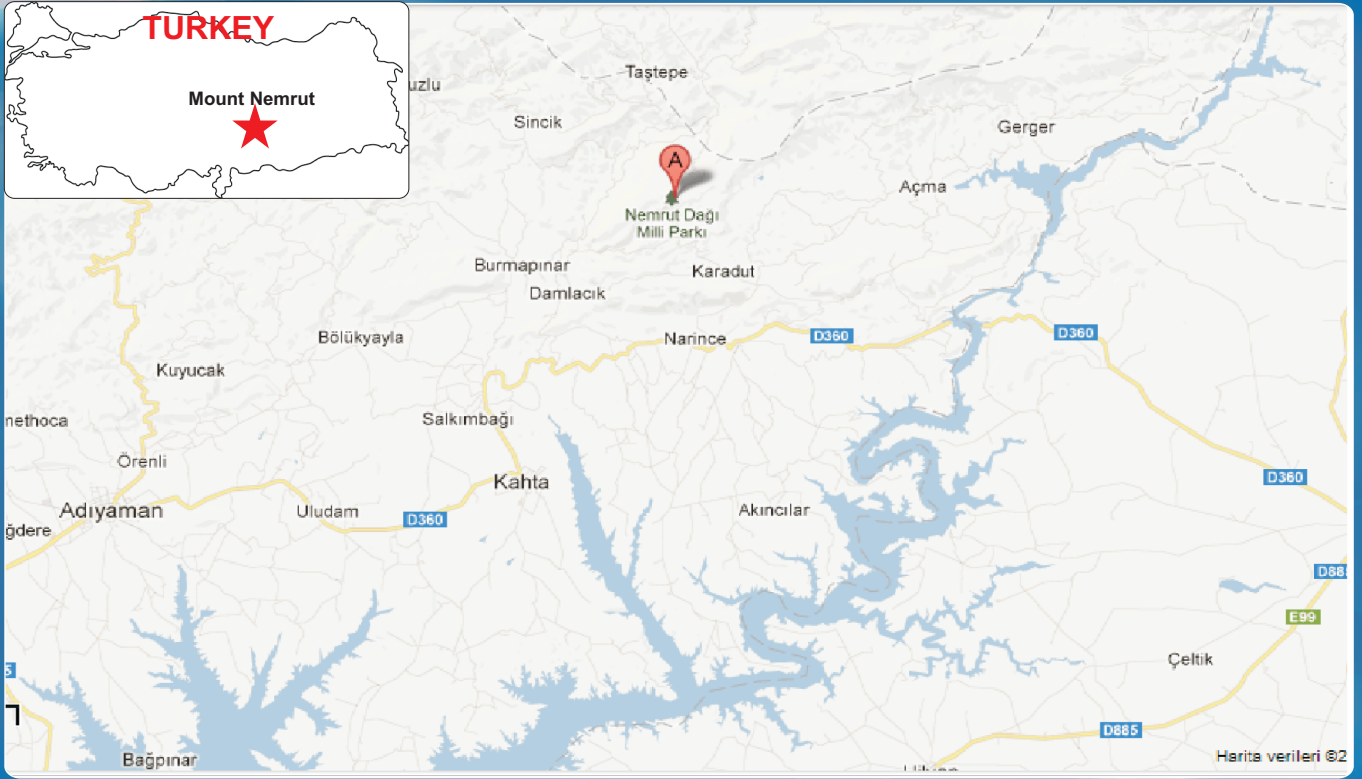


# TURKEY

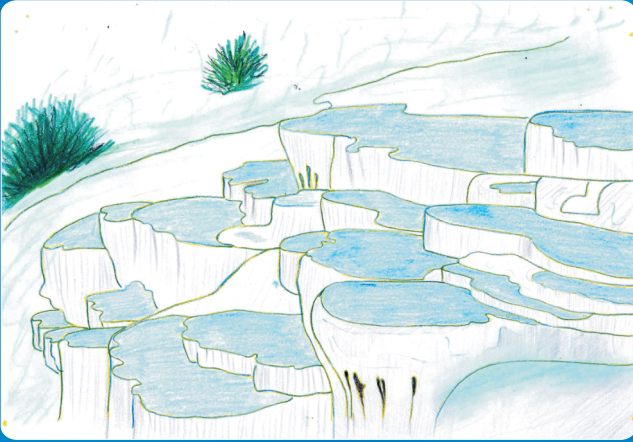
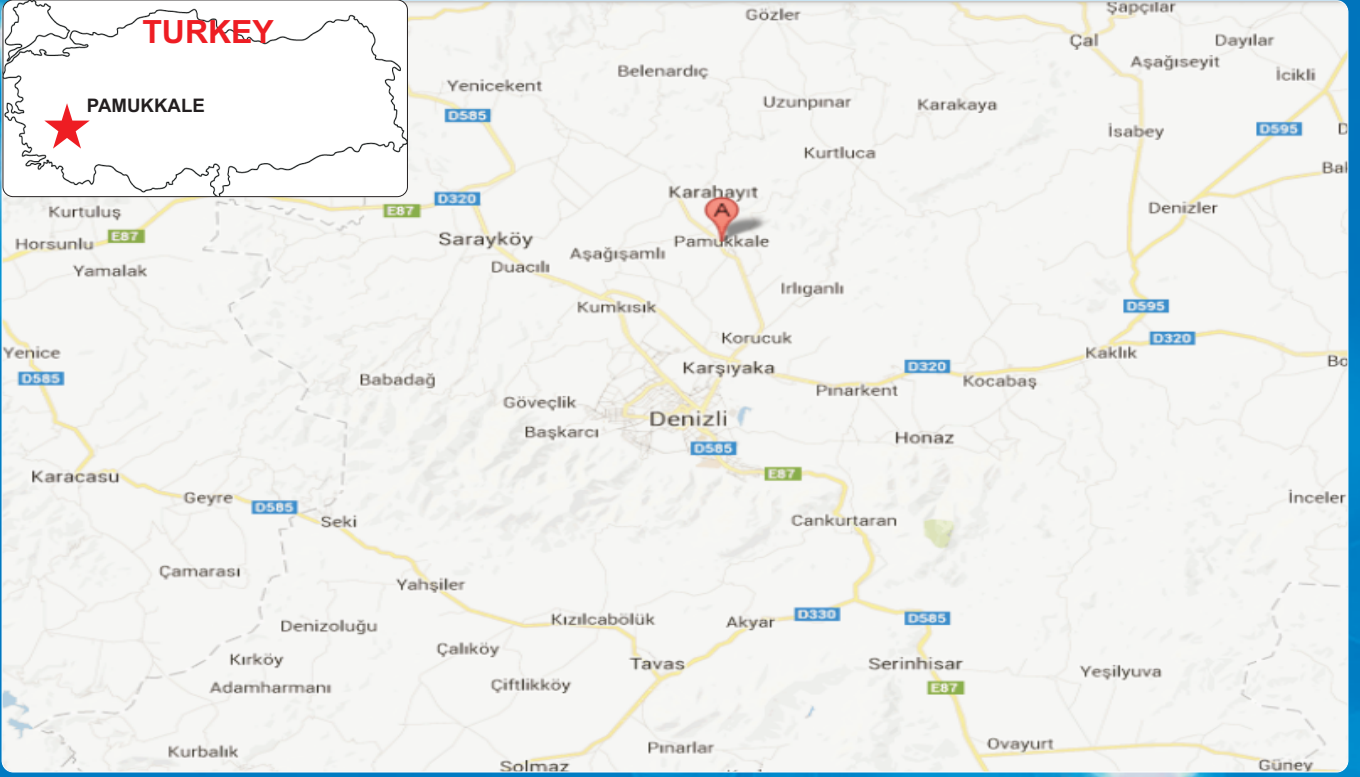
## MOUNT NEMRUT



### MOUNT NEMRUT NATIONAL PARK

Mount Nemrut is in Adiyaman province, Kahta county, near the Ankara Mountains of SouthernEast Anatolian Region. It is 2.150 meters high. On the top of this mountain, King of Kommagene Antiochus Theos built many sculptures of Greek and Persian Kings and also his funerary-temple BC 62. But his funerary hasn't been found yet. The authorities think that it is probably in the North part of the area. Unesco announced this place as "World Heritage" and it is one of the eight wonders of the world. Now this place is a national park and open to all visitors. You can reach there from Adiyaman Airport easily. There are huge sculptures on the mountain; they are 7 meters high heads between the lion and eagle sculptures. There are big blocks too. Arsameia, capital of Kommagene Kingdom takes place near Old Kahta Village. Here, there is holy field of Mithridates. Cendere Bridge is on the Kahta River and was built for the honour to the Roman Emperor Septimus Severus and his family.

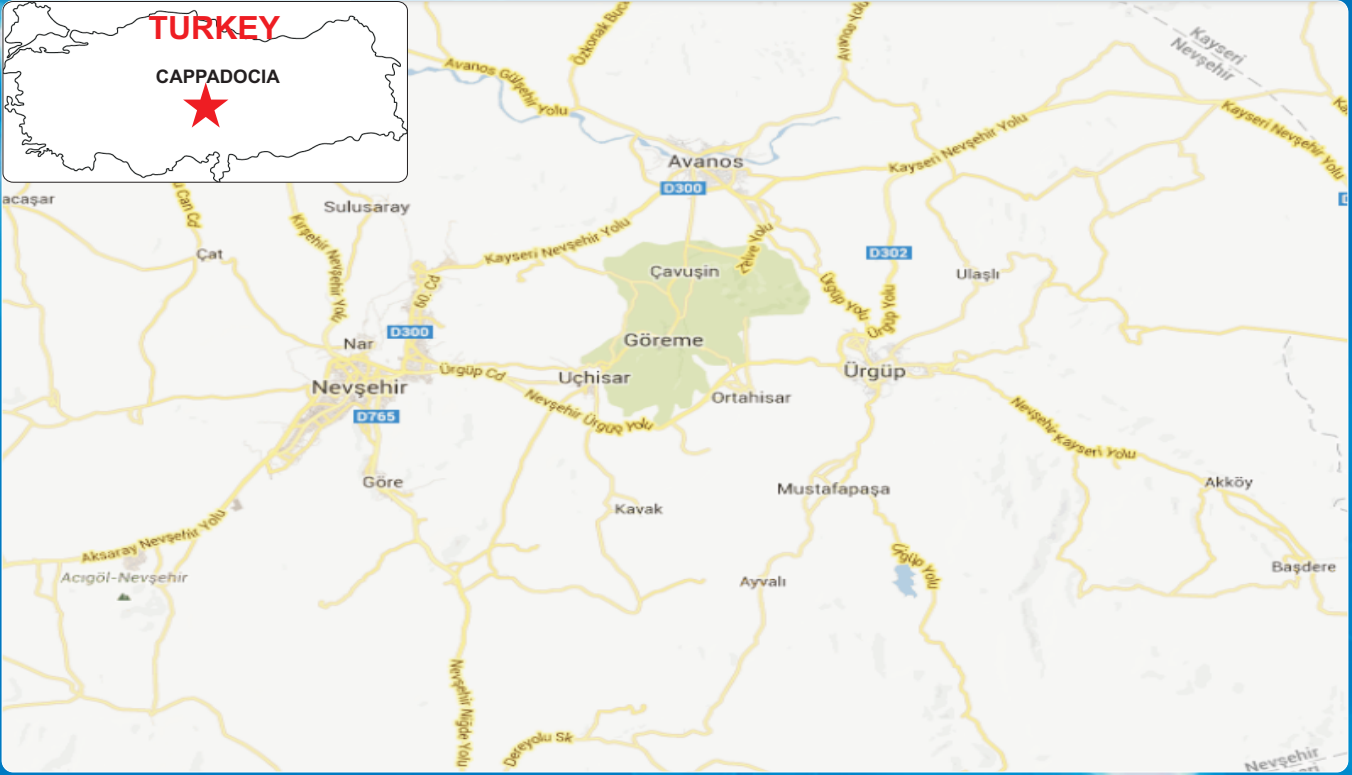
# PAMUKKALE



## PAMUKKALE

Pamukkale is in Aegean Region, Denizli province, southwestern part of Turkey. It is the city of carbonate minerals left by the flowing water springs, travertines and terraces. It takes place in the River Menderes Valley. Ancient city of Hierapolis was built on this white castle. The total length is 2700 meters, the width is 600 meters and the height, is 160 meters. Pamukkale city center is 20 km away from here and you can see the white castle from the city. There is Laoedicea, the ancient city, 10 km far from here. Pamukkale is located in the Unesco-designated world heritage list. The main industry is tourism. People had their bath in these pools for thousands of years. In the middle of the 20th century many hotels were built on this area but then the area was turned into natural form after taking place in the list of Unesco. There are 17 sources of hot water between the temperatures 35 C and 100 C. It is open to all visitors.

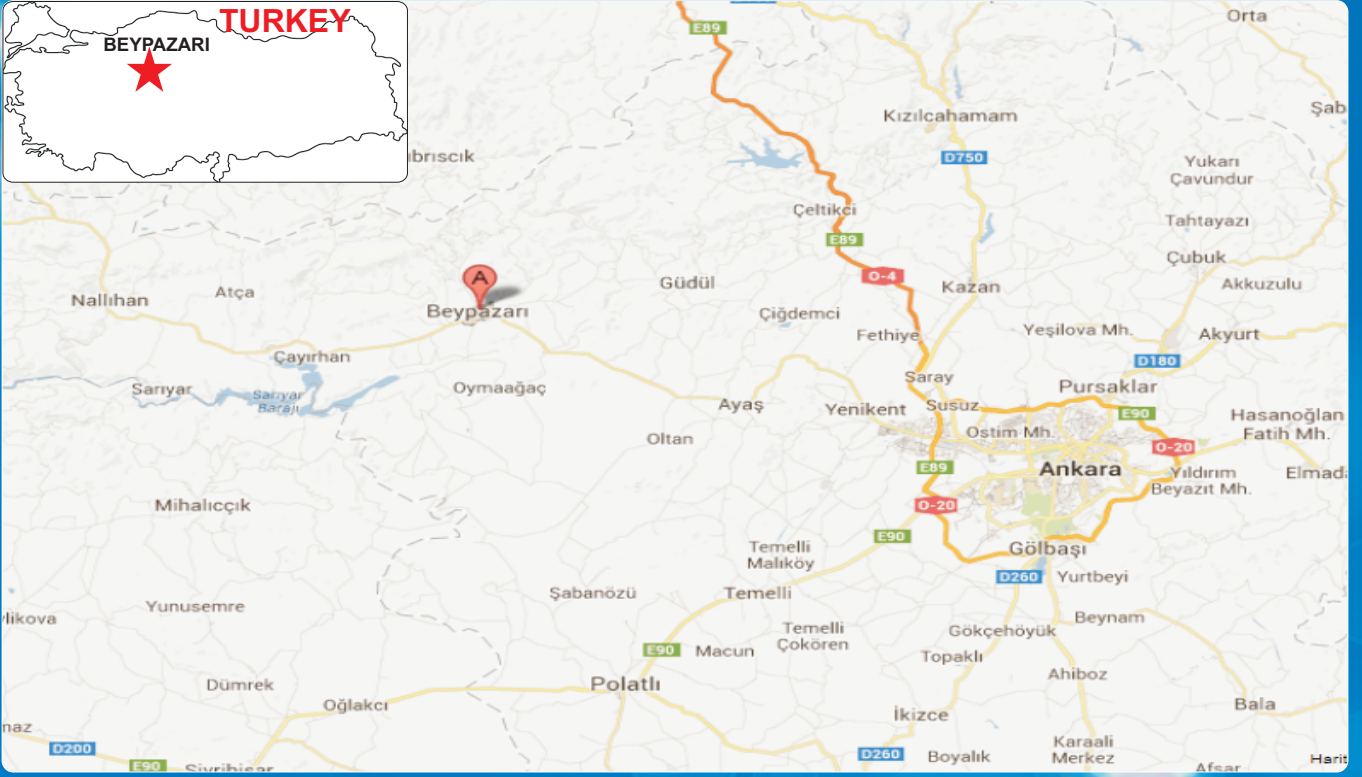
# CAPPADOCIA



## CAPPADOCIA

Cappadocia, the region is formed by the abrasion of volcanic lavas and ashes made by rain and wind 60 million years ago. It takes place in the Central Anatolia Region, in Nevşehir, Kırşehir, Niğde, Aksaray and Kayseri provinces. There were rock houses and churches used by who escaped from the pressure of Roman Empire. But before them Hitits had lived there. It is a very famous touristic place that every year thousands of people visit here. There are inactive volcanos, Mount Erciyes, Mount Hasan(Hasandağı) and Mount Güllü (Güllüdağ). The formation of stones and rocks are interesting and they are called "Fairy Chimneys". They are worth seeing. Trade colonies and countries throughout history builds a bridge between the commercial and social Cappadocia, this place is one of the most important junctions of Silk Road. In Cappadocia there are many fantastic places to see; Ürgüp, Göreme, Avanos, Ihlara Valley, Derin Kuyu(Deep Wells), Akvadi, Uçhisar and Ortahisar Castles, El Nazar Church, Aynalı Church, Güvercinlik Valley, Kaymaklı, Özkonak Underground Cities, Selime Village, Çavuşin, Güllüdere Valleys, Paşabağ and Zelve.

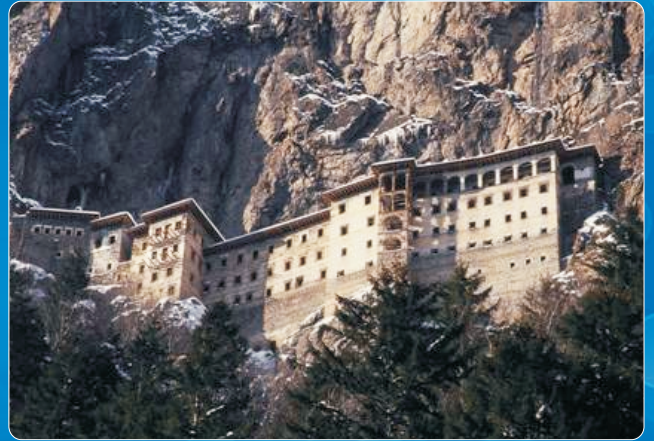
# BEYPAZARI



## BEYPAZARI

Beypazari is on the way of the historical Silk Way .The population of this place was 10.000 in 1573. Today Beypazari is a city that reflects the beauty , silver handworks, traditional foods of the local kitchen , and also here is famous for its Beypazari carrots and natural mineral water. Many of the old houses have been restored as hotels and retaurants. Every June the town holds it's popular traditional historical houses, handcrafts, carrots and stew festival. There are many places for walking around and having picnics in the county side surrounding Beypazari.

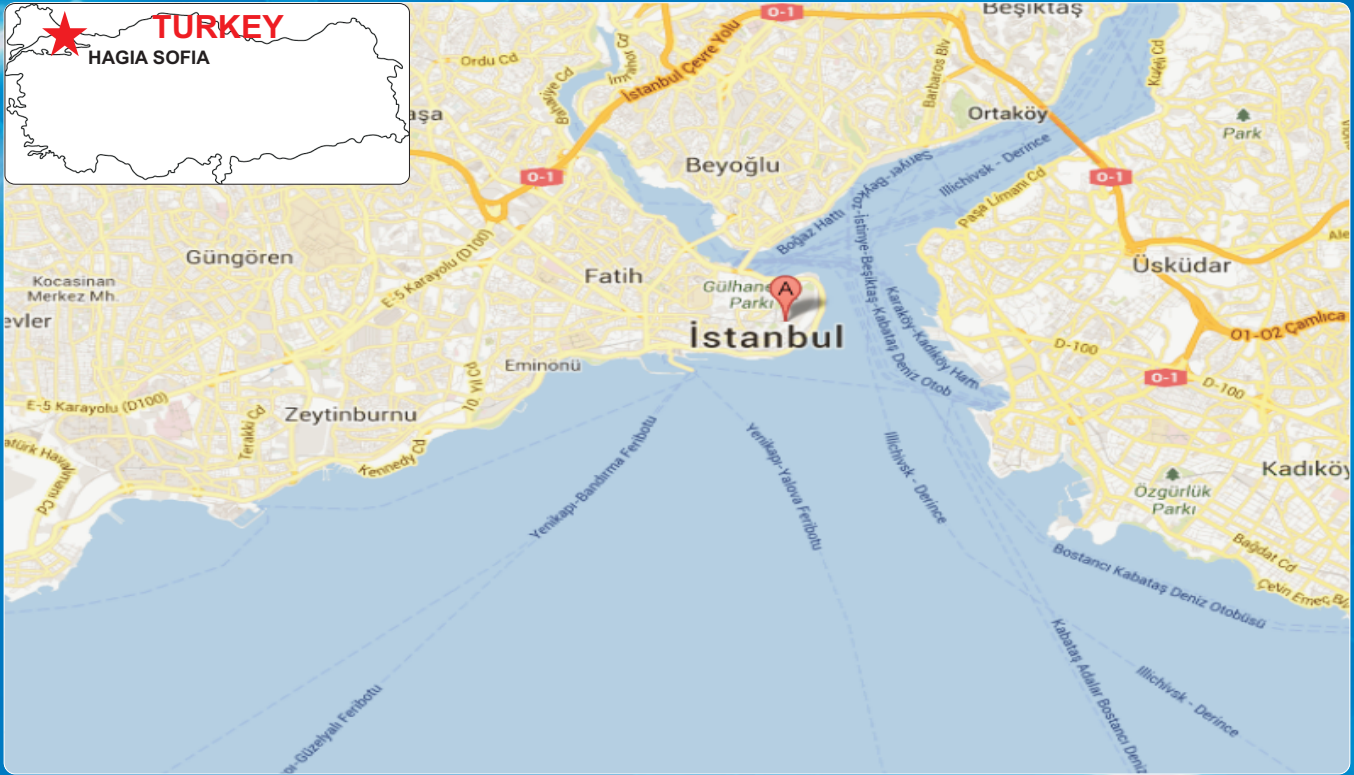
# THE SUMELA MONASTERY



## THE SUMELA MONASTERY

The Sumela Monastery is in Trabzon, Maçka county near the Panagra River. It is 1.150 meters high. A.D. 365-395 Monastery was thought to be built by two priests, Barnabas and Sophronios. It was restored and enlarged in the sixth century. BC 1349-1390 ruler of the Empire of Trabzon Aleksios III founded Sumela Monastery. There are rock church, many chapels, a kitchen, students rooms, guests house, library and holly spring. In 15 August 2010 religious ceremony was held at the monastery. Hundreds of Greek Ortodoks Christians gathered for the ceremony.

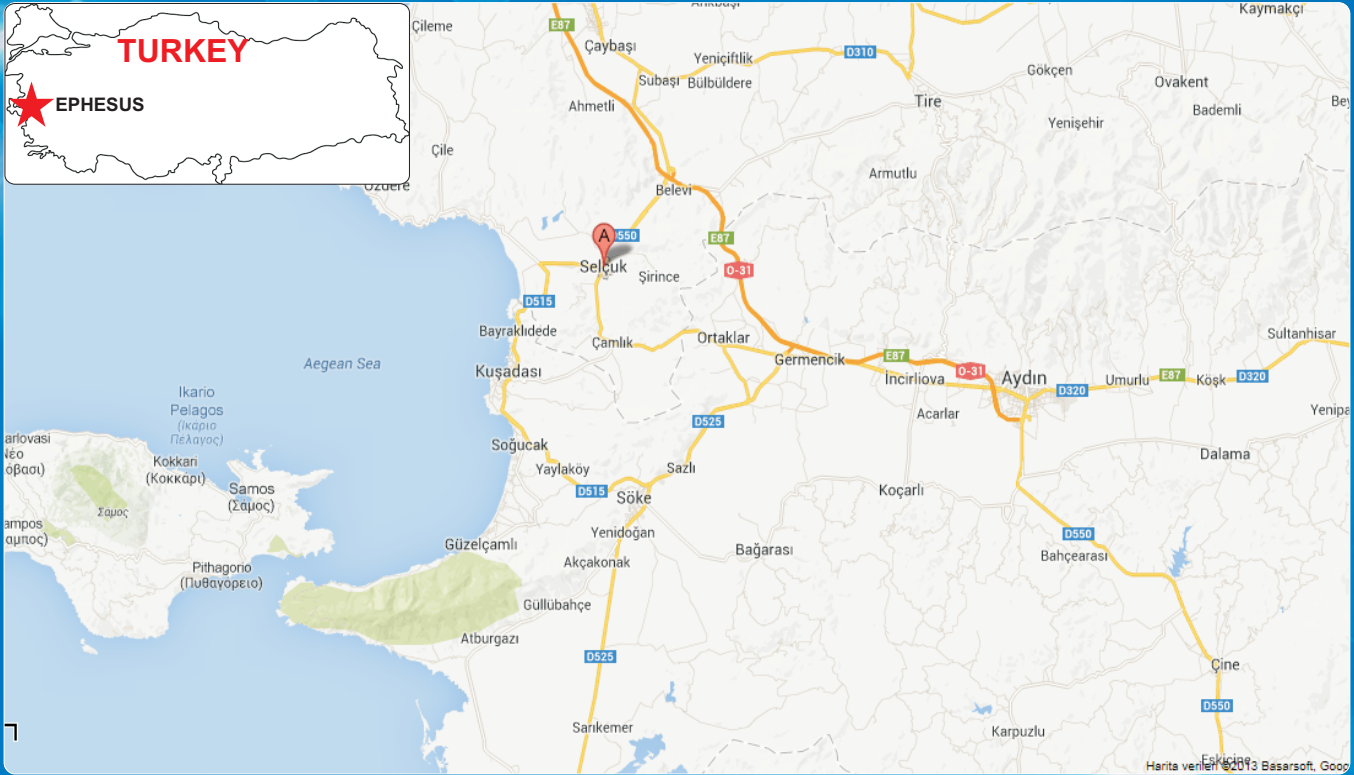
# HAGIA SOFIA



# HAGIA SOFIA

Hagia Sofia is a historical museum. It was built AD 532-537 by the Emperor of Byzantium Justinyen 1st. Hagia sofia means “holly visdom”. After İstanbul was conquered by Fatih Sultan Mehmet in 1453, it was turned into mosque. Hagia Sofia has been a museum since 1935. Isidor from Milet and Anthemius from Tralles have managed the construction of Hagia Sofia. 10.000 laborers worked and Justinyen 1st had spent very big fortune. After 1453 the bells, altar, iconostasis and sucrificials vessels were removed. Many of the mosaics were covered and some islamic features were added.

# EPHESUS



# EPHESUS

**Ephesus was an ancient Greek city and it was an important Roman city. Ephesus is in West Anatolian, nearby Selçuk county by İzmir. In the time of Roman Emperor Augustus, Ephesus, the population was 200,000. Every place of Ephesus was built with marbles. Every street crosses with each other perpendicularly. The ruins of Ephesus spread over 8 km area. Temple of Artemis (It is one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World), Temple of Hadrian (It is an attractive Roman Imperial temple), the Great Theatre, Library of Celsus, Church of Mary, Cave of the Seven Sleepers, house of the Virgin are sacred sites of Ephesus. Ephesus is visited by 1.5 million tourists every year.**