Virtual Field Trip to Turkey

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Welcome to Turkey!

- Turkey is an incredible country with a long and rich history. A visit to this country is very exciting!

- You will visit the areas on the map that are marked with stars.

Map of Turkish Regions

Welcome to Turkey!

- Turkish Vocabulary:
  - Mosque: a place of worship for Muslims
  - Ottoman Empire: The empire that grew to control Turkey and many of the countries that surround it from 1288 to the early 1920's
  - Anatolia: Turkey
  - *Merhaba*: Turkish for "hello"
  - Byzantine Empire: The Eastern part of the Roman Empire, which was centered at Istanbul

Turkish Hospitality

- Hospitality is an extremely important aspect of Turkish culture.
- Many people will want to talk to you and will offer you food and drink in their homes.

Women offer to share their bread with your group.

Turkish Hospitality

This family welcomes you into their village and wishes you good luck on your trip.

Ankara: The Capital of Turkey

- Your trip begins in Ankara, the capital of Turkey.
- Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the founder of the Turkish Republic, moved the capital from Istanbul to Ankara in 1923.

Museum of Anatolian Civilizations

- Ankara is the home of the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, a world-famous museum.

- Turkey has a very long and rich history. The Hittite people, the Phrygian, Lydian, and many prehistoric cultures were all centered in Turkey.

This Bronze statue was discovered at an excavation site from the 2000's B.C.

Museum of Anatolian Civilizations

Workers excavate an archaeological site that dates from the 4000's B.C.

A clay tablet containing the writing of a friendly letter from the 1200's B.C.

Museum of Anatolian Civilizations

A collection of women’s jewelry from the 2000’s B.C.

Museum of Anatolian Civilizations

Bronze statue from the 2000's B.C., depicting three bulls connected to the sun.

Terracotta statuette of King Midas, a Phrygian king who ruled the Phrygian Empire, which existed between the years 1200 and 700 B.C.

Ataturk's Mausoleum - Ankara

- Mustafa Kemal Ataturk is buried in Ankara at this mausoleum.

- Ataturk was the founder of the modern Republic of Turkey and is considered to be the "First Turk."

Mustafa Kemal Ataturk

Statue of Ataturk in Ankara

- Ataturk helped make the transition for Turkey from the Ottoman Empire, which existed from the late 1200's to 1920, to modern Turkey.

Cappadocia (cap-uh-DOH-key-ah)

Map of Turkey. The star marks the region of Cappadocia.

Cappadocia is home to underground cities, monasteries, and dwellings carved out of the soft *tufa* stone.

Cappadocia's Underground Cities

Map of one small part of the underground city of Kaymaklı

- People carved cities underneath their houses that were as deep as seven stories underground.
- They hid in these cities when they were threatened by attacks from neighboring peoples.
- People would stay underground for up to six months.

Cappadocia's Underground Cities

- These cities were discovered in 1964, when construction workers were digging the foundation for a house.
- The cities were probably used between the sixth and eleventh centuries (500-1000 A.D.)
- Up to 3000 people could be hiding underground together.

Passage between rooms in the underground city of Kaymaklı

Cappadocia's Göreme Museum

- Göreme Open Air Museum contains thousands of churches that were carved out of the tufa rock.

Cappadocia's Göreme Museum

- These churches were used by the Byzantine Christians between the years 330 and the eleventh century (1000's).

Cappadocia's Göreme Museum

Cappadocia's Pigeon Valley

- People also carved places for pigeons to live out of the rock.
- The people who lived in the area collected the pigeon feces to use as fertilizer.

Homes and carved rocks in Pigeon Valley

Cappadocia's Pigeon Valley

- A legend tells a story of fairies who lived nearby turning the men from the village into pigeons. Because of this legend, people in Cappadocia usually treat pigeons much better than we do in the U.S.

Uchisar Castle

- This castle is a huge rock that has many rooms carved into it.
- Because the castle is on a hill, it is visible for miles around.

Cappadocia's Zelve Region

- Strange rock formations are found all over this region, such as this Camel Rock.

Cappadocia's Zelve Region

- Rock formations called "fairy chimneys" cover the land in this area.

Carpet-making in Cappadocia

- Carpet-making is a very large industry in Turkey.

Carpet-making in Cappadocia

- A carpet is made by making thousands (or millions!) of small knots.

Carpet-making in Cappadocia

- Wool and cotton are dyed using natural materials and are boiled and soaked to absorb the dye.

Greek and Roman Ruins in Turkey

- Most of the Greek and Roman ruins in Turkey are on the country's western coast.
- Turkey was inhabited by Greeks, Romans, and Byzantines, all of whom left their monuments and their marks on the country.

The Ruins at Hieropolis

- Hieropolis was founded near the year 190 BC by the Greeks. Most of the city was built in the 200's AD by the Romans.

- People lived at Hieropolis until an earthquake forced them out in 1334 AD.

The Ruins at Hieropolis

Burial Tomb at Hieropolis

- Hieropolis was visited by many people who believed that they could be cured of their illnesses by the sacred water there.
- This is likely the reason that there is such a large *necropolis*, or cemetery, at Hieropolis.

Pammukkale

- Near Hieropolis, there is a giant calcium waterfall in which pools of mineral water collect.
- It was this water that people believed could cure them.

Pammukkale

Your guide swimming in the ruins

- In another area, this water collects over Greek and Roman columns.
- Tourists may pay to swim among these ruins.

The Greco-Roman city of Aphrodesias

Ruins of the Temple of Aphrodite,
the Goddess of Love

- The city was named for the Greek goddess of love, Aphrodite, whom the Romans called Venus.

Aphrodesias

- Aphrodesias has been dated to have settlements as early as the 2000's BC. It was inhabited until an attack in 1402 AD.

Aphrodesias

The *agora* at Aphrodesias

- Almost every Greek and Roman city contained a theatre, a market (called an *agora*), a public bath, a *bouletarion* in which the council would meet, and an *odeon* in which small music and artistic shows would perform.

Aphrodesias

- Aphrodesias had a large stadium in which the Greeks, and later the Romans, held chariot races and gladiator fights.

- The chariot races would consist of seven laps around the stadium.

The theatre at Aphrodesias

- Theatre was extremely important in both Greek and Roman culture.
- The theatre was considered a temple to the god Dionysius, the god of wine.

Ephesus: The Greek and Roman Capital of Asia Minor

- 250,000 people lived in Ephesus at its high point.
- The city's foundation was built between the 11th and the 7th centuries BC (1000-600 BC).

View of the city of Ephesus

Ruins at Ephesus

Ruins at Ephesus

- There is a legend about Ephesus that tells the story of Androclus, the son of the king of Athens, Greece, who was looking for a new settlement.

Ruins at Ephesus

- An oracle told Androclus that a fish and a boar will tell him where to settle.

Ruins at Ephesus

Ruins at Ephesus

Walkway through the main part of Ephesus

- One day when he was cooking lunch, a fish that was being grilled jumped out of the fire, ignited a nearby bush, from which a boar ran.

Ruins at Ephesus

- Androclus, and the fishermen with whom he was eating, hunted the boar and killed him. The site at which they killed the boar became Ephesus.

Roman public toilets

Ruins at Ephesus - Theatre

The theatre at Ephesus

- The original theatre was built here by the Greeks. The theatre was reconstructed by the Romans between the years 41 and 117 AD.
- The theatre has a capacity of 25,000 people and was recently used for a Sting concert.

Ruins at Ephesus - Library

- When the library was excavated it contained 11,000 scrolls, which were Roman books.

Ephesus' famous library

The Ruins at Priene

- Priene was the first planned city in the ancient world.
- The streets of the city are laid out in a grid.

The Ruins at Miletus

- Miletus was a very important trading city, because the Mediterranean Sea used to border the city. That part of the Mediterranean is now silted in.

Didyma – The Temple of Apollo

- The temple was built in the 300's BC. It was never finished because Christianity became the state religion of the Roman Empire and pagan practices, such as visiting the temples to gods, were no longer allowed.

The temple porch contained 120 columns.

The Ruins at Pergamum

- Pergamum was a kingdom which existed at the same time as the Greek Empire, but was separate from the empire.
- The kingdom eventually became part of the Roman Empire in 129 BC.

The Ruins at Pergamum

- Pergamum contains one of Turkey's few surviving Greek theatres.

- Notice how the theatre is built into the steep hill and that there is no backdrop behind the stage, which is on the ground. This was typical of a Greek Theatre.

The Greek Theatre at Pergamum

The Temple of Asclepios

Just beyond the columns is a spring that people drink from to cure themselves of ailments.

- The area around the temple was a medical center, where people would come for cures to their diseases.
- The physician Galen (AD 131-210), considered the greatest early physician, was born and practiced medicine here.

The Ruins at Troy

- Homer, in *The Illiad*, writes of the Trojan war, which took place near these ruins in the 13th century BC (1200's BC).

Street sign directing your tour to Troy.

The Ruins at Troy

Looking closely, you will be able to see numbers marking the different levels of the excavations.

- The ruins at Troy are made up of nine different cities that date back to as early as 3000 BC.

The Ruins at Troy

- The Greeks were able to enter the city by hiding in a large wooden horse, which they presented to the Trojans as a gift.

The Battlefield at Gallipoli

The star marks the peninsula of Gallipoli and the location of the Dardanelles.

- Turkey sided with Germany during World War 1, and so was attacked by the Allied Forces at the Gallipoli peninsula.
- The Allies wanted to gain control of the Dardanelles, the strait that separates the European and Asian parts of Turkey.

The Battlefield at Gallipoli

- Gallipoli was attacked by British, Australian, New Zealand, and Indian troops for about nine months.

- The Allies lost over 80,000 troops in the attacks and the Turkish (Ottoman) Army lost over 55,000.

The city of Istanbul

One of two bridges that connect the Asian and the European sides of Istanbul.

- Istanbul is the only city in the world that straddles two continents, Asia and Europe.
- Istanbul was the capital of Turkey until 1923.

Istanbul - History

- In 324, Constantine conquered Istanbul and called it “New Rome.” The city was later named Constantinople.

- This city remained Roman and Byzantine until the Turkish conquest by Mehmet the Conqueror in 1453.

View of Istanbul from the Bosphorus River, which separates the European and Asian sides of the city.

Istanbul – Hagia (Haya) Sofia

View of Hagia Sofia from the outside.

- This building was build as a church during Roman times, between the years 527-565 AD.
- The church was turned into a mosque in 1453, when Istanbul was conquered and became the center of the Ottoman Empire.

Istanbul – Sultan Ahmet Camii

- Also called the Blue Mosque, this mosque was built between 1606 and 1616.

- The architect was trying to out-do the architect who built Hagia Sofia, but Hagia Sofia is considered to be a greater architectural achievement.

View of Sultan Ahmet Mosque from the outside.

Istanbul – Süleymaniye Camii

- Süleymaniye Mosque is the largest mosque in Istanbul.
- This mosque was built by the Ottoman Sultan Süleymaniye the Magnificent between the years 1550 and 1570.

Istanbul – The Basilica Cistern

- Romans built this huge water storage system underneath the city in 532.
- The cistern is supported by 336 columns and held enough water for the whole city to survive a long siege.

Unfortunately, this is where your trip to Turkey ends!

- We hope that you have enjoyed your stay!
- Hoşça kalin
  - (hosh-cha-ka-lin)
  - Turkish for “goodbye”