TCF

TURKISH CULTURAL FOUNDATION

Teacher Study Tours 2013

Tour Related Documents

Turkish culture is unique in the world in that it has influenced and has been influenced in return by cultures and civilizations from China to Vienna, and from the Russian steppes to North Africa for over a millennium. Turkish culture reflects this unparalleled cultural richness and diversity and remains mostly shaped by its deep roots in the Middle East, Anatolia and the Balkans—the cradle of many civilizations for at least twelve thousand years.

TCF
TURKISH CULTURAL
FOUNDATION

2013 TEACHER STUDY TOURS
GROUP I PROGRAM
JUNE 28 – JULY 11

INTERNATIONAL FLIGHT INFORMATION FOR ARRIVAL

Departure	Washington Dulles (IAD)	Arrival	Istanbul (IST)
27 June 2013	TK 008 11:25 PM	28 June 2013	4:40 PM
Departure	**Chicago (ORD)**	**Arrival**	**Istanbul (IST)**
27 June 2013	TK 006 10:15 PM	28 June 2013	5:05 PM
Departure	**Los Angeles(LAX)**	**Arrival**	**Istanbul (IST)**
27 June 2013	TK 010 6:20 PM	28 June 2013	5:10 PM

DOMESTIC FLIGHT INFORMATION

Departure	Ankara (ESB)	Arrival	Istanbul (IST)
11 July 2013	TK 2123 9:00 AM	11 July 2013	10:05 AM

INTERNATIONAL FLIGHT INFORMATION FOR DEPARTURE

Departure	Istanbul (IST)	Arrival	Washington Dulles(IAD)
11 July 2013	TK 007 1:35 PM	11 July 2013	6:10 PM
Departure	**Istanbul (IST)**	**Arrival**	**Chicago (ORD)**
11 July 2013	TK 005 1:30 PM	11 July 2013	5:25 PM
Departure	**Istanbul (IST)**	**Arrival**	**Los Angeles (LAX)**
11 July 2013	TK 009 12:45 PM	11 July 2013	4:30 PM

June 27 (Thursday)

GROUPS DEPART FROM USA TO ISTANBUL

1st day / June 28 (Friday)

GROUPS ARRIVE FROM USA TO ISTANBUL

- Pick-up at Airport and transfer to Marti Hotel
- Check-in at Marti Hotel, Taksim (http://martiistanbulhotel.com/home)
  Address : Abdulhak Hamit St. No:25/B Taksim 34435 Istanbul Phone : +90 212 987 40 00
- 7:30pm Welcome Reception and Tour Briefing at hotel
- 8:00pm Dinner at Quad Restaurant, Marti Hotel

2nd day / June 29 (Saturday)

- 8:30am Depart hotel
- Ayasofya (Hagia Sophia)
- Basilica Cistern
- Depart for Bosphorus cruise
- Lunch at Villa Bosphorus fish restaurant (Beylerbeyi, Asian side)
- 'Ebru' demonstration by marbling artist Hikmet Barutcugil in Uskudar (Asian side)
- Free time for strolling and shopping on Bagdat Boulevard, a chic neighbourhood near Kadikoy, Asian Side
- Return to hotel on bus

3rd day / June 30 (Sunday)

- 8:30am Depart hotel
- Spice Bazaar
- Hippodrome: Obelisk from Egypt, Serpentine Column from Delphi and Fountain of Wilhelm II.
- Topkapi Palace
- Lunch at Erzincanli Alibaba for a traditional, casual Turkish lunch
- Suleymaniye Mosque
- Chora Museum
- Camhane 'Glass' demonstration by artist Yasemin Aslan Bakiri
- Dinner at Matbah Restaurant, Sultanahmet

4th day / July 1 (Monday)

- 9:00am Depart hotel
- School visits
- Turkish Cultural Foundation, Istanbul office visit & lunch
- Briefings on the work of TCF and the Turkish Coalition of America, a TCF sister organization
- Briefings by Turkish civil society organizations
- Dinner at Nar Restaurant at ''ARMAGGAN'' http://www.armaggan.com/en/

5th day / July 2 (Tuesday)

CANAKKALE - GALLIPOLI - TROY

- 7:00am Depart hotel for Gallipoli
- Anzac Cove, 57th Infantry Regiment Cemetery and Memorial, Chunuk Bair, Canakkale Martyrs Memorial and the Lone Pine Cemetery & Memorial in Gallipoli
- Lunch at Maydos Restaurant, Eceabat (www.maydos.com.tr)
- Troy
- Check-in at Tusan Hotel, Canakkale (www.tusanhotel.com)
- Dinner at hotel

6th day / July 3 (Wednesday)

CANAKKALE - BURSA

- 7:00am Depart hotel for Bursa
- Lunch at Kebabci Iskender at Botanik Park (www.kebabciiskender.com.tr)
- Bursa Koza Han
- "Karagoz" Turkish Shadow Theater performance
- Check-in at Kervansaray Hotel, Bursa (www.kervansarayhotels.com.tr)
- Dinner at hotel

7th day / July 4 (Thursday)

BURSA - KUSADASI

- 7:30am Depart hotel
- Bursa Ulucami
- Lunch at Ramiz Restaurant, Akhisar
- Isa Bey Mosque, Selcuk
- Check-in at Charisma Hotel, Kusadasi (www.charismahotel.com)
- Dinner at hotel

8th day / July 5 (Friday)

KUSADASI

- 7:30am Depart hotel
- Ephesus
- Basilica of St. John
- Lunch at Bizimev Hanimeli Restaurant (https://bizimevhanimeli.com)
- Sirince Village
- Return to hotel and free time
- Dinner at hotel

9th day / July 6 (Saturday)

KUSADASI – APHRODISIAS GEYRE – PAMUKKALE

- 8:00am Depart hotel for Aphrodisias, Geyre
- Atakoy Primary School, Karacasu – Geyre
- Lunch at Anatolia Restaurant, Karacasu – Geyre
- Aphrodisias
- Pamukkale springs and travertine, Denizli
- Check-in at Richmond Hotel, Pamukkale (www.richmondhotels.com.tr)
- Dinner at hotel

10th day / July 7 (Sunday)

PAMUKKALE – CATALHOYUK – KONYA

- 8:00am Depart hotel for Konya
- Lunch en route to Konya at Sapci Restaurant
- Museum and Tomb of Rumi
- Neolithic site of Catalhoyuk
- Check-in at Hilton Garden Inn Hotel, Konya (http://www.hilton.com.tr/tr/Hilton-Garden-Inn-Konya)
- Dinner at hotel

11th day / July 8 (Monday)

KONYA – CAPPADOCIA

- 8:00am Depart hotel for Cappadocia
- Sultanhan Caravanserai
- Lunch at Bizimev Restaurant
- Firca Seramik, a local ceramic art & workshop
- Whirling Dervishes Ceremony at the Saruhan Caravanserai
- Check-in at Lykia Lodge Hotel, Cappadocia (www.lykialodge.com)
- Dinner at hotel

12th day / July 9 (Tuesday)

CAPPADOCIA

- 8:30am Depart hotel
- Kaymakli underground city
- Lunch at Matis, a local carpet workshop followed by a lecture on Turkish nomadic rugs
- Goreme Open Air Museum
- Scenic views of Uchisar, Pasabag (Monks Valley) and Pigeon Valley
- Wrap-up meeting at hotel
- Dinner at hotel

13th day / July 10 (Wednesday)

CAPPADOCIA – ANKARA

- 7:00am Depart hotel for Ankara
- Mausoleum of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk and Museum
- Lunch at Ankara Castle, featuring discussion on Turkish current affairs
- Museum of Anatolian Civilizations (www.anadolumedeniyetlerimuzesi.gov.tr)
- Briefings on domestic/foreign policy issues by Turkish Foreign Ministry, Ministry for EU Affairs and US Embassy
- Check-in at Sheraton Hotel, Ankara (http://www.sheratonankara.com)
- Farewell dinner

14th day / July 11 (Thursday)

ANKARA – ISTANBUL – HOMEBOUND FLIGHT TO USA

- 6:15am Depart hotel for Ankara Esenboga Airport (ESB)
- Homebound flights from ESB through Istanbul
- 1:35 pm TK007 ISTIAD, arrive in Dulles 6:10 pm
- 1:30 pm TK005 ISTORD, arrive in Chicago 5:25 pm
- 12:45 pm TK009 ISTLAX, arrive in Los Angeles 4:30 pm

TCF
TURKISH CULTURAL
FOUNDATION

2013 TEACHER STUDY TOURS
GROUP II PROGRAM
JULY 14 – JULY 27

INTERNATIONAL FLIGHT INFORMATION FOR ARRIVAL

Departure	Washington Dulles (IAD)	Arrival	Istanbul (IST)
13 July 2013	TK 008 11:25 PM	14 July 2013	4:40 PM
Departure	**Chicago (ORD)**	**Arrival**	**Istanbul (IST)**
13 July 2013	TK 006 10:15 PM	14 July 2013	5:05 PM

DOMESTIC FLIGHT INFORMATION

Departure	Ankara (ESB)	Arrival	Istanbul (IST)
27 July 2013	TK 2123 9:00 AM	27 July 2013	10:05 AM

INTERNATIONAL FLIGHT INFORMATION FOR DEPARTURE

Departure	Istanbul (IST)	Arrival	Washington Dulles(IAD)
27 July 2013	TK 007 1:35 PM	27 July 2013	6:10 PM
Departure	**Istanbul (IST)**	**Arrival**	**Chicago (ORD)**
27 July 2013	TK 005 1:30 PM	27 July 2013	5:25 PM

July 13 (Saturday)

GROUPS DEPART FROM USA TO ISTANBUL

1st day / July 14 (Sunday)

GROUPS ARRIVE FROM USA TO ISTANBUL

- Pick-up at Airport and transfer to Marti Hotel.
- Check-in at Marti Hotel, Taksim (http://martiistanbulhotel.com/home)
  Address : Abdulhak Hamit St. No:25/B Taksim 34435 Istanbul Phone : +90 212 987 40 00
- 7:30pm Welcome Reception and Tour Briefing at hotel
- 8:00pm Dinner at Quad Restaurant, Marti Hotel

2nd day / July 15 (Monday)

- 8:30am Depart hotel
- Spice Bazaar
- Topkapi Palace
- Depart for Bosphorus cruise
- Lunch at Villa Bosphorus fish restaurant (Beylerbeyi, Asian side)
- 'Ebru' demonstration by marbling artist Hikmet Barutcugil in Uskudar (Asian side)
- Free time for strolling and shopping on Bagdat Boulevard, a chic neighbourhood near Kadikoy, Asian Side
- Return to hotel on bus

3rd day / July 16 (Tuesday)

- 8:30am Depart hotel
- Ayasofya (Hagia Sophia)
- Hippodrome
- Basilica Cistern
- Lunch at Erzincanlı Alibaba for a traditional, casual Turkish lunch
- Suleymaniye Mosque
- Chora Museum
- Camhane 'Glass' demonstration by artist Yasemin Aslan Bakiri
- Dinner at Matbah Restaurant, Sultanahmet

4th day / July 17 (Wednesday)

- 9:00am Depart hotel
- School visits
- Turkish Cultural Foundation, Istanbul office visit & lunch
- Briefings on the work of TCF and the Turkish Coalition of America, a TCF sister organization
- Briefings by Turkish civil society organizations
- Dinner at Nar Restaurant at "ARMAGGAN'' http://www.armaggan.com/en/

5th day / July 18 (Thursday)

CANAKKALE - GALLIPOLI - TROY

- 7:00am Depart hotel for Gallipoli
- Anzac Cove, 57th Infantry Regiment Cemetery and Memorial, Chunuk Bair, Canakkale Martyrs Memorial and the Lone Pine Cemetery & Memorial in Gallipoli
- Lunch at Maydos Restaurant, Eceabat (www.maydos.com.tr)

- Troy
- Check-in at Tusan Hotel, Canakkale (www.tusanhotel.com)
- Dinner at hotel

6th day / July 19 (Friday)

CANAKKALE - BURSA

- 7:00am Depart hotel for Bursa
- Lunch at Kebabci Iskender at Botanik Park (www.kebabciiskender.com.tr)
- Bursa Koza Han
- "Karagoz" Turkish Shadow Theater performance
- Check-in at Kervansaray Hotel, Bursa (www.kervansarayhotels.com.tr)
- Dinner at hotel

7th day / July 20 (Saturday)

BURSA - KUSADASI

- 7:30am Depart Hotel
- Bursa Ulucami
- Lunch at Ramiz Restaurant, Akhisar
- Isa Bey Mosque, Selcuk
- Check-in at Charisma Hotel, Kusadasi (www.charismahotel.com)
- Dinner at hotel

8th day / July 21 (Sunday)

KUSADASI

- 7:30am Depart hotel
- Ephesus
- Basilica of St. John
- Lunch at Bizimev Hanimeli Restaurant (https://bizimevhanimeli.com/)
- Sirince Village
- Return to hotel and free time
- Dinner at hotel

9th day / July 22 (Monday)

KUSADASI – APHRODISIAS GEYRE – PAMUKKALE

- 8:00am Depart hotel for Aphrodisias, Geyre
- Atakoy Primary School, Karacasu – Geyre
- Lunch at Anatolia Restaurant, Karacasu – Geyre
- Aphrodisias
- Pamukkale springs and travertine, Denizli
- Check-in at Richmond Hotel, Pamukkale (www.richmondhotels.com.tr)
- Dinner at hotel

10th day / July 23 (Tuesday)

PAMUKKALE – CATALHOYUK – KONYA

- 8:00am Depart hotel for Konya
- Lunch en route to Konya at Sapci Restaurant

- Museum and Tomb of Rumi
- Neolithic site of Catalhoyuk
- Check-in at Hilton Garden Inn Hotel, Konya (http://www.hilton.com.tr/tr/Hilton-Garden-Inn-Konya)
- Dinner at hotel

11th day / July 24 (Wednesday)

KONYA – CAPPADOCIA

- 8:00 am Depart hotel for Cappadocia
- Sultanhan Caravanserai
- Lunch at Bizimev Restaurant
- Firca Seramik, a local ceramic art & workshop
- Whirling Dervishes Ceremony at the Saruhan Caravanserai
- Check-in at Lykia Lodge Hotel, Cappadocia (www.lykialodge.com)
- Dinner at hotel

12th day / July 25 (Thursday)

CAPPADOCIA

- 8:30am Depart hotel
- Kaymakli underground city
- Lunch at Matis, a local carpet workshop followed by a lecture on Turkish nomadic rugs
- Goreme Open Air Museum
- Scenic views of Uchisar, Pasabag (Monks Valley) and Pigeon Valley
- Wrap-up meeting at hotel
- Dinner at hotel

13th day / July 26 (Friday)

CAPPADOCIA – ANKARA

- 7:00am Depart hotel for Ankara
- Mausoleum of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk and Museum
- Lunch at Ankara Castle, featuring discussion on Turkish current affairs
- Museum of Anatolian Civilizations (www.anadolumedeniyetlerimuzesi.gov.tr)
- Briefings on domestic/foreign policy issues by Turkish Foreign Ministry, Ministry for EU Affairs and US Embassy
- Check-in at Sheraton, Ankara (http://www.sheratonankara.com/)
- Farewell dinner

14 day / July 27 (Saturday)

ANKARA – ISTANBUL – HOMEBOUND FLIGHT TO USA

- 6:15 am Departure hotel for Ankara Esenboga Airport (ESB)
- Homebound flights from ESB through Istanbul
- 1:35 pm TK07 ISTIAD, arrive in Dulles 6:10 pm
- 1:30 pm TK005 ISTORD, arrive in Chicago 5:25 pm

TEACHER STUDY TOURS 2013
ITINERARY NOTES
GROUP I

Day 1, June 28 (Friday)
Istanbul

Istanbul embraces two continents—one arm reaches out to Asia, the other to Europe. In the city's heart, the Bosphorus Strait connects the Black Sea to the Sea of Marmara and creates the famous Golden Horn. The former capital of three successive empires—the Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman empires— today Istanbul honors and preserves the legacy of its past while looking forward to its modern future. For an Istanbul map, quick information about the city, and recent events please see:
http://www.lonelyplanet.com/worldguide/destinations/europe/turkey/istanbul

Day 2, June 29 (Saturday)

St. Sophia (Ayasofya)
St. Sophia church was built during the reign of Emperor Theodosius and was burned down in the fire of the Nika Revolt in 532 A.D. during the reign of Justinian. The same year, Justinian ordered to build a new basilica, which is the one we can see today, and only five years later, in 537 AD, it was opened to the public. St. Sophia was the seat of the Orthodox patriarch of Constantinople and a principal setting for Byzantine imperial ceremonies.

It was converted to a mosque after the conquest of Istanbul under Sultan Mehmed II in 1453. To strengthen the building, the great Ottoman Sinan did significant work on St. Sophia in the Turkish period. During the reign of Sultan Abdülmecid (1839 – 1861) the Fossati brothers made various restorations in the building. In 1935, St. Sophia was turned into a museum by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the first President of the Republic of Turkey. St. Sophia is listed under the UNESCO List of World Heritage.

Basilica Cistern (Yerebatan Sarnici) :
The name of this subterranean structure derives from a large public square on the First Hill of Constantinople, the Stoa Basilica, beneath which it was originally constructed. Before being converted to a cistern, a great Basilica stood in its place, built between the 3rd and 4th centuries during the Early Roman Age as a commercial, legal and artistic centre. The basilica was reconstructed by Ilius after a fire in 476. Ancient texts indicated that the basilica contained gardens, surrounded by a colonnade and facing the Hagia Sophia. According to ancient historians, Emperor Constantine built a structure that was later rebuilt and enlarged by Emperor Justinian after the Nika riots of 532, which devastated the city. Historical texts claim that 7,000 slaves were involved in the construction of the cistern. The enlarged cistern provided a water filtration system for the Great Palace of Constantinople and other buildings on the First Hill, and continued to provide water to the Topkapi Palace after the Ottoman conquest in 1453 and into modern times.

Bosphorus:
The Bosphorus is a narrow, navigable strait between Europe and Asia connecting the Black Sea to Marmara Sea. It is about 31 km long and varies between 1 and 2.5km in width. The name Bosphorus means “ford of the calf” in ancient Greek. With the shores rising to heights up to 200m (650ft) lined with palaces, historical ruins, water-side mansions (called “yali” in Turkish) villages, and lush gardens, the Bosphorus is one of the most beautiful stretches of scenery in Turkey. Two bridges cross the Bosphorus. Another crossing, Marmaray, is a 13.7 kilometer-long undersea railway tunnel currently under construction and is expected to be completed in 2012.

Ebru (Marbling):
Paper marbling is a technique for producing colorful patterns on paper (or, rarely, on other surfaces) by swirls of traditionally water-based paint floating on water. The marbling style developed in Turkey and Persia is called Ebru (Turkish for "two-toned marbling") and is now known as "Turkish marbling". The web address of Hikmet Barutçugil’s Ebru atelier is http://www.ebristan.com/

Day 3, June 30 (Sunday)

Spice Market (Mısır Çarşısı- Egyptian Bazaar):
The Spice Market is Istanbul’s second largest bazaar built for the mother of Mehmet III, Safiye Sultan, and completed by the order of Hatice Turan Sultan, the mother of Mehmed IV, in 1664. The Spice Market has six gates, which make for its attractive exterior. It was the prime spice trading area of the city in Ottoman times and continues today to be the market for all kinds of spices, welcoming the visitor with the aroma of ginger, cardamom, pepper, and saffron from the piles of spices sold from many stalls. These days the market is also popular for great varieties of Turkish delight, small souvenirs, and flavored teas.

Hippodrome:
The Hippodrome of Constantinople was a horse-racing track that was the sporting and social centre of Constantinople during the days of the Byzantine Empire. Today, the square is named *Sultanahmet Meydanı*, with only a few fragments of the original structure surviving. The Hippodrome has never been systematically excavated by archaeologists and it is possible that much more of the Hippodrome's remains still lie beneath the park of Sultanahmet.

Topkapı Palace:
Topkapı Palace was the administrative center of the Ottoman Empire from 1465 to 1853. It is located on the promontory of the historical peninsula in Istanbul which overlooks both the Marmara Sea and the Bosphorus. Topkapı Palace consists of many small buildings built together and surrounded by four courts.

The main gate is called Bab-ı Hümayun, the Imperial Gate. Apart from the Topkapı Palace, the First Court also contains the old imperial mint, the church of Hagia Eirene, the Istanbul Archeological Museum, and various fountains, pavilions, and gardens.

The impressive Gate of Greeting (*Babüsselam*) leads into the palace and the Second Court (*Divan Meydanı*). This court is a park surrounded by the palace hospital, bakery, military quarters, stables, the imperial Harem and Divan to the north, and the kitchens to the south.

Through the Gate of Felicity (*Babüssaade*) is the Third Court, which is the heart of the palace. It includes a lush garden surrounded by the Hall of the Privy Chamber (*Has Oda*) occupied by the palace offices, the treasury, the Harem and some pavilions, with the library of Sultan Ahmed III in the center.

The Fourth Court was more of a private garden of the Sultan and consists of a number of pavilions, gardens, and terraces. Other notable structures in the Topkapı Palace are the Tower of Justice, the Pavilion of the Holy Mantle containing relics of the Prophet Muhammad and the first caliphs, the Throne Room in the Harem where the Sultan received his guests and envoys, and the Baghdad Pavilion in the Fourth Court built by Murat IV. The official web site of Topkapı Palace Museum is: http://www.topkapisarayimuzesi.com

Süleymaniye Mosque (Süleymaniye Camii) :

The Süleymaniye Mosque, built on the order of Sultan Süleyman (*Süleyman the Magnificent*), "was fortunate to be able to draw on the talents of the architectural genius of Mimar Sinan" (481 Traditions and Encounters: Brief Global History). The construction work began in 1550 and the mosque was finished in 1558.

This "Vast religious complex called the Süleymaniye blended Islamic and Byzantine architectural elements. It combines tall, slender minarets with large domed buildings supported by half domes in the style of the Byzantine church Hagia Sophia (which the Ottomans converted into the mosque of Aya Sofya)" (481 Traditions and Encounters: Brief Global History)

The design of the Süleymaniye also plays on Süleyman's self-conscious representation of himself as a 'second Solomon.' It references the Dome of the Rock, which was built on the site of the Temple of Solomon, as well as Justinian's boast upon the completion of the Hagia Sophia: "Solomon, I have surpassed thee!" The Süleymaniye, similar in magnificence to the preceding structures, asserts Süleyman's historical importance. The structure is nevertheless smaller in size than its older archetype, the Hagia Sophia.

The Süleymaniye was ravaged by a fire in 1660 and was restored by Sultan Mehmed IV. Part of the dome collapsed again during the earthquake of 1766. Subsequent repairs damaged what was left of the original decoration of Sinan (recent cleaning has shown that Sinan experimented first with blue, before turning red the dominant color of the dome).

During World War I the courtyard was used as a weapons depot, and when some of the ammunition ignited, the mosque suffered another fire. Not until 1956 was it fully restored again.

The Chora Museum

The Turkish word Kariye is derived from the ancient Greek word Chora meaning outside of the city (land). It is known that there was a chapel outside of the city before the 5th century when the city walls were erected. The first Chora Church was rebuilt by Justinianus (527-565) in place of this chapel. In the era of Komnenoi, it served as the court chapel for important religious ceremonies, thanks to its nearness to the Palace of Blachernae.

The church was destroyed during the Latin invasion (1204-1261) and repaired in the reign of Andronikos II (1282-1328) by the Treasury Minister of the palace, Theodore Metochites (1313). It was expanded towards north, an exonarthex was added to its western side and a chapel (Parecclesion) to its southern side, and it was decorated with mosaics and frescoes.

The mosaics and frescoes in the Chora are the most beautiful examples dating from the last period of the Byzantine painting (14th century). The characteristic stylistic elements in those mosaics and frescoes are the depth, the movements and plastic values of figures and the elongation of figures.

After continuing to serve as a church following the conquest of Istanbul in 1453, the building was converted into a mosque in 1511 by Vizier Hadim Ali Pasha. It was converted into a museum in 1945, and during the restoration in 1948-1959 carried out by the Byzantine Institute of America, the mosaics and frescoes were uncovered and brought to the daylight

CAMHANE – GLASS DEMONSTRATION

Housed in a historic building that was renovated by the municipality in 2005 to be used as an art space, Camhane is like a little mansion by the sea where artistry is poured into phantasmic glass surfaces. Behind the exhibition of glass art is the overtly amiable Yasemin Aslan Bakiri who has been producing beautiful designs for the last twenty-five years. Two main spaces located in the two towers of the structure offer exhibiton spaces for local and international glass artists. Workshops are also available in the atelier on the ground floor in English and Turkish.

ARMAGGAN

ARMAGGAN is a design and manufacturing brand that produces limited edition hand-crafted objects with modern designs inspired by Anatolia. All objects in ARMAGGAN's collection are one of a kind unique designs brought to life through the meticulous application of traditional manufacturing techniques. At their ateliers in Nisantasi, ARMAGGAN designs and produces unique artistic objects, textiles, and jewelry in limited quantities that will only appreciate as time passes because of their high level of workmanship and their timeless beauty. ARMAGGAN's naturally dyed textile products are made with 100% natural fiber and organic dyes. (www.armaggan.com)

Day 4, July 1 (Monday)

School Visits

Day 5, July 2 (Tuesday)

CANAKKALE – GALLIPOLI – TROY

Gelibolu (Gallipoli) Peninsula in Çanakkale:

Çanakkale is a seaside town in Turkey on the southern (Asiatic) coast of the Dardanelles (or Hellespont). Çanakkale is the second province (the first is Istanbul) in Turkey that has land on two different continents (Europe and Asia). There are ferries to cross to the northern (European) side of the strait. Çanakkale is the most popular base for visiting the Gallipoli as well as the ruins at Troy.

Gelibolu (Gallipoli):

Gallipoli or Gelibolu is the principal town at the northern end of the Dardanelles. The splendor peninsula that forms the northwestern side of the Dardanelles is called Gelibolu (Gallipoli). For millennium it has been the key to İstanbul: any navy that could break through the straits had a good chance of capturing it. Many fields have tried to force the straits, but most, including the mighty Allied fleet mustered in WWI, have failed. The battles fought in Gallipoli battlefields nearly a century ago are still alive in many memories both Turkish and foreign.

Anzac Cove:

This is a small cove on the Gallipoli peninsula in Turkey made famous as the site of the First World War landing of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) on April 25, 1915. The cove is a mere 600 meters long, bounded by the headlands of Ari Burnu to the north and Little Ari Burnu, known as Hell Spit, to the south. Following the landing at Anzac Cove, the beach became the main base for the Australian and New Zealand troops for the eight months of the Battle of Gallipoli. On Anzac Day in 1985, the name "Anzac Cove" was officially recognized by the Turkish government. The Anzac Day dawn service was held at Ari Burnu Cemetery within the cove until 1999 when the number of people attending outgrew the site. A purposefully built "Anzac Commemorative Site" was constructed nearby on North Beach in time for the 2000 service.

57th Infantry Regiment Cemetery Memorial:

This cemetery was built in 1992. Troops of the 57th Infantry Regiment of the 19th Division were the first Turkish soldiers to resist the ANZACs, and no troops survived from the regiment. The memorial represents a mosque. Outside the memorial is a bronze sculpture of Turkey's oldest war veteran who died in 1994, at the age of 108. Opposite is an enormous sculpture of a Turkish soldier erected in 1992 in memory of those who lost their lives for their country.

Chunuk Bair:

The Battle of Chunuk Bair was a World War I battle fought between the Turkish defenders and troops of New Zealand and Britain on Turkey's Gallipoli peninsula in August 1915. The capture of Chunuk Bair, "Conk Slope (Çanak Bayırı)" in Turkish—the secondary peak of the Sari Bair range—was one of the two objectives of the Allied August offensive that was launched at Anzac and Suvla to try and break the stalemate that the campaign had become. The capture of Chunuk Bair was the only success for the Allies of the campaign. The success was fleeting, however, as the position proved untenable. The Turks recaptured the peak after a few days and were never to relinquish it again.

Çanakkale Martyr's Memorial:

It overlooks Morto Bay on the south of the Peninsula. It is over 40m high and commemorates Turkish losses in the Battle of Çanakkale, as the campaign is known there.

Lone Pine Cemetery and Memorial:

The Battle of Lone Pine, which took place during the Gallipoli campaign, was the only successful Australian attack against the Turkish trenches within the original perimeter of the Anzac battlefield, and yet it was merely a diversion to draw attention from the main assaults of August 6 against the Sari Bair peaks of Chunuk Bair and Hill 971. On the Lone Pine Memorial, the names of 4,934 Australian and New Zealander soldiers who died at Gallipoli are engraved. On Anzac Day, after the dawn service, Australian visitors congregate at the Lone Pine cemetery for a memorial service to remember all their countrymen who fought and died at Gallipoli. Memorial "Lone Pine" trees have been planted in Australia, New Zealand, and Gallipoli to commemorate the battle and the Gallipoli campaign in general.

Truva (Troy):

Truva (Troy) is the legendary city and center of the Trojan War, as described in the Epic Cycle and especially in the Iliad, one of the two epic poems attributed to Homer. Today, it is the name of an archaeological site and the traditional location of Homeric Troy in Hisarlık in Anatolia, and it is close to the seacoast in what is now Çanakkale province in northwest Turkey, southwest of the Dardanelles under Mount Ida. A new city of Ilium was founded on the site in the reign of the Roman Emperor Augustus. It flourished until the establishment of Constantinople and declined gradually during Byzantine times.

In the 1870s the German archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann excavated the area. Later excavations revealed several cities built in succession to each other. One of the earlier cities (Troy VII) is often identified with Homeric Troy. While such an identity is still under scholarly debate, the site has been successfully identified with the city called Wilusa in Hittite texts; Ilion (which goes back to earlier Wilion with a digamma) is thought to be the Greek rendition of that name. The archaeological site of Troy was added to the UNESCO World Heritage list in 1998.

Day 6, July 3 (Wednesday)

CANAKKALE – BURSA:

BURSA:

Bursa is rich in religious monuments, mosques, tombs (turbes), traditional Turkish baths, and was a center of Ottoman silks—a tradition still enduring—as well as a home to the famous "Turkish towel." It is also the hometown of the famous Turkish folklore figures Karagöz and Hacivat.

Ulu Mosque:

Ulu Mosque belongs to the early Islamic style of mosque building with a multi domed roof supported by numerous piers and columns and a covered court. This mosque was built by the architect Ali Neccar for Yıldırım Bayezid in 1399. Inside are 192 inscriptions written by celebrated calligraphers executed on the walls and on panels.

Koza Han:

The Koza (Cocoon) Han was commissioned by Bayezid II and built in 1490 in the market neighborhood between Ulu (Great) Cami and Orhaniye to provide income for the Sultan's mosque in Istanbul. It was both used as a caravanserai and a silk market because Bursa was the last stop on the great silk road from China.

The han has two stories of rooms with galleries around a courtyard. A classical Ottoman mescid stands on eight piers in the center of the courtyard clear of the path of pack animals with an octagonal ablution basin underneath. The cells around a smaller courtyard to the east of the han contain the stables and storage rooms.

Koza Han remains the center of the silk industry and trade. Each year in June or early July, silkworm farmers who have nurtured the silkworms for 6 weeks bring sacks of white cocoons which are ready for spinning. At this time of the year the atmosphere in the Koza Han is vividly hectic.

Karagöz House:

Karagöz and Hacivat are the famous Turkish folklore figures who are also the main characters of traditional Turkish shadow theatre ''Karagöz ve Hacivat'' performances. For further information please visit Karagöz House's web site:

http://www.karagoztravel.com/en/sayfa.asp?ContentID=Icerik&id=karagoz_evi

Day 7, July 4 (Thursday)
BURSA – EPHESUS (EFES) - KUŞADASI:

Isa Bey Mosque:
The Isa Bey Mosque in Selçuk (near Ephesus) is a beautiful example of Seljuk Turkish architecture. It is the oldest known example of a Turkish mosque with a courtyard. It was built in 1375 at the direction of the Emir of Aydin. Columns and stones from the ruins of the city of Ephesus and the Temple of Artemis were incorporated into the building. The mosque was restored in 1934. It measures 51m (153 feet) by 57m (171 feet) including a large courtyard. The mosque itself consists of two lateral aisles covered with two domes in the center. The surviving brick minaret on the north side has an octagonal base. The west facade is covered in marble, carved with beautiful geometric designs and calligraphy inscriptions. Inside are a mihrab and pulpit, both made of marble, and painted turquoise tiles in the domes. The columns of the interior are Classical from the local ruins.

Day 8, July 5 (Friday)
EPHESUS - SELCUK - KUSADASI:

Celsus Library:
This library is one of the most beautiful structures in Ephesus. It was built in 117 A.D. It was a monumental tomb for Gaius Julius Celsus Polemaeanus, the governor of the province of Asia, and was constructed by his son Galius Julius Aquila. The grave of Celsus was beneath the ground floor, and across the entrance perched above was a statue of Athena, the Goddess of Wisdom. The scrolls of the manuscripts were kept in cupboards in niches on the walls. There were double walls behind the bookcases to prevent them from the extremes of temperature and humidity. The library was built to hold more than 12,000 scrolls. It was the third richest library in ancient times after the libraries of Alexandra and Pergamum.

Basilica of St. John:
It is widely believed that the evangelist Saint John had spent his last years in the region around Ephesus and was buried in the southern slope of Ayosolug Hill. Three hundred years after the death of Saint John, a small chapel was constructed over his grave in the 4th century. The church of Saint John was changed into a marvelous basilica during the reign of Emperor Justinian (527 -565 AD). The monumental basilica was in the shape of a cross and was covered with six domes. Its construction, being of stone and brick, is an extremely rare find amongst the architecture of its time. Raised by two steps and covered with marble, the tomb of Saint John was under the central dome that was once carried by the four columns at the corners. The columns in the courtyard reveal the monograms of Emperor Justinian and his wife Theodora. Constructed in the 5th century AD, the baptistery is north of the nave with its keyhole shape. Rampart walls around the church were constructed for protection from the Arabian attacks in the 7th and 8th centuries AD. The impressive 10th century AD frescoes representing Saint John, Jesus, and a Saint ornament the chapel. The chapel was used as a mosque in the 14th century; unfortunately Basilica of Saint John became unusable due to a severe earthquake in the same century.

Sirince Village:

The Charming mountain village of Sirince was originally a Rum village. As part of the peace settlement after the Greeks were defeated in Turkey in 1922, a formal exchange of populations was agreed upon. As a result Turkey received about 500,000 Moslem Turks from Greece in exchange for nearly 2 million Rums who had been displaced since 1912. The Rum population of the Sirince village migrated to Greece as part of this exchange program. Today the village is under conservation to retain its authentic appearance.

Day 9, July 6 (Saturday)

KUŞADASI – APHRODISIAS (GEYRE) – PAMUKKALE:

Aphrodisias (Geyre):

The ancient city of Aphrodisias is one of the most important archaeological sites of the Greek and Roman periods in Turkey. Aphrodisias lies in the Maeander River basin in a fertile valley 100 miles southeast of the port of Izmir. Famous for its sanctuary of Aphrodite, the city's patron goddess, Aphrodisias enjoyed a long and prosperous existence from the first century B.C. through the sixth century A.D. This site has been excavated since 1961 by Prof. Kenan Erim under the auspices of New York University. Aphrodisias was one of the several ancient cities dedicated to the goddess of love, Aphrodite. Within the borders of Caria, during the Roman period, Aphrodisias became an artistic center with a famous school of sculpture. It was home to several renowned scholars, writers, and philosophers—most notably Xenocrates. Today, many of the city's ancient monuments remain standing and excavations have unearthed numerous fine marble statues and other artifacts. The great beauty and extraordinary preservation of this site brings the civic culture of the Greco-Roman world vividly to life.

PAMUKKALE

Hierapolis (Pamukkale):

Deriving from springs in a cliff almost 200 m high overlooking the plain, the calcite-laden waters have created an unreal landscape made up of mineral forests, petrified waterfalls, and a series of terraced basins at Pamukkale (Cotton Palace). At the end of the 2nd century B.C., the dynasty of the Attalids, the kings of Pergamon, established the thermal spa of Hierapolis. The ruins of the baths, temples, and other Greek monuments can be seen at the site.

Day 10, July 7 (Sunday)

PAMUKKALE – ÇATALHÖYÜK – KONYA

KONYA:

Konya is one of the first inhabited cities in the history of mankind, and it still contains traces of many ancient civilizations which give it the atmosphere of a museum city. The city used to be one of the most important trading centers on the Silk Road. The fertile land around the city is the heart of Turkey's grain and farming industry. Steeped in tradition, it is one of the more conservative and religious cities in the country and best known as the adopted home of Mevlana Celaleddin Rumi, the Sufi mystic who founded the Whirling Dervish order. Today it is still a centre of Sufi practice and teaching and is one of the highlights for visitors is the Mevlana Museum, the former lodge of the dervishes.

Mevlana (Rumi) Tomb & Museum:

The green-domed mausoleum of Rumi (1207-1273, known in Turkey as Mevlana) is at the heart of the convent in Konya that includes a mosque, a ritual hall (semahane), dervish rooms, and kitchens in addition to numerous other tombs and cemeteries. The site, a royal Rose garden to the east of the walled city, was a gift in 1228 from the Seljuk sultan to Mevlana's father, Islamic theologian Baha al-Din Walad of Balkh (d. 1231). Mevlana died in 1273 and was buried next to his father in the Rose garden. His successors, and in particular his son Sultan Walad (or Velid), established and developed the Mevlevi order of whirling dervishes based on the philosophy outlined in his masterpiece, the Mesnevi. Konya functioned as the center of Mevlevi teaching until 1927 when it was closed down by a new Turkish law banning the operation of all religious sects and dervish lodges. It was re-opened two years later as the Konya Museum of Antiquitie, and renamed Mevlana Museum in 1964 with the introduction of new exhibits conveying the daily life of dervishes.

Çatalhöyük:

Çatalhöyük, one of the most ancient and prominent of the archeological sites in Turkey going back to the prehistoric period, is located near the town of Çumra and Konya. This Neolithic site was first discovered in the late 1950s and excavated by James Mellaart between 1961 and 1965. The site rapidly became famous internationally due to the large size and dense occupation of the settlement, as well as the spectacular wall paintings and other art that was uncovered inside the houses. Since 1993, an international team of archaeologists, led by Professor Ian Hodder of Stanford University, has been carrying out new excavations and research, in order to shed more light on the people that inhabited the site. Çatalhöyük has also been nominated for the UNESCO World Heritage List. The Turkish Cultural Foundation is a sponsor of the Çatalhöyük excavation project.

Day 11, July 08 (Monday)

KONYA - CAPPADOCIA:

Caravanserais:

The caravanserais (also called “Han” in Turkish) are an architectural design developed in Central Asia by the Karakhanid and Ghaznavid tribes and passed into Anatolian Turkish architecture. The institution of caravanserais has its most variations in Seljuk-era Anatolia, developing the art of Anatolian stone architecture and stone craving. These buildings would offer travelers in rough terrains all the comforts they needed and effectively provided a social foundation at a time when Anatolia was a transit for numerous trade routes and a destination for migration of people from its surrounding geography. The organization of a caravanserai offers many clues about the typical characteristics of Turkish society at the time. They were havens in which caravans and individual travelers could take shelter and reflect the needs of a culture that finds its origins in the nomadic lifestyles of the Turkish tribes of Central Asia. The Denizli-Dogubeyazlt Route consists of about 40 Hans of which ten are very well preserved. Some of these are Akhan, Ertokus Han, Saadettin Han, Obruk Han, Agzikarahan, Sultan Han (2), Oresin Han, Sikre Han, Mamahatun Caravenseria and Hacibekir Han.

Sultanhani Caravanserais:

Sultan Han (literally "sultanis khan") caravanserai is located in the village Sultanhan about 40 km west of Aksaray and was built in 1229 during the reign of the Seljuk sultan Kayqubad I. It features a standard plan of a courtyard and enclosed arena covering the same amount of ground. Covering 3,900 square meters, it is the second largest building in the group. The massive walls and supporting turret-towers give the building the appearance of a fortress. It is one of the best examples of Anatolian Seljuk architecture.

Sema (Mevlevi Worship Ceremony):

The Mevlevi order of whirling dervishes is a mystic group whose members are followers of Mevlana Celaleddin Rumi, a great Turkish poet and mystic.

The Sema is a rite of communal recitation practiced by the Mevlevis. It symbolized the attainment of the various levels of mystical union with God and of absolute perfection through spiritual fervor and controlled ecstasy. The dervishes dress in long white robes with full skirts that represent their shrouds. Their voluminous black cloaks symbolize their worldly tombs, and their conical felt hats symbolize their tombstones.

The ceremony begins when the hafız, a scholar who has committed the entire Quran to memory, intones a prayer for Mevlâna and a verse from the Quran. A kettledrum booms out followed by the plaintive sound of the ney (reed flute). Then the Seyh (master) bows and leads the dervishes in a circle around the hall.

After three circuits, the dervishes drop their black cloaks to symbolize their deliverance from worldly attachments. Then one by one, arms folded on their breasts, they spin out onto the floor as they relinquish the earthly life to be reborn in mystical union with God. By holding their right arms up they receive the blessings of heaven, which are communicated to earth by holding their left arms turned down. As they whirl, they form a 'constellation' of revolving bodies, which itself slowly rotates. The Seyh walks among them to check that each dervish is performing the ritual properly. The dance is repeated over and over again. Finally, the hafız again chants passages from the Quran, thus sealing the mystical union with God.

Day 12, July 9 (Tuesday)

CAPPADOCIA:

Cappadocia is the place where nature and history conjoin to create an out-of-this-world experience. About three million years ago, the volcanoes of Mt. Erciyes and Mt. Hasan covered the surrounding plateau with volcanic tuff as a result of their violent eruptions. The natural effects of wind, water, and rain eroded this area into a spectacular, surrealist landscape of rock caves, capped pinnacles, and fretted ravines in colors ranging from warm tones of red and gold to cool tones of green and gray.

15 kilometers east of Nevşehir and 6 west of Ürgüp lie the Open-air museum of Cappadocia. From Avcılar to Ürgüp, Göreme, Avanos, Zelve and Ihlara, more than 300 churches hewn in the rock are to be found. Already an ideal place where hermits would retire in search of an ascetic life closer to God, it developed as a monastic centre in the fourth century after Saint Basil the Great wrote the Rule of the Monastic Life. The richly decorated churches, depicting the life of the Lord and figures of Saints, are the cradle of Christian monastic art which inspired Byzantine art that embellished the famous churches of the cities. Cappadocia also contains several underground cities, which were largely used by early Christians as hiding places.

"Matis" presents a wide range of handmade carpets and kilims produced in its own looms from tribal village dowry items to workshop imperial quality world famous Uşak or Hereke wool or pure silk carpets. The products are introduced by multilingual experts to their guests in an enjoyable but informative way leaving no question marks in their mind. The choice ranges from mouse pad size to overall size new and antique carpets and kilims within an incredible color palette. A worldwide door-to-door delivery service along a very flexible payment policy is offered to those willing to invest into this milenias old turkish art. Full satifaction is garanteed with an exeptional after sales service. Come and enjoy a little of your very precious time we promise you not to go in vain.

Carpet weaving is one of the most ancient crafts of the Turks. Turks brought and continued this tradition when they migrated from Central Asia toward the West. In Anatolia, Turks have continued weaving carpets with plant-

dyed wool using symmetrical knots (“Turkish” or Ghiordes Knot.) Turkish carpets, including well-known “Lotto” type and “Holbein” type carpets, are characterized by geometric and stylized floral motifs. In the 16th century, a carpet weaving industry was developed under the Ottoman Empire, and sultans commissioned carpets from the court workshop in Uşak for their mosques, palaces and as gifts to high level foreign dignitaries. The city of Ghiordes gained fame in the 17th century with its prayer carpets, and exported a significant number of carpets between the 18th and 20thcenturies. There are many centers in Anatolia where prayer carpets, which show regional characteristics, are still woven today.

Day 13, July 10 (Wednesday)

CAPPADOCIA - ANKARA:

Ankara, which became the capital of the new Republic in 1923, has welcomed Hittites, Phrygians, Galatians, Byzantium, Seljuk, and Ottomans throughout history.

Mausoleum of Atatürk (Anıtkabir):

Anıtkabir is the mausoleum of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the leader of the Turkish War of Liberation and the founder and first president of the Republic of Turkey. It was designed by Turkish architects Emin Onat and Orhan Arda who won the competition held by the Turkish Government in 1941 for a "monumental mausoleum" for Ataturk. The competition included 45 international proposals. The site is also the final resting place of İsmet İnönü, the second President of Turkey, who was interred there after he died in 1973. The Mausoleum now houses a Museum dedicated to the final years of World War I and the Turkish War of Liberation that followed the War and resulted in the founding of the Republic of Turkey as well as the monumental reforms led by Ataturk that transformed Turkish society. http://www.tsk.mil.tr/eng/Anitkabir/index.html

Ankara Castle and Mansions:

The castle, which has guarded the city for centuries, is now a symbol of Ankara and its history and is as old as the city itself. Although it is not exactly known when the castle was built, it is commonly believed to have been built by the Romans, then repaired and expanded by the Seljuks. Today within the castle walls there are a number of Ottoman-style houses dating as far back as the 17th century.

Museum of Anatolian Civilizations:

The Museum of Anatolian Civilizations is probably the most visited tourist destination in the city. A restored Ottoman caravanserai, it houses an excellent collection of artifacts from the Palaeolithic Age, the Old Hittite Kingdom, the Assyrian Trade Colonies, the Late Hittite kingdoms, and the Phrygian, Urartian, and other Anatolian civilization, making the Museum one of the most exceptional in the world. The Turkish Cultural Foundation supports a special educational project of the Museum to teach children Anatolian history.
http://www.kultur.gov.tr/EN/BelgeGoster.aspx?17A16AE30572D3130239EEA0FCDF038B4D36EEC7DB5A1F52
http://www.anadolumedeniyetlerimuzesi.gov.tr/Default.aspx?F6E10F8892433CFF32CB65736F5E0D5E2747D9FFFE7A1226

TEACHER STUDY TOURS 2013
ITINERARY NOTES
GROUP II

Day 1, July 14 (Sunday)
Istanbul

Istanbul embraces two continents—one arm reaches out to Asia, the other to Europe. In the city's heart, the Bosphorus Strait connects the Black Sea to the Sea of Marmara and creates the famous Golden Horn. The former capital of three successive empires—the Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman empires— today Istanbul honors and preserves the legacy of its past while looking forward to its modern future. For an Istanbul map, quick information about the city, and recent events please see:
http://www.lonelyplanet.com/worldguide/destinations/europe/turkey/istanbul

Day 2, July 15 (Monday)

Spice Market (Mısır Çarşısı- Egyptian Bazaar):

The Spice Market is Istanbul's second largest bazaar built for the mother of Mehmet III, Safiye Sultan, and completed by the order of Hatice Turan Sultan, the mother of Mehmed IV, in 1664. The Spice Market has six gates, which make for its attractive exterior. It was the prime spice trading area of the city in Ottoman times and continues today to be the market for all kinds of spices, welcoming the visitor with the aroma of ginger, cardamom, pepper, and saffron from the piles of spices sold from many stalls. These days the market is also popular for great varieties of Turkish delight, small souvenirs, and flavored teas.

Topkapı Palace:

Topkapı Palace was the administrative center of the Ottoman Empire from 1465 to 1853. It is located on the promontory of the historical peninsula in Istanbul which overlooks both the Marmara Sea and the Bosphorus. Topkapı Palace consists of many small buildings built together and surrounded by four courts.

The main gate is called Bab-ı Hümayun, the Imperial Gate. Apart from the Topkapı Palace, the First Court also contains the old imperial mint, the church of Hagia Eirene, the Istanbul Archeological Museum, and various fountains, pavilions, and gardens.

The impressive Gate of Greeting (*Babüsselam*) leads into the palace and the Second Court (*Divan Meydanı*). This court is a park surrounded by the palace hospital, bakery, military quarters, stables, the imperial Harem and Divan to the north, and the kitchens to the south.

Through the Gate of Felicity (*Babüssaade*) is the Third Court, which is the heart of the palace. It includes a lush garden surrounded by the Hall of the Privy Chamber (*Has Oda*) occupied by the palace offices, the treasury, the Harem and some pavilions, with the library of Sultan Ahmed III in the center.

The Fourth Court was more of a private garden of the Sultan and consists of a number of pavilions, gardens, and terraces. Other notable structures in the Topkapı Palace are the Tower of Justice, the Pavilion of the Holy Mantle containing relics of the Prophet Muhammad and the first caliphs, the Throne Room in the Harem where the Sultan received his guests and envoys, and the Baghdad Pavilion in the Fourth Court built by Murat IV. The official web site of Topkapı Palace Museum is: http://www.topkapisarayimuzesi.com/

Bosphorus:
The Bosphorus is a narrow, navigable strait between Europe and Asia connecting the Black Sea to Marmara Sea. It is about 31 km long and varies between 1 and 2.5km in width. The name Bosphorus means "ford of the calf" in ancient Greek. With the shores rising to heights up to 200m (650ft) lined with palaces, historical ruins, water-side mansions (called "yali" in Turkish) villages, and lush gardens, the Bosphorus is one of the most beautiful stretches of scenery in Turkey. Two bridges cross the Bosphorus. Another crossing, Marmaray, is a 13.7 kilometer-long undersea railway tunnel currently under construction and is expected to be completed in 2012.

Ebru (Marbling):
Paper marbling is a technique for producing colorful patterns on paper (or, rarely, on other surfaces) by swirls of traditionally water-based paint floating on water. The marbling style developed in Turkey and Persia is called Ebru (Turkish for "two-toned marbling") and is now known as "Turkish marbling". The web address of Hikmet Barutçugil's Ebru atelier is http://www.ebristan.com/

ARMAGGAN
ARMAGGAN is a design and manufacturing brand that produces limited edition hand-crafted objects with modern designs inspired by Anatolia. All objects in ARMAGGAN's collection are one of a kind unique designs brought to life through the meticulous application of traditional manufacturing techniques. At their ateliers in Nisantasi, ARMAGGAN designs and produces unique artistic objects, textiles, and jewelry in limited quantities that will only appreciate as time passes because of their high level of workmanship and their timeless beauty. ARMAGGAN's naturally dyed textile products are made with 100% natural fiber and organic dyes. (www.armaggan.com)

Day 3, June 16 (Tuesday)

St. Sophia (Ayasofya)
St. Sophia church was built during the reign of Emperor Theodosius and was burned down in the fire of the Nika Revolt in 532 A.D. during the reign of Justinian. The same year, Justinian ordered to build a new basilica, which is the one we can see today, and only five years later, in 537 AD, it was opened to the public. St. Sophia was the seat of the Orthodox patriarch of Constantinople and a principal setting for Byzantine imperial ceremonies.

It was converted to a mosque after the conquest of Istanbul under Sultan Mehmed II in 1453. To strengthen the building, the great Ottoman Sinan did significant work on St. Sophia in the Turkish period. During the reign of Sultan Abdulmecid (1839 – 1861) the Fossati brothers made various restorations in the building. In 1935, St. Sophia was turned into a museum by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the first President of the Republic of Turkey. St. Sophia is listed under the UNESCO List of World Heritage.

Hippodrome:
The Hippodrome of Constantinople was a horse-racing track that was the sporting and social centre of Constantinople during the days of the Byzantine Empire. Today, the square is named *Sultanahmet Meydanı*, with only a few fragments of the original structure surviving. The Hippodrome has never been systematically excavated by archaeologists and it is possible that much more of the Hippodrome's remains still lie beneath the park of Sultanahmet.

Basilica Cistern (Yerebatan Sarnici) :

The name of this subterranean structure derives from a large public square on the First Hill of Constantinople, the Stoa Basilica, beneath which it was originally constructed. Before being converted to a cistern, a great Basilica stood in its place, built between the 3rd and 4th centuries during the Early Roman Age as a commercial, legal and artistic centre. The basilica was reconstructed by Ilius after a fire in 476. Ancient texts indicated that the basilica contained gardens, surrounded by a colonnade and facing the Hagia Sophia. According to ancient historians, Emperor Constantine built a structure that was later rebuilt and enlarged by Emperor Justinian after the Nika riots of 532, which devastated the city. Historical texts claim that 7,000 slaves were involved in the construction of the cistern. The enlarged cistern provided a water filtration system for the Great Palace of Constantinople and other buildings on the First Hill, and continued to provide water to the Topkapi Palace after the Ottoman conquest in 1453 and into modern times.

Suleymaniye Mosque (Suleymaniye Camii) :

The Süleymaniye Mosque, built on the order of Sultan Süleyman (*Süleyman the Magnificent*), "was fortunate to be able to draw on the talents of the architectural genius of Mimar Sinan" (481 Traditions and Encounters: Brief Global History). The construction work began in 1550 and the mosque was finished in 1558.

This "Vast religious complex called the Süleymaniye blended Islamic and Byzantine architectural elements. It combines tall, slender minarets with large domed buildings supported by half domes in the style of the Byzantine church Hagia Sophia (which the Ottomans converted into the mosque of Aya Sofya)" (481 Traditions and Encounters: Brief Global History)

The design of the Süleymaniye also plays on Süleyman's self-conscious representation of himself as a 'second Solomon.' It references the Dome of the Rock, which was built on the site of the Temple of Solomon, as well as Justinian's boast upon the completion of the Hagia Sophia: "Solomon, I have surpassed thee!" The Süleymaniye, similar in magnificence to the preceding structures, asserts Süleyman's historical importance. The structure is nevertheless smaller in size than its older archetype, the Hagia Sophia.

The Süleymaniye was ravaged by a fire in 1660 and was restored by Sultan Mehmed IV. Part of the dome collapsed again during the earthquake of 1766. Subsequent repairs damaged what was left of the original decoration of Sinan (recent cleaning has shown that Sinan experimented first with blue, before turning red the dominant color of the dome).

During World War I the courtyard was used as a weapons depot, and when some of the ammunition ignited, the mosque suffered another fire. Not until 1956 was it fully restored again.

The Chora Museum

The Turkish word Kariye is derived from the ancient Greek word Chora meaning outside of the city (land). It is known that there was a chapel outside of the city before the 5th century when the city walls were erected. The first Chora Church was rebuilt by Justinianus (527-565) in place of this chapel. In the era of Komnenoi, it served as the court chapel for important religious ceremonies, thanks to its nearness to the Palace of Blachernae.

The church was destroyed during the Latin invasion (1204-1261) and repaired in the reign of Andronikos II (1282-1328) by the Treasury Minister of the palace, Theodore Metochites (1313). It was expanded towards north, an exonarthex was added to its western side and a chapel (Parecclesion) to its southern side, and it was decorated with mosaics and frescoes

Day 4, July 17 (Wednesday)

School visits

Day 5, July 18 (Thursday)
CANAKKALE – GALLIPOLI – TROY

Gelibolu (Gallipoli) Peninsula in Çanakkale:
Çanakkale is a seaside town in Turkey on the southern (Asiatic) coast of the Dardanelles (or Hellespont). Çanakkale is the second province (the first is Istanbul) in Turkey that has land on two different continents (Europe and Asia). There are ferries to cross to the northern (European) side of the strait. Çanakkale is the most popular base for visiting the Gallipoli as well as the ruins at Troy.

Gelibolu (Gallipoli):
Gallipoli or Gelibolu is the principal town at the northern end of the Dardanelles. The splendor peninsula that forms the northwestern side of the Dardanelles is called Gelibolu (Gallipoli). For millennium it has been the key to İstanbul: any navy that could break through the straits had a good chance of capturing it. Many fields have tried to force the straits, but most, including the mighty Allied fleet mustered in WWI, have failed. The battles fought in Gallipoli battlefields nearly a century ago are still alive in many memories both Turkish and foreign.

Anzac Cove:
This is a small cove on the Gallipoli peninsula in Turkey made famous as the site of the First World War landing of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) on April 25, 1915. The cove is a mere 600 meters long, bounded by the headlands of Ari Burnu to the north and Little Ari Burnu, known as Hell Spit, to the south. Following the landing at Anzac Cove, the beach became the main base for the Australian and New Zealand troops for the eight months of the Battle of Gallipoli. On Anzac Day in 1985, the name "Anzac Cove" was officially recognized by the Turkish government. The Anzac Day dawn service was held at Ari Burnu Cemetery within the cove until 1999 when the number of people attending outgrew the site. A purposefully built "Anzac Commemorative Site" was constructed nearby on North Beach in time for the 2000 service.

57th Infantry Regiment Cemetery Memorial:
This cemetery was built in 1992. Troops of the 57th Infantry Regiment of the 19th Division were the first Turkish soldiers to resist the ANZACs, and no troops survived from the regiment. The memorial represents a mosque. Outside the memorial is a bronze sculpture of Turkey's oldest war veteran who died in 1994, at the age of 108. Opposite is an enormous sculpture of a Turkish soldier erected in 1992 in memory of those who lost their lives for their country.

Chunuk Bair:
The Battle of Chunuk Bair was a World War I battle fought between the Turkish defenders and troops of New Zealand and Britain on Turkey's Gallipoli peninsula in August 1915. The capture of Chunuk Bair, "Conk Slope (Çanak Bayırı)" in Turkis—the secondary peak of the Sari Bair range—was one of the two objectives of the Allied August offensive that was launched at Anzac and Suvla to try and break the stalemate that the campaign had become. The capture of Chunuk Bair was the only success for the Allies of the campaign. The success was fleeting, however, as the position proved untenable. The Turks recaptured the peak after a few days and were never to relinquish it again.

Çanakkale Martyr's Memorial:
It overlooks Morto Bay on the south of the Peninsula. It is over 40m high and commemorates Turkish losses in the Battle of Canakkale, as the campaign is known there.

Lone Pine Cemetery and Memorial:

The Battle of Lone Pine, which took place during the Gallipoli campaign, was the only successful Australian attack against the Turkish trenches within the original perimeter of the Anzac battlefield, and yet it was merely a diversion to draw attention from the main assaults of August 6 against the Sari Bair peaks of Chunk Bair and Hill 971. On the Lone Pine Memorial, the names of 4,934 Australian and New Zealander soldiers who died at Gallipoli are engraved. On Anzac Day, after the dawn service, Australian visitors congregate at the Lone Pine cemetery for a memorial service to remember all their countrymen who fought and died at Gallipoli. Memorial "Lone Pine" trees have been planted in Australia , New Zealand, and Gallipoli to commemorate the battle and the Gallipoli campaign in general.

Truva (Troy):

Truva (Troy) is the legendary city and center of the Trojan War, as described in the Epic Cycle and especially in the Iliad, one of the two epic poems attributed to Homer. Today, it is the name of an archaeological site and the traditional location of Homeric Troy in Hisarlık in Anatolia, and it is close to the seacoast in what is now Çanakkale province in northwest Turkey, southwest of the Dardanelles under Mount Ida. A new city of Ilium was founded on the site in the reign of the Roman Emperor Augustus. It flourished until the establishment of Constantinople and declined gradually during Byzantine times.

In the 1870s the German archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann excavated the area. Later excavations revealed several cities built in succession to each other. One of the earlier cities (Troy VII) is often identified with Homeric Troy. While such an identity is still under scholarly debate, the site has been successfully identified with the city called Wilusa in Hittite texts; Ilion (which goes back to earlier Wilion with a digamma) is thought to be the Greek rendition of that name. The archaeological site of Troy was added to the UNESCO World Heritage list in 1998.

Day 6, July 19 (Friday)

CANAKKALE – BURSA:

BURSA:

Bursa is rich in religious monuments, mosques, tombs (turbes), traditional Turkish baths, and was a center of Ottoman silks—a tradition still enduring—as well as a home to the famous “Turkish towel.” It is also the hometown of the famous Turkish folklore figures Karagöz and Hacivat.

Ulu Mosque:

Ulu Mosque belongs to the early Islamic style of mosque building with a multi domed roof supported by numerous piers and columns and a covered court. This mosque was built by the architect Ali Neccar for Yıldırım Bayezid in 1399. Inside are 192 inscriptions written by celebrated calligraphers executed on the walls and on panels.

Koza Han:

The Koza (Cocoon) Han was commissioned by Bayezid II and built in 1490 in the market neighborhood between Ulu (Great) Cami and Orhaniye to provide income for the Sultan's mosque in Istanbul. It was both used as a caravanserai and a silk market because Bursa was the last stop on the great Silk Road from China.

The han has two stories of rooms with galleries around a courtyard. A classical Ottoman mescid stands on eight piers in the center of the courtyard clear of the path of pack animals with an octagonal ablution basin underneath. The cells around a smaller courtyard to the east of the han contain the stables and storage rooms. Koza Han remains the center of the silk industry and trade. Each year in June or early July, silkworm farmers who have nurtured the silkworms for 6 weeks bring sacks of white cocoons which are ready for spinning. At this time of the year the atmosphere in the Koza Han is vividly hectic.

Karagöz House:
Karagöz and Hacivat are the famous Turkish folklore figures who are also the main characters of traditional Turkish shadow theatre ''Karagöz ve Hacivat'' performances. For further information please visit Karagöz House's web site:
http://www.karagoztravel.com/en/sayfa.asp?ContentID=Icerik&id=karagoz_evi

Day 7, July 20 (Saturday)
BURSA – EPHESUS (EFES) - KUŞADASI:

Isa Bey Mosque:
The Isa Bey Mosque in Selçuk (near Ephesus) is a beautiful example of Seljuk Turkish architecture. It is the oldest known example of a Turkish mosque with a courtyard. It was built in 1375 at the direction of the Emir of Aydin. Columns and stones from the ruins of the city of Ephesus and the Temple of Artemis were incorporated into the building. The mosque was restored in 1934. It measures 51m (153 feet) by 57m (171 feet) including a large courtyard. The mosque itself consists of two lateral aisles covered with two domes in the center. The surviving brick minaret on the north side has an octagonal base. The west facade is covered in marble, carved with beautiful geometric designs and calligraphy inscriptions. Inside are a mihrab and pulpit, both made of marble, and painted turquoise tiles in the domes. The columns of the interior are Classical from the local ruins.

Day 8, July 21(Sunday)
EPHESUS - SELCUK - KUSADASI:

Celsus Library:
This library is one of the most beautiful structures in Ephesus. It was built in 117 A.D. It was a monumental tomb for Gaius Julius Celsus Polemaeanus, the governor of the province of Asia, and was constructed by his son Galius Julius Aquila. The grave of Celsus was beneath the ground floor, and across the entrance perched above was a statue of Athena, the Goddess of Wisdom. The scrolls of the manuscripts were kept in cupboards in niches on the walls. There were double walls behind the bookcases to prevent them from the extremes of temperature and humidity. The library was built to hold more than 12,000 scrolls. It was the third richest library in ancient times after the libraries of Alexandra and Pergamum.

Basilica of St. John:
It is widely believed that the evangelist Saint John had spent his last years in the region around Ephesus and was buried in the southern slope of Ayosolug Hill. Three hundred years after the death of Saint John, a small chapel was constructed over his grave in the 4th century. The church of Saint John was changed into a marvelous basilica during the reign of Emperor Justinian (527 -565 AD). The monumental basilica was in the shape of a cross and was covered with six domes. Its construction, being of stone and brick, is an extremely rare find amongst the architecture of its time. Raised by two steps and covered with marble, the tomb of Saint John was under the central dome that was once carried by the four columns at the corners. The columns in the courtyard reveal the

monograms of Emperor Justinian and his wife Theodora. Constructed in the 5th century AD, the baptistery is north of the nave with its keyhole shape. Rampart walls around the church were constructed for protection from the Arabian attacks in the 7th and 8th centuries AD. The impressive 10th century AD frescoes representing Saint John, Jesus, and a Saint ornament the chapel. The chapel was used as a mosque in the 14th century; unfortunately Basilica of Saint John became unusable due to a severe earthquake in the same century.

Sirince Village:

The Charming mountain village of Sirince was originally a Rum village. As part of the peace settlement after the Greeks were defeated in Turkey in 1922, a formal exchange of populations was agreed upon. As a result Turkey received about 500,000 Moslem Turks from Greece in exchange for nearly 2 million Rums who had been displaced since 1912. The Rum population of the Sirince village migrated to Greece as part of this exchange program. Today the village is under conservation to retain its authentic appearance.

Day 9, July 22 (Monday)

KUŞADASI – APHRODISIAS (GEYRE) – PAMUKKALE:

Aphrodisias (Geyre):

The ancient city of Aphrodisias is one of the most important archaeological sites of the Greek and Roman periods in Turkey. Aphrodisias lies in the Maeander River basin in a fertile valley 100 miles southeast of the port of Izmir. Famous for its sanctuary of Aphrodite, the city's patron goddess, Aphrodisias enjoyed a long and prosperous existence from the first century B.C. through the sixth century A.D. This site has been excavated since 1961 by Prof. Kenan Erim under the auspices of New York University. Aphrodisias was one of the several ancient cities dedicated to the goddess of love, Aphrodite. Within the borders of Caria, during the Roman period, Aphrodisias became an artistic center with a famous school of sculpture. It was home to several renowned scholars, writers, and philosophers—most notably Xenocrates. Today, many of the city's ancient monuments remain standing and excavations have unearthed numerous fine marble statues and other artifacts. The great beauty and extraordinary preservation of this site brings the civic culture of the Greco-Roman world vividly to life.

PAMUKKALE

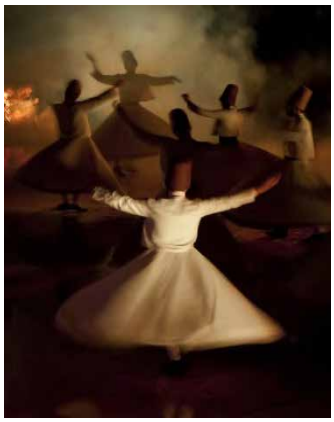
Hierapolis (Pamukkale):

Deriving from springs in a cliff almost 200 m high overlooking the plain, the calcite-laden waters have created an unreal landscape made up of mineral forests, petrified waterfalls, and a series of terraced basins at Pamukkale (Cotton Palace). At the end of the 2nd century B.C., the dynasty of the Attalids, the kings of Pergamon, established the thermal spa of Hierapolis. The ruins of the baths, temples, and other Greek monuments can be seen at the site.

Day 10, July 23 (Tuesday)
PAMUKKALE – ÇATALHÖYÜK – KONYA

KONYA:
Konya is one of the first inhabited cities in the history of mankind, and it still contains traces of many ancient civilizations which give it the atmosphere of a museum city. The city used to be one of the most important trading centers on the Silk Road. The fertile land around the city is the heart of Turkey's grain and farming industry. Steeped in tradition, it is one of the more conservative and religious cities in the country and best known as the adopted home of Mevlana Celaleddin Rumi, the Sufi mystic who founded the Whirling Dervish order. Today it is still a centre of Sufi practice and teaching and is one of the highlights for visitors is the Mevlana Museum, the former lodge of the dervishes.

Mevlana (Rumi) Tomb & Museum:



The green-domed mausoleum of Rumi (1207-1273, known in Turkey as Mevlana) is at the heart of the convent in Konya that includes a mosque, a ritual hall (semahane), dervish rooms, and kitchens in addition to numerous other tombs and cemeteries. The site, a royal Rose garden to the east of the walled city, was a gift in 1228 from the Seljuk sultan to Mevlana's father, Islamic theologian Baha al-Din Walad of Balkh (d. 1231). Mevlana died in 1273 and was buried next to his father in the Rose garden. His successors, and in particular his son Sultan Walad (or Velid), established and developed the Mevlevi order of whirling dervishes based on the philosophy outlined in his masterpiece, the Mesnevi. Konya functioned as the center of Mevlevi teaching until 1927 when it was closed down by a new Turkish law banning the operation of all religious sects and dervish lodges. It was re-opened two years later as the Konya Museum of Antiquitie, and renamed Mevlana Museum in 1964 with the introduction of new exhibits conveying the daily life of dervishes.

Çatalhöyük:

Çatalhöyük, one of the most ancient and prominent of the archeological sites in Turkey going back to the prehistoric period, is located near the town of Çumra and Konya. This Neolithic site was first discovered in the late 1950s and excavated by James Mellaart between 1961 and 1965. The site rapidly became famous internationally due to the large size and dense occupation of the settlement, as well as the spectacular wall paintings and other art that was uncovered inside the houses. Since 1993, an international team of archaeologists, led by Professor Ian Hodder of Stanford University, has been carrying out new excavations and research, in order to shed more light on the people that inhabited the site. Çatalhoyuk has also been nominated for the UNESCO World Heritage List. The Turkish Cultural Foundation is a sponsor of the Çatalhoyuk excavation project.

Day 11, July 24 (Wednesday)

KONYA - CAPPADOCIA:
Caravanserais: The caravanserais (also called "Han" in Turkish) are an architectural design developed in Central Asia by the Karakhanid and Ghaznavid tribes and passed into Anatolian Turkish architecture. The institution of caravanserais has its most variations in Seljuk-era Anatolia, developing the art of Anatolian stone architecture and stone craving. These buildings would offer travelers in rough terrains all the comforts they needed and effectively provided a social foundation at a time when Anatolia was a transit for numerous trade routes and a destination for migration of people from its surrounding geography. The organization of a caravanserai offers many clues about the typical characteristics of Turkish society at the time. They were havens in which caravans and individual travelers could take shelter and reflect the needs of a culture that finds its origins in the nomadic lifestyles of the Turkish tribes of Central Asia. The Denizli-Dogubeyazlt Route consists of about 40 Hans of which ten are very well preserved. Some of these are Akhan, Ertokus Han, Saadettin Han, Obruk Han, Agzikarahan, Sultan Han (2), Oresin Han, Sikre Han, Mamahatun Caravenseria and Hacibekir Han.

Sultanhani Caravanserais:

Sultan Han (literally "sultanis khan") caravanserai is located in the village Sultanhan about 40 km west of Aksaray and was built in 1229 during the reign of the Seljuk sultan Kayqubad I. It features a standard plan of a courtyard and enclosed arena covering the same amount of ground. Covering 3,900 square meters, it is the second largest building in the group. The massive walls and supporting turret-towers give the building the appearance of a fortress. It is one of the best examples of Anatolian Seljuk architecture.

Sema (Mevlevi Worship Ceremony):

The Mevlevi order of whirling dervishes is a mystic group whose members are followers of Mevlana Celaleddin Rumi, a great Turkish poet and mystic.

The Sema is a rite of communal recitation practiced by the Mevlevis. It symbolized the attainment of the various levels of mystical union with God and of absolute perfection through spiritual fervor and controlled ecstasy. The dervishes dress in long white robes with full skirts that represent their shrouds. Their voluminous black cloaks symbolize their worldly tombs, and their conical felt hats symbolize their tombstones.

The ceremony begins when the hafız, a scholar who has committed the entire Quran to memory, intones a prayer for Mevlâna and a verse from the Quran. A kettledrum booms out followed by the plaintive sound of the ney (reed flute). Then the şeyh (master) bows and leads the dervishes in a circle around the hall.

After three circuits, the dervishes drop their black cloaks to symbolize their deliverance from worldly attachments. Then one by one, arms folded on their breasts, they spin out onto the floor as they relinquish the earthly life to be reborn in mystical union with God. By holding their right arms up they receive the blessings of heaven, which are communicated to earth by holding their left arms turned down. As they whirl, they form a 'constellation' of revolving bodies, which itself slowly rotates. The şeyh walks among them to check that each dervish is performing the ritual properly. The dance is repeated over and over again. Finally, the hafız again chants passages from the Quran, thus sealing the mystical union with God.

Day 12, July 25 (Thursday)

CAPPADOCIA:

Cappadocia is the place where nature and history conjoin to create an out-of-this-world experience. About three million years ago, the volcanoes of Mt. Erciyes and Mt. Hasan covered the surrounding plateau with volcanic tuff as a result of their violent eruptions. The natural effects of wind, water, and rain eroded this area into a spectacular, surrealist landscape of rock caves, capped pinnacles, and fretted ravines in colors ranging from warm tones of red and gold to cool tones of green and gray.

15 kilometers east of Nevşehir and 6 west of Ürgüp lie the Open-air museum of Cappadocia. From Avcılar to Ürgüp, Göreme, Avanos, Zelve and Ihlara, more than 300 churches hewn in the rock are to be found. Already an ideal place where hermits would retire in search of an ascetic life closer to God, it developed as a monastic centre in the fourth century after Saint Basil the Great wrote the Rule of the Monastic Life. The richly decorated churches, depicting the life of the Lord and figures of Saints, are the cradle of Christian monastic art which inspired Byzantine art that embellished the famous churches of the cities. Cappadocia also contains several underground cities, which were largely used by early Christians as hiding places.

"Matis" presents a wide range of handmade carpets and kilims produced in its own looms from tribal village dowry items to workshop imperial quality world famous Uşak or Hereke wool or pure silk carpets. The products are introduced by multilingual experts to their guests in an enjoyable but informative way leaving no question marks in their mind. The choice ranges from mouse pad size to overall size new and antique carpets and kilims within an incredible color palette. A worldwide door-to-door delivery service along a very flexible payment policy is offered to those willing to invest into this milenias old turkish art. Full satifaction is garanteed with an exeptional after sales service. Come and enjoy a little of your very precious time we promise you not to go in vain.

Carpet weaving is one of the most ancient crafts of the Turks. Turks brought and continued this tradition when they migrated from Central Asia toward the West. In Anatolia, Turks have continued weaving carpets with plant-dyed wool using symmetrical knots ("Turkish" or Ghiordes Knot.) Turkish carpets, including well-known "Lotto" type and "Holbein" type carpets, are characterized by geometric and stylized floral motifs. In the 16th century, a carpet weaving industry was developed under the Ottoman Empire, and sultans commissioned carpets from the court workshop in Uşak for their mosques, palaces and as gifts to high level foreign dignitaries. The city of Ghiordes gained fame in the 17th century with its prayer carpets, and exported a significant number of carpets between the 18th and 20thcenturies. There are many centers in Anatolia where prayer carpets, which show regional characteristics, are still woven today.

Day 13, July 26 (Friday)

CAPPADOCIA - ANKARA:

Ankara, which became the capital of the new Republic in 1923, has welcomed Hittites, Phrygians, Galatians, Byzantium, Seljuk, and Ottomans throughout history.

Mausoleum of Atatürk (Anıtkabir):

Anıtkabir is the mausoleum of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the leader of the Turkish War of Liberation and the founder and first president of the Republic of Turkey. It was designed by Turkish architects Emin Onat and Orhan Arda who won the competition held by the Turkish Government in 1941 for a "monumental mausoleum" for Ataturk. The competition included 45 international proposals. The site is also the final resting place of İsmet İnönü, the second President of Turkey, who was interred there after he died in 1973. The Mausoleum now houses a Museum dedicated to the final years of World War I and the Turkish War of Liberation that followed the War and resulted in the founding of the Republic of Turkey as well as the monumental reforms led by Ataturk that transformed Turkish society. http://www.tsk.mil.tr/eng/Anitkabir/index.html

Ankara Castle and Mansions:

The castle, which has guarded the city for centuries, is now a symbol of Ankara and its history and is as old as the city itself. Although it is not exactly known when the castle was built, it is commonly believed to have been built by the Romans, then repaired and expanded by the Seljuks. Today within the castle walls there are a number of Ottoman-style houses dating as far back as the 17th century.

Museum of Anatolian Civilizations:

The Museum of Anatolian Civilizations is probably the most visited tourist destination in the city. A restored Ottoman caravanserai, it houses an excellent collection of artifacts from the Palaeolithic Age, the Old Hittite Kingdom, the Assyrian Trade Colonies, the Late Hittite kingdoms, and the Phrygian, Urartian, and other Anatolian civilization, making the Museum one of the most exceptional in the world. The Turkish Cultural Foundation supports a special educational project of the Museum to teach children Anatolian history.
http://www.kultur.gov.tr/EN/BelgeGoster.aspx?17A16AE30572D3130239EEA0FCDF038B4D36EEC7DB5A1F52
http://www.anadolumedeniyetlerimuzesi.gov.tr/Default.aspx?F6E10F8892433CFF32CB65736F5E0D5E2747D9FFFE7A1226