); Ayasofya (Hagia Sophia) and the

unique mosaics of Ayasofya; Topkapı Palace, the administrative centre of the Ottoman Empire; Süleymaniye Mosque, the masterpiece of imperial architect Mimar Sinan, rising above the Golden Horn; Yerebatan Sarnıcı (the Basilica Cistern); the City Walls; the timber houses; and the music dancing at the domes of Aya İrini (Hagia Eirene) announce İstanbul as the capital of history and culture.

Ayasofya Museum, which is one of the historical areas of İstanbul, was constructed between 532-537 AD. One of the oldest holy shrines in the world, the building today serves as a museum to the common culture of humanity.

Sultanahmet Mosque, which is right across from Ayasofya, is one of the most magnificent mosques in the city with its domes, side domes, and 6 minarets. The mosque has more than 260 windows and is decorated with İznik tiles.

The Topkapı Palace, which was the center for administration, education, and art of the Ottoman Empire for nearly 380 years, serves as a Museum



today. The Museum of Topkapı Palace, one of the most outstanding palace museums in the world with its architecture and collections inherited from the palace, houses many unique works.

Yerebatan Sarnıcı (the Basilica Cistern), which was built in 542 AD (during the period of Justinian I) in order to provide water to the Büyük (Great) Palace, is situated within the Archaeological Park. According to Greek mythology, Medusa turned anyone who dared to gaze directly at her to stone. The head of Medusa carved at the column-base

can be seen in the shallow waters of the cistern, and it is the most visited attraction in the Park.

An important part of the historical areas of İstanbul is the hundreds of mansions, timber houses, and public buildings in Zeyrek and Süleymaniye Conservation Areas that have managed to survive until today. Built between 1550 and 1557, Süleymaniye Mosque and Its Complex is one of the masterpieces of the royal architect Mimar Sinan.



Land Walls, located on the West boundary of the Historical Peninsula and lying from the Golden Horn to Sea of Marmara in the north south direction, are one of the biggest projects of the Ancient Period. Its construction started at the beginning of the 5th century during the reign of Theodosius II. Land Walls are of high quality with their size, design, construction techniques and materials.

Istanbul with its history and natural beauty has been a source of inspiration for numerous artists.

Countless poems and songs have been written and composed for the city. İstanbul is a city full of history and invites visitors to experience its rich culture and beauty.

Although they are not inscribed on the World Heritage Area, the palaces, mosques, Historical Grand Bazaar and the Galata Tower which was built by the Genoese and inscribed on the Tentative List of Turkey, are also significant cultural properties worth seeing in Istanbul.



City of Safranbolu

Authentic example of the tradition

Date of Inscription on the World Heritage List: 1994

List Reference: 614

Criteria: Cultural

Safranbolu, a unique Anatolian city that brings history to life through its mosques, market, neighbourhoods, streets and historic houses, was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1994. The city is represented as three parts in the World Heritage List; Çukur, Kiranköy and Bağlar.

The city has a known history that dates back to 3000 BC and is located in a region which was ruled by the Hittites, the Phrygians, the Lydians, Persians, Hellenistic Kingdoms (Ponds), Romans, Seljuks, principalities of Çobanoğlu and Candaroğlu, and the Ottomans respectively.

Safranbolu's current layout and features were established in the 17th and 18th centuries. Safranbolu is one of the few important cities that remained intact and developed in accordance with the Turkish city structure over time. The most remarkable aspects of those houses stem from their harmony with nature and their feature designed to protect the nature.

The Safranbolu Houses represent the city culture in an original way. There are 2000 traditional Safranbolu houses, which are the best examples of the traditional Turkish housing architecture. The houses with modest floor plans, customs and traditions, are a unique spatial account of Turkish lifestyle and culture based on respect for the nature and neighbours.

The overhanging first floor extensions of the houses give the city a different sense. The house windows are specially designed as narrow and tall windows. The timber window frames and sashes feature timber grills called "muşabak". Details such as timber ceilings, decorated timber wall surfaces, wrought iron door fittings, locks and keys, malakari (shallow gypsum) decorations applied on timber exteriors, and the quality of masonry work, are important demonstrations of the intricate detail of the houses' construction.



Hattusha: The Hittite Capital

Open-air museum

Date of Inscription on the World Heritage List: 1986

List Reference: 377

Criteria: Cultural

Having been founded around 1650 BC, Hattusha was the capital of the Hittite Civilization and became the focus of the arts and architecture of that time. It has been on the World Heritage List as a cultural asset since 1986.

Hattusha is an open-air archaeological museum consisting of two sites, the Lower City and the Upper City. Visible at the Lower City are the remains associated with civic life. The Great Temple is the principal cult building of the city. Due to its two cult rooms, this temple is believed to have been devoted to the Storm God Teshup and the Sun Goddess of Arinna City, which are the greatest gods of the Empire.

In the Upper City, the Temple Neighbourhood, which encompasses several temples, is noteworthy. The Upper City is situated on a broad arch and was protected by walls to the south. There are four gates on the walls.

The Yerkapı ramparts and the Sphinx Gate stand at the highest point of the city, which is at the southernmost edge of the city walls. Kral (King's) Gate and Aslanlı (Lion) Gate are situated at either end of the southern walls. The lion sculptures on the outer face of the Lion Gate are some of the best examples of Hittite stone carving.

Yazılıkaya Temple, which is situated 2 km northwest of Hattusha, is considered to be the most significant open air temple of the city. It consists of two rock cut rooms screened off by a single storey building reflecting the architectural style of the Hittites. The rock cut rooms of Yazılıkaya Temple are called the "Greater Gallery" (Room A) and the "Lesser Gallery" (Room B). The western end of the rock face of the Greater Gallery (Room A) is decorated with a relief of gods, and the eastern end is decorated with a relief of goddesses. The figures of both ends face the central section, where the eastern and western rock faces meet the northern rock face. This is where the main stage was set. The Lesser Gallery (Room B) has a separate entrance. The relief decorating the western rock face of Lesser Gallery depicts twelve gods lined up to their right, and on the eastern rock face there are reliefs depicting the god Nergal of Underworld (the Sword God), and the God Sharrumma escorting King Tudhaliya IV. In this section, besides the well preserved reliefs, there are three rock cut niches. It is believed that these niches were used for placing gifts or possibly urns containing the ashes of members of the Hittite royal family.

Göreme National Park and The Rock Sites of Cappadocia



Wonder of Nature

Date of Inscription on the World Heritage List: 1985

List Reference: 357

Criteria: Natural / Cultural

Göreme National Park and Cappadocia were inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1985 as 7 parts: Göreme National Park, Derinkuyu Underground City, Kaymaklı Underground City, Karlık Church, Theodore Church, Karain Columbaria and Soğanlı Archaeological Site.

The most significant feature of Göreme National Park and Rock Cut Cappadocia Region is the existence of a plenty of fairy-chimneys, formed by the wind and the rain water. The columbarias on the high slopes of Soğanlı, Zelve and Üzengi Valleys, and the monk cells carved in the depths of the valleys add value to the site.

The region was covered with the tuff when many volcanoes including Erciyes, Hasan and Göllü Mountains erupted. Cappadocia, which was sculpted out of this tuff through millions of years

by sand and water erosion, has always become a settlement area with its unique geological structure since the Paleolithic Era and a witness to the cultural history of Anatolia.

Hundreds of churches sculpted in the rocks at Göreme and its surrounding in particular and hundreds of underground cities such as Derinkuyu and Kaymaklı built for security purposes at extraordinary times still remain a mystery.

The caravanserais, tombs, madrasas which are the finest examples of Seljuk stonemasonry and the structures from the Ottoman Period arouse the attention of visitors.

Apart from all these qualities, civil architecture property in Ürgüp, Mustafapaşa, Avanos, Göreme and Uçhisar are the cultural values of Cappadocia Region worth seeing.



Great Mosque and Hospital of Divriği

The Place where the Stone became an art

Date of Inscription on the World Heritage List: 1985

List Reference: 358

Criteria: Cultural

The Ulu (Great) Mosque and Hospital of Divriği are of the first architectural constructions of Turkey inscribed on the World Heritage List as cultural assets in 1985. This building complex was commissioned in the 13th century by Ahmet Shah and his wife Melike Turan of the Principality of Mengüceklî. Renowned for its monumental architecture and traditional stone carving decorations of Anatolia, this masterpiece, with its two-domed mosque, hospital and tomb, was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1985.

Ulu Mosque of Divriği, which was shaped by its architect Hürrem Shah of Ahlat in 1228, is a unique structure with its type of planning and decoration features. Built next to the mosque as a two-storey structure with a central courtyard and iwan, the Hospital has splendid characteristics where the patients recover with the soothing sound of flowing water.

The Ulu Mosque and Hospital have plain façades. However, the Great Portal of the Hospital, the Northern Portal of the Mosque, the Western Portal of the Mosque and the Portal of Shah's Dais are dazzling marvels of architecture and engineering with their unique decorations, each being distinct from other decorations.

The three dimensional, asymmetrical and geometrical figures of plants on all the great portals of the structure are embroidered enthusiastically with an understanding of authentic description through a near-sculpture high relief technique. There is no other example in Turkish and Islamic art of this baroque style architecture on the Ulu Mosque and Hospital of Divriği, where there are lacy stone carving decorations. In addition to the portals, all bases, shafts and capitals of the columns, as well as the inner surface of the dome, are decorated with a different, distinct and unique style.

Nemrut Dağ



The sun rises and sets with a unique majesty at Nemrut!

Date of Inscription on the World Heritage List: 1987

List Reference: 448

Criteria: Cultural

Situated in the Kahta county of Adiyaman province and described as the sacred place of Commagene Kingdom with its enchanting statues standing ten metres high and inscriptions that are several metres long, Nemrut Dağ was inscribed on the World Heritage List as a cultural asset in 1987.

Nemrut Dağ houses the most majestic places of worship belonging to the Hellenistic Era in ancient Anatolia. According to the inscriptions, Antiochus I had a monumental tomb, a tumulus of cut stones over the tomb, and terraces along the three edges of the tumulus built in order to show his gratitude to the gods and his ancestors.

Those terraces are known as the East, West and North terraces. On the East and West terraces are giant statues, inscriptions and reliefs. Among the five statues that depict the gods is also the figure of Antiochus I.

The row of statues starts with a lion and eagle statue. The lion, the king of animals, represents

earthly power, and the eagle, the herald of the gods, represents heavenly power.

The East terrace contains the Gallery of Gods, the Gallery of Ancestors and the Altar. The arrays of sculptures on the East and West terraces are the same. However, the thrones on the East terrace and the heads of the sculptures on the West terrace are more lasting.

Behind the stone blocks making the thrones of the statues of East and West terraces there is a cult inscription of 237 lines, written in Greek letters. The inscription was the will of Antiochus I, and contains information about the sanctuary as well as rituals that should be used for practicing the cult.

The North terrace, which contains incomplete bases and stelas was used as a passageway between East and West terraces, and it was surrounded by a sandstone wall.



Xanthos-Letoon

Lands of epopes

Date of Inscription on the World Heritage List: 1988

List Reference: 484

Criteria: Cultural

Xanthos, which was the capital of Lycians dating back to 3000s BC, is known to be the largest administrative centre of Lycia during antiquity. Letoon, which was inscribed on the World Heritage List together with Xanthos in 1988, was one of the most prominent religious centres in antiquity.

The archaeological values of Xanthos and Letoon make them very important parts of world heritage. The sites are about 4 km apart and they include the stone inscriptions on which the longest and the most important scripts in Lycian language are written.

Xanthos is the place where Sarpedon lived. Sarpedon encouraged Prince Hector during the Trojan War by writing a poem to him. The site is on the provincial border between Muğla and Antalya provinces separated by Eşen Stream, near Kinik town and 46 km from Fethiye.

Dipylon, built between 68 and 70 A.D. and braided out of polygonal cut stones, forms the south entrance of the site. The Theater of Xanthos with 2200-person capacity was built in the Hellenistic Period and renovated in the Roman Period. The stage building, which constitutes an entirety with

its vault entrances, semi-circle orchestra and the theatron, bears the qualities of the Roman Period. The square open area surrounded with porches on all sides to the north of the theater is the Roman Agora.

The sanctuary of Letoon was discovered in 1840. There are a 36-row theatre, a basilica, inscription tablets, three temples, a round portico attached to the cult building of the empire and an L shaped stoa. Letoon's twins, Apollo and Artemis, were deities, and were honoured, like their mother, with a temple each.

The largest temple is the Leto Temple built on the west side in peripteros style. It is 30.25m by 15.75m. On the east side is the Apollo Temple in the Doric style and it is 27.90m by 15.07m. The Apollo Temple looks exactly like the houses depicted in the Lycian tombs. The foundation remains are noteworthy since they have a timber structure.

The lesser Artemis Temple is situated between the other two temples. It is 18.20m by 8.70m.

As water levels have risen since antiquity, the lower parts of the buildings are now under water.



Hierapolis-Pamukkale



Sacred land clad in white

Date of Inscription on the World Heritage List: 1988

List Reference: 485

Criteria: Natural / Cultural

The sacred Hierapolis of Phrygia, one of the antique cities of the Aegean, was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1988.

The ancient city of Hierapolis is believed to have been founded by Eumenies II, the King of Pergamum, in the 2nd century BC, and to have been named after Hiera, the beautiful wife of Telephos, the legendary founder of Pergamum.

The city was attached to the Asia province of Roman Empire in 129 BC and administrated by proconsuls. The city saw its most brilliant years between 96 and 162 AD and it was attached to Phrygia Pacatiana in the 3rd century AD.

Hierapolis played an important role in spreading Christianity in Anatolia, and it was the place where Phillip, one of the twelve Apostles of Jesus Christ, died. For this reason, Hierapolis became an important religious centre in the 4th century AD. Later it assumed the title of the Guide of the East and Hierapolis came under the rule of Eastern Roman Empire in 395 AD, and became a metropolitan bishopric.

History and nature meets in an extraordinary manner at Pamukkale. The name Hierapolis also

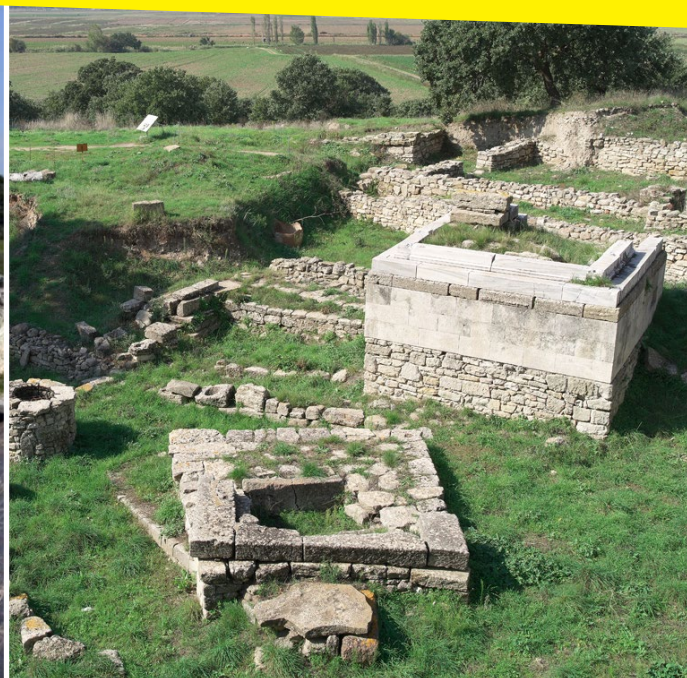
means the sacred city. It has a Necropolis, the Domitian Gate, the theatre with reliefs depicting various mythological scenes, the Frontinus Street, the Agora, the North Byzantine Gate, the Gymnasium, the Fountain with Triton, the Apollo sacred site, the water channels and Nymphaea, the city walls, the Martyrium of St. Phillip and bridge, the Column Church, the ruins of Basilica and Roman Baths. These are still standing in all their glory.

The tomb belonging to St. Philippus was found during the excavation work carried out at the Church of St. Philippus between 2010-2013. In addition, Plutonium (The Door to the Hell) was located to the south of Apollon Sacred Site.

The Pamukkale travertine was created by thermal water depositing the calcium carbonate it contained. The natural wonder of Pamukkale travertine deposits span a 160 metres tall and 2700 metres long cascade. With its brilliant white colour, it can be seen about a distance of 20 km. At Pamukkale there are 5 thermal springs with water temperatures between 35-36°C.



Archeological Site of Troy



City of mythologies

Date of Inscription on the World Heritage List: 1998

List Reference: 849

Criteria: Cultural

The Ancient City of Troy, famous for being the site of Trojan War that Homer described in his epic poem The Iliad, was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1998.

With its history dating back to 3000 BC, it is one of the most famous archaeological sites of the world. It is located within the boundaries of Çanakkale province.

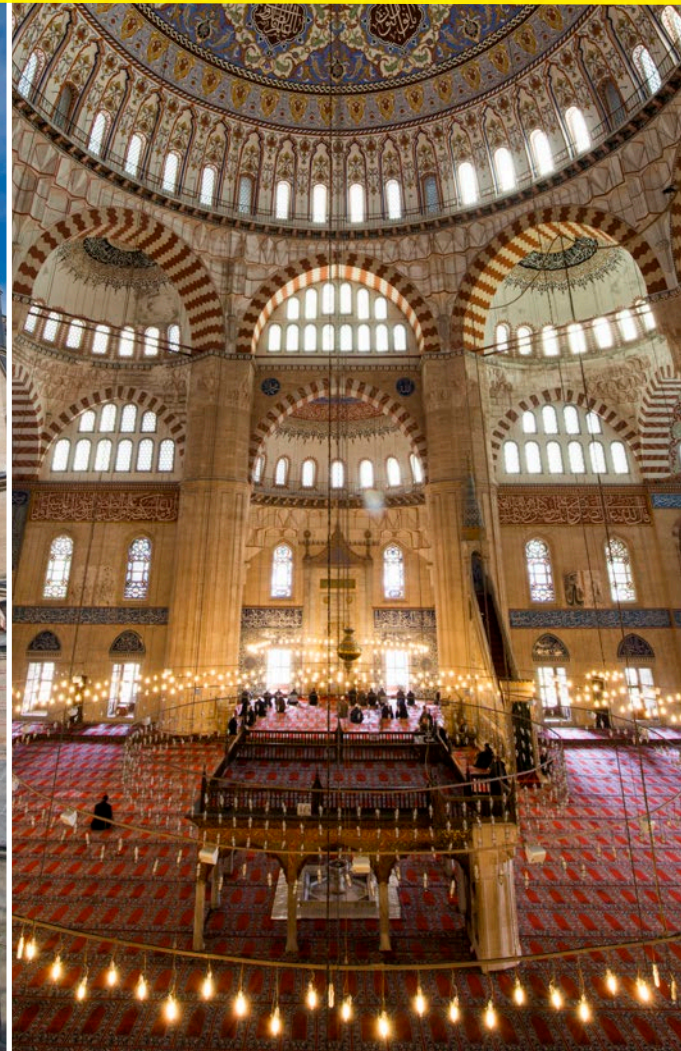
According to the foundation legend of Troy, the sea goddess Tethys and the Titan of Atlantic Sea, Oceanus, had a daughter called Electra. Electra would become Zeus' wife and would give birth to Dardanus. Dardanus' son Tros would found the city called Truad, and his son Ilus would found the city of Troy.

The site of the first beauty contest that gave rise to the Trojan War was close to Mount Ida. The

three beauties of the contest were Hera, Athena and Aphrodite, and the judge was Paris. Paris chose Aphrodite. As Aphrodite promised Paris the love of Helen, wife of the king of Sparta, Paris abducted Helen and took her to Troy, provoking the war.

According to the findings revealed during the excavations carried out in Troy as of 1871, the city was founded and devastated several times in its history. As well as 9 archaeological, 42 structural layers were unearthed during those excavations. During the following excavations, house foundations, theatres, a sewage system indicating quite advanced technology, public bath houses, and various artefacts were found in the various layers.

Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex (Külliye)



The “masterwork” of Mimar Sinan

Date of Inscription on the World Heritage List: 2011

List Reference: 1366

Criteria: Cultural

Selimiye Mosque and Its Social Complex are located in Edirne, the capital of Ottoman Empire before the conquest of İstanbul, and were inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2011.

The mosque is visible from all parts of the city with its entire splendour. With its monumental dome and four slender minarets, the mosque was designed and built by Mimar Sinan, the world renowned royal architect.

The construction of the mosque started in 1568, lasted seven years and was completed in 1575. Thousands were employed during the construction.

Considered as the most important masterpiece of Ottoman art, the royal architect Mimar Sinan regarded the mosque as his “masterwork”.

Four slender minarets have the highest possible height for such small intersections. Every minaret with the height of 85,67 metres contains three sherefes (azan platforms) and three stairways, each leading to a different platform, and also as a unique design feature, these stairways are completely independent from each other.

The dome is certainly the centre of attention with an awe-inspiring span of 31.30 metres and a soaring height of 42.30 metres.

The glazed tile decorations of the Mosque are also highly acclaimed. The tiles were manufactured in İznik which was at its zenith as a centre of excellence. Here are one hundred and one different designs of tulip used in the decorations. The mihrab and minbar are considered to be one of the finest examples of marble carving.

The mosque was the centrepiece of the religious complex. It was surrounded on three sides by the external courtyard which was formed by Darül Sibyan (Primary School), Darül Kurra (Quran School) and Darül Hadis (School of Jurisprudence) madrasah together with a Muvakkithane (the place where a person whose chief duty is to determine the time for adhan works) and a library. “Arasta” (The Ottoman Bazaar), which covers the west side of the Mosque all along, was built in order to generate revenue to the mosque and support the complex with a retaining wall. Arasta was designed by Mimar Sinan. Mimar Sinan designed the retaining wall as shops in a single row. Later during the reign of Murad III, these shops were covered with a tunnel vault by Mimar Davut Ağa, new shops were built opposite to the former ones, and Arasta took its current form.



Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük

The land of beginnings

Date of Inscription on the World Heritage List: 2012

List Reference: 1405

Criteria: Cultural

Çatalhöyük has been renowned as one of the earliest settlements of the Neolithic Era, and sheds light on the dawn of human settlement with unique examples of the earliest domestic architecture and landscape painting as well as the sacred objects of mother-goddess cult.

Çatalhöyük is in the Çumra county of Konya province, and it was discovered in 1958. Comprehensive scientific studies and excavations have been carried out on various dates since then.

The Neolithic 'city' of Çatalhöyük was renowned for its extraordinary arts and crafts, and the earliest finds were from 7,400 BC. The settlement was an international key to unlocking the basis of civilisation and agriculture. The social organisation of the Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük and its urban plan are believed to represent the ideals of equality.

Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2012.

The tumulus is a remarkable urban architecture with a history that goes back approximately 9,400 years. When a family's time in the household ended, it was filled with earth and a new one was built on top. Building new layers of family adobes on top of each other created the present day 21-metres tall tumulus. Excavating the tumulus revealed that there were 18 structural layers and

that the materials used in the construction were cob, timber and reeds. The ceilings were made of compressed clay soil laid over reed mats. The adobes were single storey, and the entrance was through a trapdoor on the ceiling with a ladder to the floor level. Each adobe had both a room and a storage area with each room containing a square cooking hearth. The walls were plastered and whitewashed, on top of which yellow, red and black pigments were used to create wall paintings. The skulls of bulls, rams, and stags were conserved with compacted clay and attached to the walls. Human and animal reliefs were also unearthed alongside them.

Çatalhöyük has indicated that the history of mining in Anatolia goes back to the Neolithic Era and provided ample evidence that the people were involved in agriculture as well as hunting and gathering. Çatalhöyük is the first site where the city plan was depicted in their wall paintings. It can be seen through baked clay seals that our concept of property ownership was developed in that era.

Among the most significant objects unearthed in Çatalhöyük were the figurines of the mother-goddess. Being the proof of reverence to the fertility of the goddess, these figurines indicated that the belief system of the era was centred on an all-powerful goddess.



Bursa and Cumalıkızık: The Birth of the Ottoman Empire

Roots of the Great Plane Tree

Date of Inscription on the World Heritage List: 2014

List Reference: 1452

Criteria: Cultural

Bursa, as the first capital of Ottoman Empire located on the north-western slopes of Uludağ Mountain and Cumalıkızık founded as a waqf village during the same period, were inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2014.

“Bursa and Cumalıkızık: The Birth of Ottoman Empire” inscribed on World Heritage List consists of six components including Khans Area involving Orhan Ghazi Kulliyeye and its environs, Hüdavendigâr (Murad I) Kulliyeye, Yıldırım (Bayezid I) Kulliyeye, Yeşil (Mehmed I) Kulliyeye, Muradiye (Murad II) Kulliyeye and Cumalıkızık Village.

The significant commercial role of Bursa throughout history, which was created as the first capital of Ottoman Empire and shaped by kulliyeye and villages, in the context of waqf system formed according to early Ottoman architectural traditions, has been revealed with large khans, bedesten, bazaars in the city. Khans Area has been the heart of the city’s economy since 14th century.

The kulliyeye, mosques, madrasahs, hamams and tombs having a significant role in the development of the Ottoman Bursa have survived till today without any deterioration. These kulliyeye each being a center with social, cultural, religious and educational functions, determined the boundaries

of the city are the most important component of the urbanization model and came to life with neighborhoods developed around them within the course of time.

The urbanization model of Bursa, as an outstanding example for Early Ottoman City, became a model for other Ottoman –Turkic cities, which were established after Bursa.

Cumalıkızık , which is the best preserved waqf village in Bursa, representing a unique city planning methodology, has brought its outstanding examples of civil architecture and traditional rural life style to the present.

The economic relations of Cumalıkızık and other foundation village around with the khans and kulliyeye in the city center of Bursa, the capital, has made a significant contribution to Ottoman’s transformation from a principality to an empire with all its institutions.

Bursa and Cumalıkızık constitute a good example to urban culture of early Ottoman period and way of life with their living commercial culture, continuity of rural life near the city. Bursa and Cumalıkızık with their outstanding works reflect an important stage in the history of mankind.

Pergamon and Its Multi-layered Cultural Landscape



Pages of The History

Date of Inscription on the World Heritage List: 2014

List Reference: 1457

Criteria: Cultural

“Pergamon and Its Multi-layered Cultural Landscape”, the only capital city from the Hellenistic Period, inholding the layers of Hellenistic, Roman, Eastern Roman and Ottoman periods were inscribed on the World Heritage List of UNESCO in 2014.

The Areas, inscribed on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape consist of nine components; Pergamon City (multi-layered city), Kybele Sanctuary, Ilyas Tepe, Yigma Tepe, İkilli Tumuli, Tavşan Tepe, X Tepe, A Tepe and Maltepe Tumulus.

Ancient Pergamon settlement at the top of the Kale Hill, the capital of Hellenistic Attalid Dynasty, represents the outstanding example of urban planning of the Hellenistic period with its monumental architecture. Temple of Athena, the steepest theater of the Hellenistic period, library, Great Altar of Pergamon, Dionysus Temple, agora, gymnasiums and high pressured water pipe-line system are the most outstanding examples of this planning system and architecture in the period.

The city has the most famous and well-known sculpture school of Hellenistic period, which created the Great Altar that has been accepted as one of the wonders of the world since 2nd century BC. Great Altar of Pergamon and many other works produced by Pergamon School

of Sculpture represent the climax in the art of sculpture in Hellenistic period.

Then, Bergama, the capital of Asian State of the Roman Empire, hosted Asclepion which is one of the most important health centers of the period and represents an important step in the history of mankind. The city, continuing its leading role in the cultural and scientific life in Roman period has become one of the most important metropolises of the ancient world. Outstanding masterpieces of the Roman Period, such as Sarapeion (Kızıl Avlu), Asclepius, Temple of Trajan, the theater, amphitheater and aqueduct are the representatives of the highest level in architecture, planning and engineering of the period.

Today, many monumental buildings date back to the Roman Period as an important part of multi-layered cultural landscape still stands in the urban texture of Ottoman Period.

The city hosting many exceptional masterpieces of the Hellenistic and Roman periods besides the surrounding cultural landscape, maintains its importance with its mosques, inns, baths and commercial center peculiar to the architecture of Ottoman period spreading over the layers of the Roman and Eastern Roman periods.

The settlement formed during Ottoman Empire maintains its viability on the public and commercial axes.



Turkey's sites in the tentative list of UNESCO World Heritage

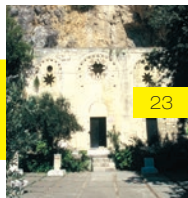
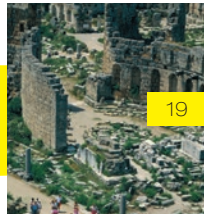
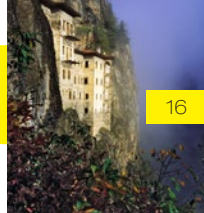
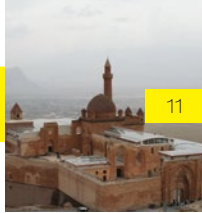
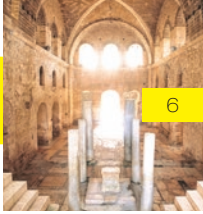
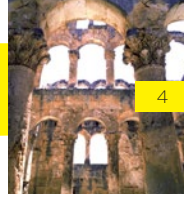
Countries being a party to the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, are liable to deliver their inventories (tentative lists), related to the sites considered suitable for inscription on UNESCO World Heritage List, to UNESCO World Heritage Centre. Candidacy files, prepared for the sites included in the list published by UNESCO World Heritage Centre, are presented to World Heritage Committee. During the preparation process of Tentative Lists, architectural, historical, aesthetical, cultural, economic, social, symbolic and philosophical aspects of the sites as well as their level for meeting the criteria determined by the World Heritage Committee are taken into consideration.

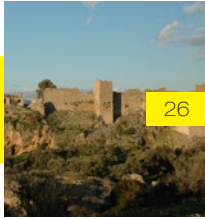
Our Tentative List, delivered to UNESCO World Heritage Centre in 1994 for the first time, was updated in 2000, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014. This list includes 52 sites, 2 of which are mixed sites (cultural and natural), 1 of which is a natural site and 49 of which are cultural sites.

Our objectives are to protect such universal, cultural and natural values, to make worldwide promotion of them by means of using international sources, and to transfer them to the future generations.

Our Tentative List of UNESCO World Heritage includes the following sites. For detailed information please refer to the official website of UNESCO World Heritage Centre: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelist/state=tr>

Turkey In World Heritage





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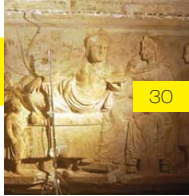
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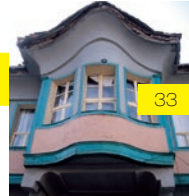
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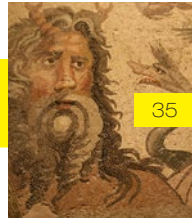
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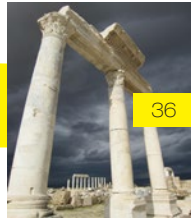
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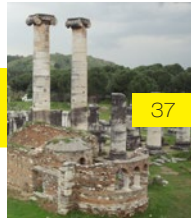
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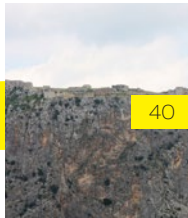
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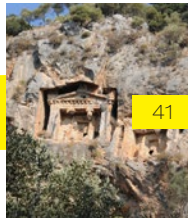
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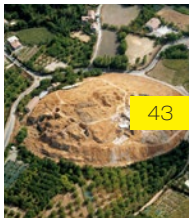
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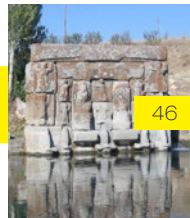
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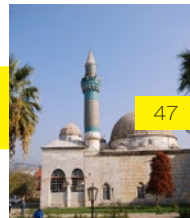
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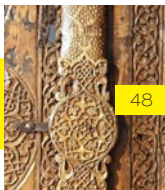
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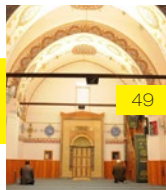
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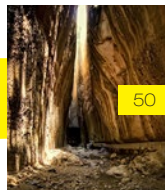
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1. Ephesus, İzmir (1994)
2. Karain Cave, Antalya (1994)
3. The Tombstones of Ahlat the Urartian and Ottoman Citadel, Bitlis (2000)
4. Alahan Monastery, Mut/Mersin (2000)
5. Alanya, Antalya (2000)
6. St. Nicholas Church, Antalya (2000)
7. St. Paul Church, St. Paul's Well and Surrounding Historic Quarters, Tarsus/Mersin (2000)
8. The Citadel and the Walls of Diyarbakır, (2000)
9. Güllük Dağı-Termessos National Park, Antalya (2000)
10. Harran and Şanlıurfa, Şanlıurfa (2000)
11. İshak Pasha Palace, Ağrı (2000)
12. Konya - A Capital of Seljuk Civilisation, Konya (2000)
13. Kekova, Antalya (2000)
14. Mardin Cultural Landscape, Mardin (2000)
15. Seljuk Caravanserais on the route from Denizli to Doğubeyazıt (2000)
16. Sümela Monastery, Trabzon (2000)
17. Archaeological Site of Aphrodisias, Aydın (2009)
18. Ancient Cities of Lycian Civilisation, Antalya and Muğla (2009)
19. Archaeological Site of Perge, Antalya (2009)
20. Archaeological Site of Sagalassos, Burdur (2009)
21. Eşrefoğlu Mosque, Konya (2011)
22. The Archaeological Site of Göbeklitepe, Şanlıurfa (2011)
23. St. Pierre Church, Hatay (2011)
24. Aizanoi Antique City, Kütahya (2012)
25. Historic City of Ani, Kars (2012)
26. Medieval City of Beçin, Muğla (2012)
27. Historic Town of Birgi, İzmir (2012)
28. Gordion, Ankara (2012)
29. Hacı Bektaş Veli Complex, Nevşehir (2012)
30. Mausoleum and Sacred Area of Hecatomnus, Muğla (2012)
31. Mamure Castle, Mersin (2012)
32. Historical Monuments of Niğde, Niğde (2012)
33. Odunpazarı Historical Urban Site, Eskişehir (2012)
34. Yesemek Quarry and Sculpture Workshop, Gaziantep (2012)
35. Archaeological Site of Zeugma, Gaziantep (2012)
36. Archaeological Site of Laodikeia, Denizli (2013)
37. The Ancient City of Sardis and the Lydian Tumuli of Bin Tepe, Manisa (2013)
38. Trading Posts and Fortifications on Genoese Trade Routes from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea (2013)
39. Lake Tuz Special Environmental Protection Area (SEPA) (2013)
40. Anatolian Seljuks Madrasahs, Erzurum, Sivas, Kayseri, Konya ve Kırşehir (2014)
41. Ancient City of Anazarbos, Adana (2014)
42. Ancient City of Kaunos, Muğla (2014)
43. Ancient City Of Korykos, Mersin (2014)
44. Archeological Site of Arslantepe, Malatya (2014)
45. Archeological Site of Kültepe-Kanesh, Kayseri (2014)
46. Çanakkale (Dardanelles) and Gelibolu (Gallipoli) Battales Zones in the First World War, Çanakkale (2014)
47. The Eflatunpınar: The Hittite Spring Sanctuary, Konya (2014)
48. İznik, Bursa (2014)
49. Mahmut Bey Mosque, Kastamonu (2014)
50. Tomb of Ahi Evran, Kırşehir (2014)
51. Vespasianus Titus Tunnel, Hatay (2014)
52. Zeynel Abidin Mosque Complex and Mor Yakup (Saint Jacob) Church, Mardin (2014)

Tourist Information

International Telephone Code of Turkey: +90

İSTANBUL

- (Info.) Karaköy Limanı Yolcu Salonu (Karaköy Port Passenger Lounge), Karaköy Tel: (212) 249 57 76
- (Info.) Sirkeci Garı (Train Station), Eminönü, Tel: (212) 511 58 88
- (Info.) Divan Yolu Cad., No: 5, Sultanahmet Tel : (212) 518 18 02
- Sabiha Gökçen Airport Tel: (216) 588 87 94
- (Info.) Atatürk Airport, Yeşilköy Tel : (212) 465 31 51

KARABÜK

- Safranbolu Tourist Information Office: Kazdağlıoğlu Meydanı Çarşısı, Tel: (370) 712 38 63, Fax: (370) 712 38 63 turizmdanisma@safranbolu.gov.tr www.safranbolu.gov.tr

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- Gazi Caddesi, Yeni Hükümet Binası, C Blok Kat: 8 19030
Tel: (364) 213 47 04-213 85 02-213 77 17, Fax: (364) 212 05 10
corumilkultur@kultur.gov.tr, www.corumkulturturizm.gov.tr

NEVŞEHİR

- Avanos Tourist Information Office: Tel: (384) 511 43 60, Fax: (384) 511 43 60
- Hacıbektaş Tourist Information Office: Tel: (384) 441 36 87, Fax: (384) 441 43 60
- Central Tourist Information Office: Tel-Fax: (384) 212 95 73
- Ürgüp Tourist Information Office: Tel-Fax: (384) 341 40 59

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- Atatürk Kültür Merkezi, Halil Rifat Paşa Mah., Mumbaba Cad., 58030
Tel: (346) 223 59 08, Fax: (346) 223 92 99

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- Atatürk Bulv., No: 184 Tel: (416) 216 12 59, Fax: (416) 216 24 78

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- Anafartalar Cad. No: 31, Tel: (242) 247 76 60, Fax: (242) 248 78 70 antalya@kulturturizm.gov.tr

MUĞLA

- Emirbeyazıt Mah., Cumhuriyet Cad., No: 22/A, 48000 Tel: (252) 214 12 61, Fax: (252) 214 12 44
www.mugla-turizm.gov.tr bilgi@mugla-turizm.gov.tr
- Milas/Bodrum Airport, Tel: (252) 523 01 01/1376-1377

DENİZLİ

- Pamukkale Tourist Information Office: Örenyeri, Tel: (258) 272 20 77 Fax: (258) 272 28 82
www.pamukkale.gov.tr

ÇANAKKALE

- Central Tourist Information Office: İskele Meydanı No: 65, Tel-Fax: (286) 217 11 87

EDİRNE

- Central Tourist Information Office: İskele Meydanı, No : 17, Tel: (284) 213 92 08
- Kapıkule Customs and Border Protection Directorate: Tel: (284) 215 21 50-51
- Kapıkule State Railways Directorate: Tel: (284) 238 23 12-238 23 15
- Hamzabeyli Customs Directorate, Tel: (284) 328 71 03 - 328 72 15
- Pazarkule Customs Directorate, Tel: (284) 223 74 73
- Uzunköprü Station Office, Tel: (284) 513 48 05
- İpsala Customs Directorate, Tel: (284) 616 15 73

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- Aziziye Mah., Aslanlı Kışla Cad., P.K. 42. 42030 No: 5 (Mevlana Müzesi Yanı-Çelebi Evleri),
Tel: (332) 353 40 21-22, Fax: (332) 353 40 23-350 64 61 www.konyakultur.gov.tr,
konyatourism@kulturturizm.gov.tr

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- Akdeniz Mah. 1344 Sokak No.2 Pasaport
Tel & Faks: (232) 483 51 17 www.izmir.danisma@kulturturizm.gov.tr

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- Orhanbey Mahallesi Atatürk Caddesi Üzeri Ulucami Yanı 16010 Osmangazi/Bursa
Tel: (224) 220 18 48, Faks: (224) 220 18 48 www.bursakulturturizm.gov.tr

COUNTRY PROFILE

Official Name: Republic of Turkey

Founder: Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK

Date of Foundation: October 29, 1923

Capital: Ankara

Regime: Republic

Language: Turkish (Official)

Currency: Turkish Lira

Area: 814,578 km²

Coastal Length: 7200 km

Coastal Borders: Mediterranean Sea in the south, Aegean Sea in the west and Black Sea in the north

Population: 72 million

Internet suffix: .tr

Electricity: 220 Volt

Cell Phone Use: There are two wave bands: 900 MHz and 1800 MHz. Local GSM operators have prepaid calling cards.

Time Zone: In winter (October-March) GMT+2; CET +1; and EST (US) +7; and in summer GMT +3

USEFUL LINKS

Ministry of Culture and Tourism

www.kulturturizm.gov.tr

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

www.mfa.gov.tr

Weather Forecast

www.meteor.gov.tr

Association of Turkish Travel Agencies

www.tursab.org

Turkish Hotels Federation

www.turofed.org.tr

EMERGENCY CALLS:

Medical Emergency: 112

Ambulance: 444 0 911

Doctor: 113

Fire: 110

Police: 155

Gendarmerie: 156

Traffic Police: 154

