

**TOUR OF TURKEY**  
**3rd–13th November, 2022**

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**3<sup>rd</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> November, 2022**

**Flight PC131 – 05:15 am**  
**DEPARTURE FROM JINNAH TERMINAL**

- 09:20 Arrival at Sabiha Airport, Istanbul. Transfer to Hotel ByotellKadikoy Istanbul.
- After taking some rest, Visit Camlica Mosque, Old Area of Asian Side & Shopping. Overnight Istanbul.



## Çamlıca Mosque

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Currently the largest mosque in Turkey, the **Grand Çamlıca Mosque** (Turkish pronunciation: [\[tʃamlɯdʒa\]](#)) (Turkish: *Büyük Çamlıca Camii*) is a complex for [Islamic](#) worship which was completed and opened on 7 March 2019.<sup>[1]</sup> The mosque stands astride [Çamlıca Hill](#) in the [Üsküdar](#) district of [Istanbul](#) and is visible from much of the centre of the city. The complex incorporates an art gallery, library, and conference hall.<sup>[2]</sup> It can hold up to 63,000 worshippers at a time (can accommodate up to 100,000 people in case of an earthquake).<sup>[2]</sup>

The cost of the mosque was US\$110 million (approx. 550 million Turkish liras at the time). Planning for the Çamlıca Mosque began in the year 2000 and was led by two female architects, [Bahar Mızrak](#) and [Hayriye Gül Totu](#).<sup>[2]</sup> Their design won second prize in a competition to come up with something suitable.<sup>[3]</sup>

The mosque was officially inaugurated on 3 May 2019 by the current President of Turkey, [Recep Tayyip Erdoğan](#).<sup>[2]</sup> Several world leaders were present at the ceremony including Senegalese President [Macky Sall](#), Guinean President [Alpha Conde](#), Albanian president [Ilir Meta](#), Palestinian Prime Minister [Mohammad Shtayeh](#) and other foreign dignitaries.<sup>[4]</sup>

Çamlıca Mosque was only the third mosque in Turkey to have six minarets (after the [Sultanahmet \(Blue\) Mosque](#) in [Istanbul](#) and the [Sabancı Merkez Mosque](#) in [Adana](#)).

In 2022 work was underway to add a spur to the M4 Metro line from Kadiköy to include a stop at the Çamlıca Mosque.

## DAY 02 (B,L,D) 4<sup>th</sup> NOV

- 08:30 am After breakfast drive to Bursa, [\(2:30 Hrs, 154 Km\)](#).
- Enjoy Ferry Transfer. Visit Orhan Ghazi Tomb, Green Mosque.
- After Lunch visit Grand Mosque & Shopping in traditional Bazar Bursa.
- Overnight Botik Hotel Ipekyolu, Bursa.
- 

**Bursa** (Turkish pronunciation: [\[bursa\]](#); **Ancient Greek**: Προῦσα, **Latin**: Prusa, **Ottoman Turkish**: بورسہ) is a city in northwestern **Turkey** and the administrative center of **Bursa Province**. The **fourth-most populous** city in Turkey and **second-most populous** in the **Marmara Region**, Bursa is one of the industrial centers of the country. Most of **Turkey's automotive production** takes place in Bursa.

As of 2019, the Metropolitan Province was home to 3,056,120 inhabitants, 2,161,990 of whom lived in the 3 city urban districts (**Osmangazi**, **Yildirim** and **Nilufer**) plus **Gursu** and **Kestel**, largely conurbated.<sup>[2]</sup>

Bursa was the first major and second overall capital of the **Ottoman State** between 1335 and 1363. The city was referred to as *Hüdavendigâr* (خداوندگار, meaning "God" in Ottoman Turkish, a name of **Persian** origin) during the **Ottoman** period, while a more recent nickname is *Yeşil Bursa* ("Green Bursa") in reference to the parks and gardens located across its urban fabric, as well as to the vast and richly varied forests of the surrounding region. **Mount Uludağ**, the ancient Mysian Olympus, towers over it, and has a well-known **ski resort**. Bursa has rather orderly urban growth and borders a fertile plain. The **mausoleums** of the early **Ottoman sultans** are located in Bursa, and the city's main landmarks include numerous edifices built throughout the Ottoman period. Bursa also has **thermal baths**, old Ottoman mansions, palaces, and several museums.

The **shadow play** characters **Karagöz and Hacivat** are based on historic personalities who lived and died in Bursa in the 14th century.<sup>[3]</sup>



**Orhan Ghazi** ([Ottoman Turkish](#): اورخان غازی; [Turkish](#): *Orhan Gazi*, also spelled **Orkhan**, c. 1281 – March 1362) was the second [bey](#) of the [Ottoman Beylik](#) from 1323/4 to 1362. He was born in [Söğüt](#), as the son of [Osman I](#).

In the early stages of his reign, Orhan focused his energies on conquering most of northwestern [Anatolia](#). The majority of these areas were under [Byzantine](#) rule and he won his first battle at [Pelekanon](#) against the [Byzantine Emperor Andronikos III Palaiologos](#). Orhan also occupied the lands of the [Karasids](#) of [Balıkesir](#) and the [Ahis](#) of [Ankara](#).

A series of civil wars surrounding the ascension of the nine-year-old Byzantine emperor [John V Palaiologos](#) greatly benefited Orhan.<sup>[\[citation needed\]](#)</sup> In the [Byzantine civil war of 1341–1347](#), the regent [John VI Kantakouzenos](#) married his daughter Theodora to Orhan and employed Ottoman warriors against the rival forces of the [empress dowager](#), allowing them to loot [Thrace](#). In the [Byzantine civil war of 1352–1357](#), Kantakouzenos used Ottoman forces against John V, granting them the use of a European fortress at [Çimpe](#) around 1352.<sup>[\[2\]](#)[\[3\]](#)</sup> A major earthquake devastated [Gallipoli](#) (modern [Gelibolu](#)) two years later, after which Orhan's son, [Süleyman Pasha](#), [occupied the town](#), giving the Ottomans a strong bridgehead into mainland Europe.

According to Muslim scholar [Ibn Battuta](#), Orhan was "the greatest of the Turkmen kings and the richest in wealth, lands, and military forces".<sup>[\[4\]](#)</sup>



16th century [Ottoman miniature](#) of Orhan Gazi

## 2nd Sultan of the Ottoman Empire

**Reign** 1323/4 – 1362

<b>Predecessor</b>	<a href="#">Osman I</a>
<b>Successor</b>	<a href="#">Murad I</a>
<hr/>	
<b>Born</b>	c. 1281
<b>Died</b>	March 1362 (aged 80–81) <a href="#">Bursa, Ottoman Beylik</a>
<b>Burial</b>	Orhan Gazi Tomb, <a href="#">Osmangazi, Bursa, Turkey</a>
<b>Spouses</b>	<a href="#">Nilüfer</a> <span style="float: right;"><a href="#">Hatun</a></span> <a href="#">Asporça</a> <span style="float: right;"><a href="#">Hatun</a></span> <a href="#">Theodora</a> <span style="float: right;"><a href="#">Hatun</a></span> Eftandise Hatun
<b>Issue</b>	See <a href="#">below</a>
<b>Names</b>	
	Orhan Ghazi
<b>Ottoman Turkish</b>	یزاغ ناخروا
<b>Turkish</b>	Orhan Gazi
<b>Dynasty</b>	<a href="#">Ottoman</a>
<b>Father</b>	<a href="#">Osman I</a>
<b>Mother</b>	<a href="#">Malhun Hatun</a> (unclear) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Religion</b>	<a href="#">Islam</a>

Tughra



## Green Mosque, Bursa

### Green Mosque

Yeşil Camii





### Religion

**Affiliation** Islam

### Location

**Geographic coordinates**

  $40^{\circ}10'55''\text{N } 29^{\circ}04'28''\text{E}$ Coordinates:   
 $40^{\circ}10'55''\text{N } 29^{\circ}04'28''\text{E}$

### Architecture

**Architect(s)** **Hacı İvaz Pasha**

**Type** Mosque

**Style** Islamic, Ottoman architecture

**Groundbreaking** 1419

<b>Completed</b>	1421; 601 years ago
<b>Minaret(s)</b>	2

The **Green Mosque** (*Turkish: Yeşil Camii*), also known as the **Mosque of Mehmed I**, is a part of a larger complex (*Turkish: külliye*) on the east side of **Bursa, Turkey**, the former capital of the **Ottoman** Turks before they captured **Constantinople** in 1453. The complex consists of a mosque, *türbe*, *madrakah*, kitchen and bath. The name Green Mosque comes from its green and blue interior tile decorations.<sup>[1]</sup>

**Grand Mosque of Bursa**

<b>Grand Mosque of Bursa</b>	
Bursa Ulu Camii	
	
<b>Religion</b>	
<b>Affiliation</b>	Islam
<b>Location</b>	
<b>Location</b>	Bursa, Turkey
<b>Architecture</b>	
<b>Architect(s)</b>	Ali Neccar
<b>Type</b>	Mosque



<b>Style</b>	Islamic, Ottoman architecture
<b>Groundbreaking</b>	1396
<b>Completed</b>	1399; 623 years ago
<b>Specifications</b>	
<b>Dome(s)</b>	20
<b>Minaret(s)</b>	2
<b>Website</b>	
<a href="http://www.bursaulucamii.com">www.bursaulucamii.com</a>	

The **Grand Mosque of Bursa** (Turkish: *Bursa Ulu Camii*) is a historic [mosque](#) in [Bursa, Turkey](#). It was commissioned by the [Ottoman Sultan Bayezid I](#) to commemorate his great victory at the [Battle of Nicopolis](#) and built between 1396 and 1399. The mosque is a major monument of [early Ottoman architecture](#) and one of the most important mosques in the city, located in the heart of the old city alongside its historic markets.<sup>[1]</sup>

- Overnight Botik Hotel Ipekyolu, Bursa.



### DAY 3 ( B,L,D) 5<sup>TH</sup> NOV SATURDAY

- 09:00 am Departure for Canakkale, (3:30 Hrs, 274 Km).
- **Lunch in Canakkale at Sea Side Restaurant.**
- After Lunch drive to Izmir, (4:20 Hrs, 365 Km). Dinner at Hotel.
- Overnight Izmir Hotel Mitte Port Izmir 4\*.



## DAY 4 (B,L,D) 6<sup>TH</sup> NOV SUNDAY

- 09:00 am Sightseen Tour of Izmir, Visit St. Polycarp Church, Kadifekale Castle, Square Clock Tower And Traditional Bazar Kemeralti.
- Buffet Lunch at Selcuk, [\(1:20 Hrs, 95 Km\)](#) Then Visit Ephesus Museum, Selcuk.
- Overnight Kusadasi Hotel Palm 4\*, [\( 0:20 Mnts, 15 Km\).](#)

### Izmir



<b>Established</b>	c. 6500 BC (Yeşilova Mound in Bornova district)
	c. 11th century BC (as

	ancient <a href="#">Smyrna</a> )
<b>Capital town</b>	<a href="#">Konak</a> (de facto; Turkish metropolises have no official capital towns)
<b>Government</b>	
• <b>Mayor</b>	<a href="#">Tunç Soyer</a> (CHP)
<b>Area</b>	
• <b>Metropolitan municipality</b>	12,012 km <sup>2</sup> (4,638 sq mi)
• <b>Urban</b>	919 km <sup>2</sup> (355 sq mi)
• <b>Metro</b>	2,259 km <sup>2</sup> (872 sq mi)
<b>Elevation</b>	2 m (7 ft)
<b>Population</b>	
	(31/12/2019 estimation <sup>[1]</sup> <sup>[2]</sup> <sup>[3]</sup> <sup>[4]</sup> )
• <b>Metropolitan municipality</b>	4,367,251
• <b>Urban</b>	2,965,900
• <b>Urban density</b>	4,761/km <sup>2</sup> (12,330/sq mi)
• <b>Metro</b>	3,209,179
• <b>Metro density</b>	1,400/km <sup>2</sup> (3,700/sq mi)
<b>Demonym(s)</b>	English: <a href="#">Izmirian</a> Turkish: <i>İzmirli</i>
<b>Time zone</b>	UTC+3 (TRT)
<b>Postal code</b>	35xxx

**Area code** (+90) 232

**Licence plate** 35

**Website** [www.izmir.bel.tr](http://www.izmir.bel.tr)  
[www.izmir.gov.tr](http://www.izmir.gov.tr)

**Izmir** (UK: [/ˈɪzmiər/](#) *IZ-meer*, US: [/ɪzˈmiər/](#) *iz-MEER*; Turkish: *İzmir*, Turkish pronunciation: [\[ˈizmir\]](#)) is a metropolitan city in the western extremity of [Anatolia](#), capital of the [province](#) of the same name. It is the [third most populous](#) city in [Turkey](#), after [Istanbul](#) and [Ankara](#) and the second largest [urban agglomeration](#) on the [Aegean Sea](#) after [Athens](#).

As of the last estimation, on 31 December 2019, the city of İzmir had a population of 2,965,900, while [İzmir Province](#) had a total population of 4,367,251.<sup>[2][3]</sup> Its built-up (or metro) area was home to 3,209,179 inhabitants extending on 9 out of 11 urban districts (all but [Urla](#) and [Guzelbahce](#) not yet agglomerated) plus [Menemen](#) and [Menderes](#) largely conurbated. It extends along the outlying waters of the [Gulf of İzmir](#) and inland to the north across the [Gediz River Delta](#); to the east along an [alluvial plain](#) created by several small streams; and to slightly more rugged terrain in the south.<sup>[5]</sup>

İzmir has more than 3,000 years of [recorded urban history](#), and [up to 8,500 years](#) of history as a [human settlement](#) since the [Neolithic](#) period. In [classical antiquity](#) the city was known as [Smyrna](#) ([/ˈsmɜːrnə/](#) *SMUR-nə*; [Greek](#): Σμύρνη, [romanized](#): *Smýrni/Smýrnē*) – a name which remained in use in English and various other languages until around 1930, when government efforts led the original Greek name to be gradually phased out internationally in favor of its [Turkish](#) counterpart *İzmir*.<sup>[6]</sup> Lying on an advantageous location at the head of a gulf running down in a deep indentation, midway along the western Anatolian coast, İzmir has been one of the principal mercantile cities of the [Mediterranean Sea](#) for much of its history. It hosted the [Mediterranean Games in 1971](#) and the [World University Games \(Universiade\) in 2005](#). The city participated in [Climathon](#) in 2019.<sup>[7]</sup>

## Saint Polycarp Church

### Saint Polycarp Church

Aziz Polikarp Kilisesi





### Religion

**Affiliation** Catholic Church

**Patron** Polycarp

### Location

**Location** Konak, İzmir, Turkey

**Geographic coordinates**    
38°25′32.2″N 27°08′08.5″E  
Coordinates:  
38°25′32.2″N 27°08′08.5″E

### Architecture

**Completed** 1625

**Materials** Stone  
brick

**Saint Polycarp Church** (Turkish: *Aziz Polikarp Kilisesi*) is a Catholic church in İzmir, Turkey. Its patron saint is Polycarp.<sup>[1]</sup>

## History

Saint Polycarp Church was built in 1625 with the permission of the Ottoman Sultan [Suleiman I](#) and at the request of the French King [Louis XIII](#).<sup>[1][2]</sup> The church building was damaged in the [1688 Smyrna earthquake](#) and the fire that broke out in the following months.<sup>[2]</sup> It was repaired between 1690–1691.<sup>[2]</sup> The monastery of the church was damaged in the fire in 1763.<sup>[2]</sup> The church was restored in 1775 with the contribution of the French King [Louis XVI](#) and became a three-[nave](#) basilica.<sup>[1][3]</sup> In 1820, a marble commemorative plaque was hung in the church in honor of Louis XIII.<sup>[2]</sup> The church, in which [chapels](#) were added during the restoration carried out between 1892–1989, was decorated with [frescoes](#) depicting the life of [Polycarp](#), made by French architect [Raymond Charles Péré](#).<sup>[1]</sup> It was destroyed by the [great fire of Smyrna](#) and was rebuilt in 1929.

## Kadifekale

### Kadifekale

[İzmir](#) in [Turkey](#)



Entry of the castle walls in Kadifekale

**Coordinates**  [38°24′50″N 27°08′45″E](#)**Coordinates:**   
[38°24′50″N 27°08′45″E](#)

**Type** [Hilltop castle](#)

**Height** [35 metres \(115 ft\)](#)

### Site information

**Open to the public** [Yes](#)

### Site history

<b>Built</b>	3rd century BC
<b>Materials</b>	Stone

**Kadifekale** (literally "the velvet castle" in [Turkish](#)) is a [hilltop castle](#) in [İzmir](#), [Turkey](#). The castle is located on the Mount Pagos ([Greek](#): Πάγος, [Pagus](#) under the [Roman Empire](#)) which has an elevation of 186 metres. It was built in the 3rd century BC.<sup>[1]</sup> The castle is located at a distance of about 2 km from the shoreline and commands a general view of a large part of the city of İzmir, as well as of the [Gulf of İzmir](#).

In 2007, the metropolitan municipality of İzmir started renovation and restoration works in Kadifekale. In 2020, Kadifekale became a [Tentative World Heritage Site](#) as part of "The Historical Port City of İzmir."<sup>[2]</sup>

## İzmir Clock Tower





**Former names** [Hamidiye Tower](#)

### General information

**Type** [Clock tower](#)

**Architectural style** [Ottoman architecture](#)



<b>Location</b>	<a href="#">Konak Square</a>
<b>Town or city</b>	<a href="#">İzmir</a>
<b>Country</b>	<a href="#">Turkey</a>
<b>Coordinates</b>	 <a href="#">Coordinates: </a> <span><a href="#">38°25′07.9″N 27°07′43.2″E</a></span> <span><a href="#">38°25′07.9″N 27°07′43.2″E</a></span>
<b>Groundbreaking</b>	1 September 1900
<b>Completed</b>	August 1901
<b>Inaugurated</b>	1 September 1901
<b>Renovated</b>	1928, 1974, 2019
<b>Height</b>	25 m (82 ft)
<b>Technical details</b>	
<b>Material</b>	<a href="#">Stone, marble</a>
<b>Floor count</b>	4
<b>Grounds</b>	81 m <sup>2</sup> (870 sq ft)
<b>Design and construction</b>	
<b>Architect(s)</b>	<a href="#">Raymond Charles Péré</a>

**İzmir Clock Tower** (*Turkish: İzmir Saat Kulesi*) is a historic [clock tower](#) located at the [Konak Square](#) in the [Konak](#) district of [İzmir, Turkey](#). It is considered as the main landmark of the city.<sup>[1][2]</sup>

[Kâmil Pasha](#), the then-Governor of [Aidin Vilayet](#), held a meeting with the prominent people of [İzmir](#) on 1 August 1900.<sup>[3]</sup> It was decided a [clock tower](#) to be built in commemoration of the

25th anniversary of [Abdul Hamid II's](#) accession to the throne.<sup>[3]</sup> The clock tower was designed by the [Levantine French](#) architect [Raymond Charles Péré](#).<sup>[3]</sup> The groundbreaking ceremony of the construction was held on 1 September 1900.<sup>[3]</sup> The tower was completed in August 1901 and officially inaugurated on 1 September 1901, the 25th anniversary of the sultan's accession to the throne.<sup>[3]</sup>

The top of the tower was destroyed in a magnitude 6.4 earthquake on 31 March 1928 and again in a magnitude 5.2 earthquake on 1 February 1974. During the protests against the [2016 Turkish coup d'état attempt](#), the clock of the tower was stolen.<sup>[5][6]</sup> The tower underwent restoration in 2019.

### **Kemeraltı Bazaar in Izmir**

Kemeraltı Bazaar in [Izmir](#) is one of the oldest market places in the world and [Izmir](#) is one of the oldest cities in the world. Embracing many historical sites, İzmir's Kemeraltı Bazaar, which is 2,400 years old, has been the shopping center of the city since the Hellenistic period. It is actually 1,500 years older than Istanbul Grand Bazaar. Kemeraltı Bazaar, as old as [Izmir's](#) history, began to emerge after the castle built by [Alexander the Great](#) in Kadifekale or also known as Pagos Hill, in 330 BC. It was one of the trade centers on the western end of the Silk Road which would reach the port of [Izmir](#).

Like in the past, Kemeraltı Bazaar is the most important shopping center of [Izmir](#) today. Even if the number of mysterious shops of the past has decreased, modern streets, shops, cinemas, and cafeterias are still charming thousands of people every day. The streets are alive at any time of the day, and Kemeraltı Bazaar is a site where all kinds of shopping can be done. It is possible to find all kinds of ceramics, tile panels, wooden products, tombs, [carpets](#) and rugs, and leather products from traditional Turkish handicraft masters in this bazaar consisting of indoor and outdoor shops.



Kemeralti Handcrafts Bazaar



Kemeralti Old Fountain



Mosque in Kemeralti Market

## THE RICH MUSEUM OF THE GLORIOUS TOWN

The Ephesus Museum is one of Turkey's most prominent museums with exhibits of outstanding artifacts from Mycenaean, Archaic, Classic, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman Eras along with cultural organizations and its high number of visitors.

As the museum exhibits mostly the finds of the ancient city, instead of a chronological and typological presentation, the relics are grouped according to where they were excavated. Therefore, the halls of the museum are organized as Hillside Houses and House Antiques Hall, Coins and Treasure Hall, Tomb Antiques Hall, Ephesus Artemis Hall, Empire Cults Hall. Along with these halls, various architectural and sculptural artefacts are exhibited in harmony with the garden decor in the inner and middle gardens. Among the most famous sculptures are the two big Artemises, The Head of Eros, Eros with Dolphin and the Head of Socrates.



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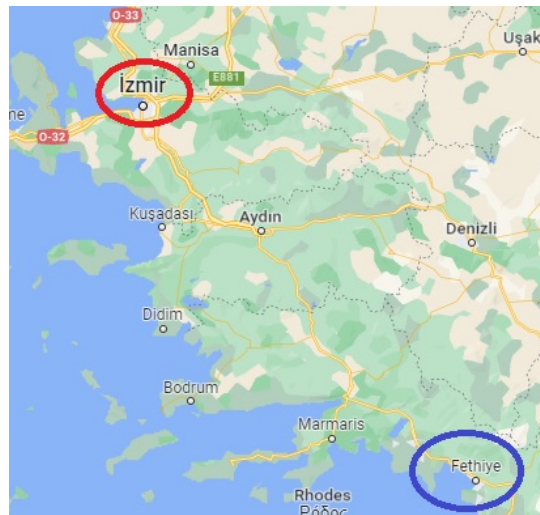


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## DAY 5 (B,L,D) 7<sup>TH</sup> NOV MONDAY

- 08:30 am drive to Fethiye, (3:40 Hrs, 280 Km). Visit Butterfly Valley with Boat, Lunch on Boat.
- Overnight Antalya Just opp of Konyaalti Beach Hotel Kristal Beach, (2:40 Hrs, 195 Km).



### Butterfly Valley, Fethiye



Butterfly Valley in [Fethiye](#)



Butterfly Valley

**Length** 3–4 km (1.9–2.5 mi) East-west

**Depth** 350–400 m (1,150–1,310 ft)

### Geography

**Location** [Fethiye](#), [Muğla Province](#), Turkey

**Butterfly Valley** ([Turkish: Kelebekler Vadisi](#)) is a valley in [Fethiye](#) district, [Muğla Province](#), on the [Mediterranean](#) coast of [Turkey](#). The valley is home to diverse [butterfly](#) species.<sup>[1]</sup>



## Valley



Butterfly Valley

The valley is situated at the foothill of [Babadağ](#), a 1,975-metre-high (6,480 ft) mountain nominated for preservation as world heritage. A wide-strip sand beach at a bay on the [Turkish Riviera](#) protrudes from the valley.



Butterfly Valley seen from the sea

In the form of a narrow canyon stretching over around 3–4 km (1.9–2.5 mi), the valley's steep walls are 350–400 m (1,150–1,310 ft) high. A trail in the valley leads to two small waterfalls

dropping from 60 m (200 ft) all the year around. In the middle of the valley, a creek runs, carrying water from a spring in nearby Faralya village to the sea. A road from [Ölüdeniz](#) to Uzunyurt, which is part of the [Lycian Way Ultramarathon](#) route, runs atop the rocks around the valley.<sup>[2][3][4]</sup>

## Flora and fauna

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The valley, rich in flora and fauna, takes its name from the large number of butterfly species found here.<sup>[5]</sup> Scientists recorded some 147 flora species belonging to 54 families and 105 butterfly species from 15 families native to the valley. The butterfly species include the [Jersey tiger](#) (*Euplagia quadripunctaria rhodosensis*). Butterflies of many varieties in a wide range of colors can be observed in the valley between June and September



## Antalya



<b>Country</b>	Turkey
<b>Region</b>	Mediterranean
<b>Province</b>	Antalya
<b>Government</b>	
• <b>Type</b>	Metropolitan municipality
• <b>Mayor</b>	Muhittin Böcek (CHP)
<b>Area</b>	
• <b>Metropolitan municipality</b>	20,591 km <sup>2</sup> (7,950 sq mi)
• <b>Urban</b>	1,417 km <sup>2</sup> (547 sq mi)
<b>Elevation</b>	30 m (100 ft)
<b>Population</b> (2019) <sup>[1]</sup>	

- **Urban** 1,344,000
- **Metro** 2,619,832
- **Metro density** 122/km<sup>2</sup> (320/sq mi)

<b>Demonym(s)</b>	Turkish: <i>Antalyalı</i> Latin: <i>Attalensis</i> Ancient Greek: Ἀτταλειώτης
<b>Time zone</b>	UTC+3 (TRT)
<b>Postal code</b>	07xxx
<b>Area code</b>	(+90) 242
<b>Vehicle registration</b>	07
<b>Patron deity</b>	Athena
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.antalya.bel.tr">www.antalya.bel.tr</a> <a href="http://www.antalya.gov.tr">www.antalya.gov.tr</a>

**Antalya** (Turkish pronunciation: [anˈtalja]) is the [eighth-most populous city in Turkey](#) as well as the capital of [Antalya Province](#).<sup>[2]</sup> Located on [Anatolia](#)'s southwest coast bordered by the [Taurus Mountains](#), Antalya is the largest Turkish city on the Mediterranean coast outside the Aegean region with over one million people in its metropolitan area.<sup>[3][4]</sup>

The city that is now Antalya was first settled around 200 BC by the [Attalid dynasty](#) of Pergamon, which was soon subdued by the Romans. Roman rule saw Antalya thrive, including the construction of several new monuments, such as [Hadrian's Gate](#), and the proliferation of neighboring cities. The city has changed hands several times, including to the [Seljuk Sultanate](#) in 1207 and an expanding [Ottoman Empire](#) in 1391.<sup>[5]</sup> Ottoman rule brought relative peace and stability for the next five hundred years. The city was [occupied by Italy](#) for three years in the aftermath of [World War I](#), but was recaptured by a newly independent Turkey in the [War of Independence](#).

Antalya is Turkey's biggest international sea resort, located on the [Turkish Riviera](#). Large-scale development and governmental funding has promoted tourism. A record 13.6 million tourists passed through the city in 2019.<sup>[6]</sup>



## **DAY 6 (B,L,D) 8<sup>TH</sup> NOV TUESDAY**

- 10:00 am City Sightseen Tour, Visit Duden Waterfall, Enjoy at Konyaalti Beach.
- Dinner & Shopping at Mark Antalya.
- Enjoy night of Antalya with New & Old Construction combination in Old City Highlihgts. Overnight Antalya.

### **Duden Waterfall**



What do you think about spending the day at an invigorating waterfall on a hot summer day? Upper Düden Waterfall is one of the best recreational areas and it's located only about 12 kilometers northeast of Antalya. It's a magnificent natural beauty where you can breathe in the fresh air and take in the beautiful shades of green.

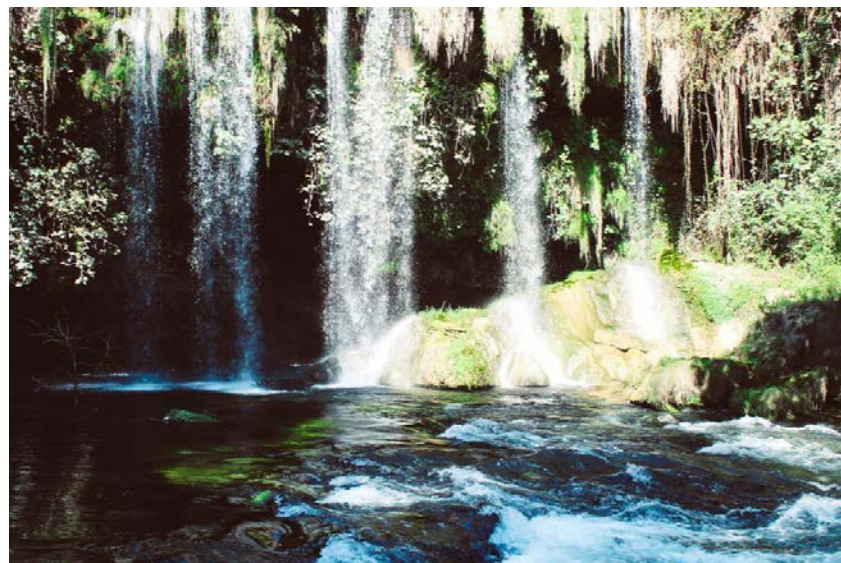


Upper Düden Waterfall is also called "Alexander Falls". It's said that Alexander the Great, who conquered Pamphylia between 334-333 BC, gave water to his horses while passing through this region.

This recreation spot is preferred by those who want to get away from the city center and find peace in nature. The pleasure of visiting the waterfall on a hot day is always welcome.

There are places for observing picturesque panoramas, as well as restaurants and cafes. You can find plenty of restaurants on the both sides of the lake. It's also possible to bring your own food and enjoy in the picnic areas. It is very refreshing to have a picnic by the creek and to soak your feet in the water to cool off.

The caves behind the waterfall are very interesting formations. The cavities of the caves are like a window that offers a beautiful view. You can even pass under where the waterfall flows. Do not forget to watch the waterfall from the cave behind the flowing water. Sometimes in the caves you have to bend down and they can be quite humid. Therefore, it's important to be careful not to slip.



### The History of Upper Düden Waterfall

The source of the Düden River is a series of karst springs, united under the general name Kırkgözler and are located around the 30th kilometer of the old Antalya-Burdur road. Their waters collect in one stream and are directed through channels to the turbines of the hydroelectric power stations in Kepez and then through an artificial canal passing through the city from west to east, where they reach a place called Düdenbaşı. The old riverbed starts there and is where Upper Düden waterfall is located.

The regulator, built in front of the Bıyıklı sinkhole, directs the Kırkgözler and Pınarbaşı waters into the canal to the Kepez hydroelectric power plant, where the pressure pipe transfers them to the equilibrium funnel and lowers it through the plant's turbine. In Düdenbaşı, water again flows from a long-channel discharge unit, where it forms artificial cascades. From here, the amount of water forms a large river. Seven irrigation ditches distribute water to land northeast of Antalya.

The area where Upper Düden Waterfall is located was turned into a picnic and recreation area by the DSİ between 1970 and 1972.

### Konyaalti Beach

Walk on the multicolored pebbles and feel the warm waves tickle your feet in this scenic beach park with views of distant mountains. Konyaalti Beach Park is a vast stretch of pebbles with a stunning backdrop of mountains. Showers, restaurants and the sea offer sunbathers respite from the sweltering heat. Make this your favorite spot for watersports, swimming and relaxing by the Mediterranean Sea just outside the city center.

Sunbathe on deck chairs while the kids play on the beach. Rent umbrellas to shade you from the sun while you lounge on a beach chair. Dip your toes in the water or go for a swim in the Mediterranean Sea. Look for the blue flag indicating the water is clean and safe for swimmers.

The Beydaglari Mountains loom powerfully over the horizon as a reminder of the country's scenic and varied landscape. Capture photos of the rocky giants hanging over the sea. Stay at one of the hotels with a view of the beach. Take part in watersports, such as Jet Skiing and parasailing, for a small price.

Choose snacks at the many vendors' stands along the beach. Buy nuts, ice cream and sodas to share with family and friends. Sit at a restaurant for a meal accompanied by the soothing sound of crashing waves. Behind the beach you will find a park with paths, trees and vast grassy area where you can play games. The Antalya Aqualand Water Park next to the beach is packed with thrilling slides and waterfalls.

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## **DAY 7 (B,L,D) 9<sup>TH</sup> NOV. WEDNESDAY**

- 08:30 am After breakfast drive to Konya, (4:30 Hrs, 303 Km).
- Visit Mevlana Museum.
- After traditional Lunch of Konya, drive to Cappadocia, (3 Hrs, 235 Km).
- Overnight Hotel Anatolia Cave Pension Goreme, Cappadocia.



### **Mevlâna Museum**



Mevlâna Museum



View of the Mevlâna Museum, the *şadırvan* and the turquoise dome.

The **Mevlâna Museum** (Turkish: *Mevlânâ Müzesi*), in [Konya, Turkey](#), started life as the [dervish lodge \(Tekke\)](#) of the [Mevlevi order](#), better known as the whirling dervishes. It houses the mausoleum of [Jalal ad-Din Muhammad Rumi](#) (Turkish: *Celaleddin-i Rumi*), a [Persian Sufi](#) mystic.



## History

Sultan '[Ala'](#) [al-Din Kayqubad](#), the [Seljuk](#) sultan who had invited Mevlâna to Konya, gave his rose garden as a burial place for Rumi's father, [Baha' ud-Din Walad](#) (also written as [Bahaeddin Veled](#)), who died on 12 January 1231. When Mevlâna died on 17 December 1273 he was buried next to his father.

Mevlâna's successor [Hüsametdin Çelebi](#) decided to build a mausoleum (*Kubbe-i-Hadra*) over the grave of his master. The Seljuk construction, under architect [Badr al-Din Tabrizi](#),<sup>[1]</sup> was completed in 1274. The construction costs were met by [Gurju Khatun](#), the wife of the Seljuk Emir [Suleiman Pervâne](#), and Emir [Alameddin Kayser](#). The cylindrical drum of the dome originally rested on four pillars. The dome is covered with turquoise [tiles](#).

Additional sections were added to the original complex until 1854. [Selimoğlu Abdülvahit](#) decorated the interior and carved the wood for the [catafalques](#).

A decree issued by [Atatürk](#) on 6 April 1926 ruled that the mausoleum and the dervish lodge (*dergah*) must be turned into a museum which duly opened on 2 March 1927. In 1954 it was officially renamed the Mevlâna Museum.

## Description



Model of a dervish studying in one of the original *tekke* cells.

The main *gate (Devisan Kapısı)* of the museum leads into a marble-paved courtyard. The dervishes' kitchen (*matbah*) and the tomb of [Hurrem Pasha](#), built during the reign of [Süleyman the Magnificent](#), stand on the right side. On the left are 17 cells for dervishes, built during the reign of [Murad III](#), each of them covered with a small dome. The kitchen was also used for educating the dervishes and teaching them to perform the [sema](#), the famous whirling ritual.

The [şadirvan](#) (ablutions fountain) in the middle of the courtyard was built in the reign of [Yavuz Sultan Selim](#).

### Ritual Hall

The Ritual Hall (*Semahane*) was built during the reign of Sultan [Süleyman the Magnificent](#) at the same time as the adjoining small mosque. In this hall the dervishes used to perform the [Sema](#), the ritual whirling dance, performed to the rhythm of musical instruments such as the [kemence](#) (a small violin with three strings), the [kemane](#) (a larger violin), the [halile](#) (a small cymbal), the [daire](#) (a kind of tambourine), the [kudüm](#) (a drum), the [rebab](#) (a guitar) and the [ney](#) (flute), once played by Mevlâna himself. Examples of these instruments are on display in this room, together with an 18th-century [Kırşehir](#) prayer rug, dervish clothing (including Mevlâna's) and four crystal-glass [mosque lamps](#) (16th century, Egyptian [Mameluk](#) period). In this room there is also a rare [Divan-i-Kebir](#) (collection of lyric poetry) from 1366 and two fine specimens of [Masnavis](#) (books of poetry written by Mevlâna) from 1278 and 1371.

### Sarcophagi



Sarcophagus of Mevlâna.

Mevlana's [sarcophagus](#) is placed under the turquoise dome (*Kibab'ulaktab*) that is a symbol of the city, with the actual burial chamber beneath it. It is covered with [brocade](#) embroidered in gold with verses from the Koran. This, and all other covers, were a gift of sultan [Abdul Hamid II](#) in 1894. Next to Mevlâna's sarcophagus are several others, including those of his father Bahaeddin Veled and his son Sultan Veled. The wooden sarcophagus of Mevlâna, dating from the 12th century, is a masterpiece of Seljuk woodcarving. The silver lattice, separating the sarcophagi from the main chamber, was built by Ilyas in 1579.

### Mausoleum

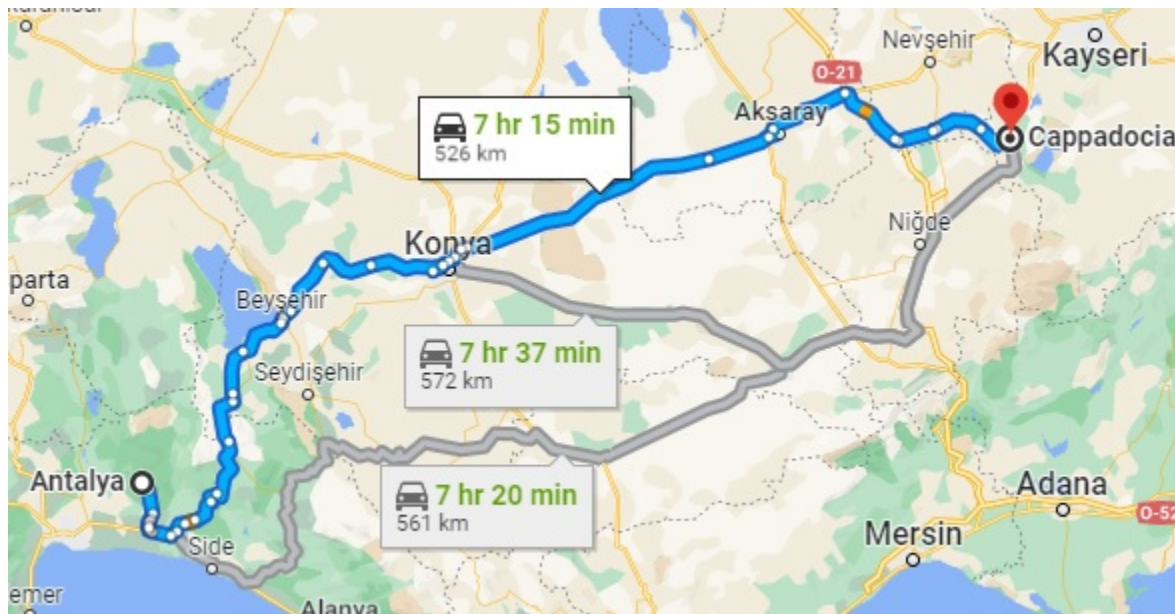
The Tomb gate (*Türbe Kapsi*) leads into the [mausoleum](#) and the small mosque. Its two doors are decorated with [Seljuk](#) motifs and a Persian text from the [Mollah](#) Abdurrahman Cami dating from 1492. It leads into the small Tilavet (Chanting) Room (*Tilavet Odası*) which is decorated with rare Ottoman calligraphy in the [sülüs](#), [nesih](#), and [talik](#) styles. In this room the [Koran](#) used to be recited and chanted continuously before the mausoleum was turned into a museum.

A silver door leads from the Tilavet Room into the mausoleum. According to an inscription on the door, this was made by the son of [Mehmed III](#) in 1599. On the left side six coffins are lined up in rows of three; they belonged to the dervishes (*Horasan erler*) who came to Konya with

Mevlâna and his family from Belkh. Opposite them on a raised platform beneath two domes stand [cenotaphs](#) belonging to descendants of the Mevlâna family (his wife and children) and some high-ranking members of the Mevlevi order.

### Mosque

The adjoining small mosque (*masjid*) is now used to exhibit a collection of old illuminated Korans and valuable prayer rugs. A box (decorated with [nacre](#)) is believed to contain the Holy Beard of [Muhammad](#) (*Sakal-i Şerif*).





## **DAY 8 (B,L,D) 10<sup>TH</sup> NOV THURDAY**

- 09:00 am Cappadocia Tour, visit Pasa Pag, Derwent Valley, Peajon Valley & Ceramic Factory.
- After Buffet Lunch drive to Ankara, [\(3:15 Hrs,300 Km\)](#). Visit Salt Lake on the way.
- Shopping in Anka Mall. Overnight Ankara Hotel CP Ankara 5\*.

### **Pigeon Valley Cappadocia:**

There are many valleys in Cappadocia that showcase some of the best features of this historic region. But perhaps one of the most off-the-beaten path ones in Cappadocia is Pigeon Valley, also known as Guvercinlik Valley.

This incredible valley is located just a few miles from the town of Goreme and is home to one of the most unique rock formations of the region – the dovecotes carved into the fairy chimneys.

If you're wondering if it's worth it to visit Pigeon Valley, the answer is definitely yes!

Keep reading to find out everything you need to know to have the perfect visit to Pigeon Valley!



Pigeon Valley Cappadocia

## WHY VISIT PIGEON VALLEY?

Pigeon Valley is named for the thousands of dovecotes that were carved into the soft volcanic tuff of the fairy chimneys here. These pigeon homes were created by early settlers to provide a place for the pigeons to nest. The pigeons were then used for their meat, feathers, and droppings, which were rich in nitrogen and perfect for fertilizing crops.

Vineyards relied on pigeon droppings to fertilize the soil, a practice that is believed to make the perfect grapes for making wine. Some of the best wines in Turkey are found in the region of Cappadocia.

The pigeon droppings were also used as materials to make some of the frescoes more vibrant, and visitors can see those in the rock-cut churches of Cappadocia. Pigeons were a huge part of the culture and traditions of Cappadocia.



### Pigeon Homes In Cappadocia

Today, there are only a few hundred of these pigeon homes left, and the best place to witness them is Pigeon Valley. In addition to the pigeon homes, Pigeon Valley is also home to some of the most incredible panoramic views in Cappadocia.

This [Cappadocia valley](#) is lined with cliffs that provide a stunning backdrop for photos. You'll pass by ancient cave dwellings, old frescoes, of course, epic fairy chimneys. And if you are visiting Pigeon Valley during sunrise, you might even see a hot air balloon or two!



- Distance: ~3 km (1.86 mi)
- Time To Hike: 1 hour
- Difficulty: Easy to Moderate
- Elevation Gained: ~200 m

The Pigeon Valley hike is one of the easier [hikes in Cappadocia](#). But before you strap on your hiking boots, you must decide where you want to start. Uchisar is situated higher in elevation than Goreme, so visitors starting in Uchisar will have an easier time hiking through Pigeon Valley.

At the start of the trail from Uchisar, visitors will encounter the Evil Eye Tree, a tree that is hung with tons of these amulets called Nazar, which are used to fight off the [Evil Eye](#). But if you are starting this way, the hiking trail for Pigeon Valley is much more confusing, make sure you download some offline maps to guide you.

There are a few tea houses in Pigeon Valley, perfect for taking breaks and having a nice cup of Turkish tea or freshly squeezed orange juice. The Pigeon Valley hike is not any more strenuous than strolling around the hills of Istanbul.

If you enjoy hiking and don't mind a little bit more physical activity, you can do a loop that starts in Goreme, then goes to Pigeon Valley, Uchisar Castle, and returns through [Love Valley](#) and White Valley. It is an additional 2 to 2.5 hours of hiking but the fairy chimneys at Love Valley are spectacular and worth seeing.

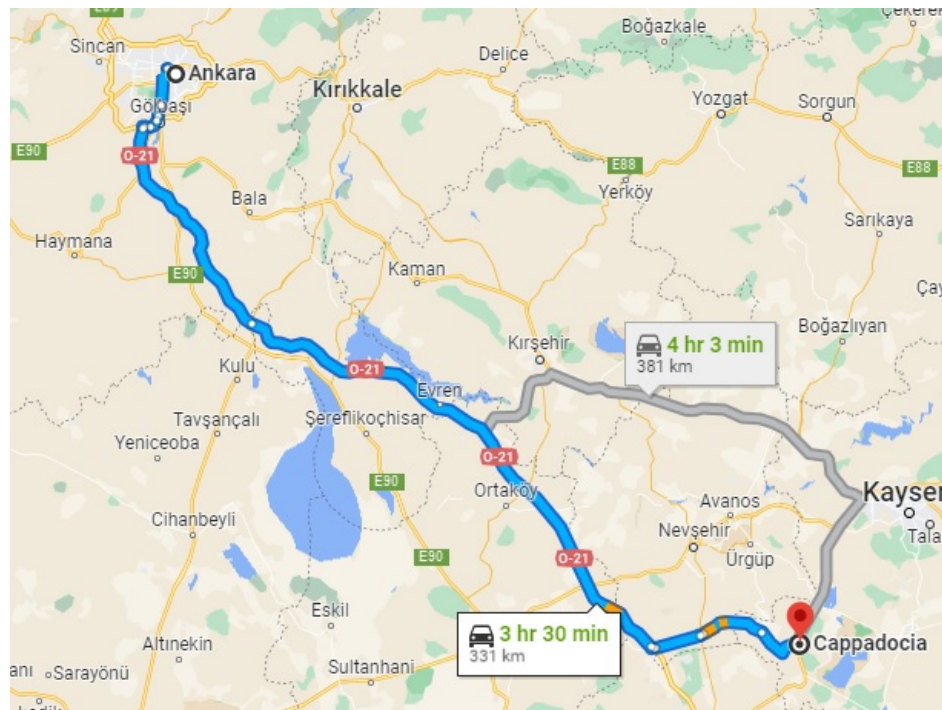
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### **BEST TIME TO HIKE PIGEON VALLEY**

Because the Pigeon Valley hiking trail is hardly shaded, it is best that you hike early in the morning or right before sunset.

However, since the Pigeon Valley connects Goreme to Uchisar, we recommend hiking it so you arrive in Uchisar just at sunset. This way you can combine your hike with a [visit to Uchisar Castle](#), the highest point in Cappadocia and one of the [best sunset viewpoints in the region](#).

Note that this might not be possible if you are visiting [Cappadocia in the winter](#), because the Uchisar Castle tends to close before sunset during that season.



**DAY 9 (B,L,D) 11<sup>TH</sup> NOV FRIDAY**

- 09:00 am visit “Anatkabir” ”The world-wide famous Anatolian Civilizations Museum at where there are numerous remnants from stone Age, Neolithic Age, Hittites, Urartians, Phrygians and many other civilizations, Citadel of Ankara and the Mausoleum of M. Kemal Atatürk, the burial place of the national hero who founded modern Turkish Republic”.
- 11:15 to 12:00 Noon visit Pakistan Embassy.
- After lunch transfer to Railway Station for Istanbul. Overnight Istanbul Hotel Grand Unal 4\*.

**Ankara**



<b>Region</b>	Central Anatolia
<b>Province</b>	Ankara
<b>Founded by</b>	Mustafa Kemal Atatürk
<b>Districts</b>	25
<b>Population</b>	

(31 December 2021) <sup>[6]</sup>	
• <b>Capital city and metropolitan municipality</b>	5,747,325
• <b>Rank</b>	2nd in Turkey
• <b>Urban</b>	5,156,573 <sup>[5][4]</sup>
• <b>Urban density</b>	1,863/km <sup>2</sup> (4,830/sq mi)
• <b>Metro density</b>	234/km <sup>2</sup> (610/sq mi)
<b>Demonym</b>	Ankaran
<b>Time zone</b>	UTC+3 (TRT)
<b>Postal code</b>	06xxx
<b>Area code</b>	1
<b>Vehicle registration</b>	06
<b>GDP (Nominal)</b>	2019 <sup>[7]</sup>
- <b>Total</b>	US\$ 70.533 billion
- <b>Per capita</b>	US\$ 12,508
<b>HDI (2018)</b>	0.855 <sup>[8]</sup> – very high
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.ankara.bel.tr">www.ankara.bel.tr</a> <a href="http://www.ankara.gov.tr">www.ankara.gov.tr</a>

**Ankara** (/ˈænkərə/ *ANG-kə-rə*, US also /ˈɑːn-/ *AHNG-kə-rə*; Turkish: [ˈɑ̃kɑɾɑ] listen<sup>[a]</sup>),<sup>[a]</sup> historically known as **Ancyra**<sup>[b]</sup> and **Angora**,<sup>[13][c]</sup> is the **capital** of **Turkey**. Located in the **central part** of **Anatolia**, the city has a population of 5.1 million in its urban center and over 5.7 million in **Ankara Province**,<sup>[6][4]</sup> making it Turkey's **second-largest city** after **Istanbul**.

Serving as the capital of the ancient **Celtic** state of **Galatia** (280–64 BC), and later of the **Roman** province with the **same name** (25 BC–7th century), the city is very old, with various **Hattian**, **Hittite**, **Lydian**, **Phrygian**, **Galatian**, **Greek**, **Persian**, **Roman**, **Byzantine**, and **Ottoman** archeological sites. The Ottomans made the city the capital first of the **Anatolia**

[Eyalet](#) (1393 – late 15th century) and then the [Angora Vilayet](#) (1867–1922). The historical center of Ankara is a rocky hill rising 150 m (500 ft) over the left bank of the [Ankara River](#), a tributary of the [Sakarya River](#). The hill remains crowned by the ruins of [Ankara Castle](#). Although few of its outworks have survived, there are well-preserved examples of [Roman](#) and [Ottoman architecture](#) throughout the city, the most remarkable being the 20 BC [Temple of Augustus and Rome](#) that boasts the [Monumentum Ancyranum](#), the inscription recording the *Res Gestae Divi Augusti*.<sup>[15]</sup>

On 23 April 1920, the [Grand National Assembly of Turkey](#) was established in Ankara, which became the headquarters of the [Turkish National Movement](#) during the [Turkish War of Independence](#). Ankara became the new Turkish capital upon the establishment of the Republic on 29 October 1923, succeeding in this role as the former Turkish capital Istanbul following the [fall of the Ottoman Empire](#). The [government](#) is a prominent employer, but Ankara is also an important commercial and industrial city located at the center of Turkey's road and railway networks. The city gave its name to the [Angora wool](#) shorn from [Angora rabbits](#), the long-haired [Angora goat](#) (the source of [mohair](#)), and the [Angora cat](#). The area is also known for its pears, honey and [muscat](#) grapes. Although situated in one of the driest regions of Turkey and surrounded mostly by [steppe](#) vegetation (except for the forested areas on the southern periphery), Ankara can be considered a [green city](#) in terms of green areas per inhabitant, at 72 square meters (775 square feet) per head.

## Anıtkabir

### Anıtkabir



<b>Location</b>	<a href="#">Ankara, Turkey</a>
<b>Designer</b>	<a href="#">Emin Halid Onat</a> <sup>[1]</sup> and <a href="#">Ahmet Orhan Arda</a> [tr]
<b>Type</b>	Mausoleum

<b>Material</b>	Concrete, <a href="#">travertine</a> and <a href="#">marble</a>
<b>Length</b>	57.35 m (188.2 ft)
<b>Width</b>	41.65 m (136.6 ft)
<b>Height</b>	27 m (89 ft)
<b>Beginning date</b>	9 October 1944
<b>Completion date</b>	1 September 1953
<b>Opening date</b>	1 September 1953
<b>Dedicated to</b>	<a href="#">Mustafa Kemal Atatürk</a>

**Anıtkabir** is the [mausoleum](#) of [Mustafa Kemal Atatürk](#), the leader of the [Turkish War of Independence](#) and the founder and the first [President](#) of the [Republic of Turkey](#). It is located in [Ankara](#) and was designed by architects [Professor Emin Onat](#) and Assistant Professor Ahmet Orhan Arda, whose proposal beat 48 other entries from several countries in a competition held by the Turkish Government in 1941 for a monument for Atatürk.

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. His tomb faces the Atatürk Mausoleum, on the opposite side of the Ceremonial Ground.

The mausoleum was depicted on various Turkish banknotes during 1966–1987 and 1997–2009<sup>[2]</sup> and was included in the Turkish Chamber of Civil Engineers list of the [fifty civil engineering feats in Turkey](#), a list of remarkable engineering projects realized in the first 50 years of the chamber.<sup>[3]</sup>



## DAY 10. (B,L,D) 12<sup>TH</sup> NOV SATURDAY

09:30 am After Buffet breakfast Bosphorus Tour & Cruise, Explore both the European and Asian aspects of the city.

- Cross the Bosphorus Bridge from the European continent to the Asian continent.
- Arrive at Anadolu Kavagi, Where you will take Lunch with Sea Food.
- After lunch drive to Yoros Kalesi, where you will see The Beautiful Joining Point of Black Sea & Marmara Sea.
- Visit either, Egyptian Bazar (Spice Bazar). Overnight Istanbul.

**Marvels of Istanbul Tour with Bosphorus and the Black Sea Cruise.** True Istanbul Discovery - Intensive City Visiting with Dolmabahce Palace - Relaxing Bosphorus Lunch Cruise Up to The Black Sea.



**Marvels of Istanbul Tour with Bosphorus:** Combine visits to some of Istanbul's top sights such as Galata Tower, Pierre Loti Hill, Cable Car, Ancient City Walls, Dolmabahce Palace, and a cruise on the Bosphorus that goes all the way up to the Black Sea on a single day tour.

Istanbul is a city like no other and it has a strait to match. We'll show you the "must-see" sights and teach you something about the history of Istanbul both land and waterfront like no one else can. Whether you're looking for a city discovery excursion or a unique perspective on Istanbul and the Bosphorus, let Bosphorus Tour be your guide.

### Overview

Admire the beautiful architecture and capture stunning views of illustrious palaces during a full-day tour in Istanbul including a Bosphorus lunch cruise. Aboard a cozy coach explore the highlights of Istanbul including Galata Tower, the Walls of Constantinople, Pierre Loti Hill, views of the Golden Horn on a short cable car ride down to Eyup district, and the majestic Dolmabahce Palace where Ottoman's late sultans once resided. You will then experience a

must-do in Istanbul, a Bosphorus Strait sightseeing cruise up to the Black Sea. Spend a pleasant afternoon exploring the Bosphorus Strait during this spectacular 4-hour lunch cruise.

Take in the iconic sights along the way and stop for a visit to the fishing village of Anadolu Kavagi and discover the old fortress remnants on a hill with breathtaking views of Bosphorus and The Black Sea.

### **The sights to See and Visit**



### **Galata Tower (Galata Kulesi)**

The most prominent feature of the New District skyline, Galata Tower was built by the Genoese in the mid-14th century and has been used over the centuries as a fire tower, a barracks, a dungeon, and even as a launchpad to test the possibility of human-powered flight. In the Middle Ages, when Byzantines controlled the historic core of the city, this was the territory of Genoa (the Italian city once controlled much of the Mediterranean). This tower-sometimes called the "Genoese Tower"-was part of a mid-14th-century fortification. But, with a key location facing the Byzantine capital across the Golden Horn, the dramatic tower's purpose was likely as much to show off as to defend.

Today, the tower is a tourist attraction-offering visitors perhaps the best view of Istanbul. Climb the little staircase behind the tower, take the elevator to the seventh-floor restaurant, and go to the observation terrace.

Take a unique cruise along the Bosphorus Strait and gaze at the emblematic landmarks along the banks, including Galata Tower and the Bosphorus Bridge. When you get to the Black Sea, stop for a swim and enjoy an onboard lunch.



## Bosphorus Bridge

### Boğaziçi Köprüsü



The Bosphorus Bridge in [Istanbul](#) spans the [Bosphorus](#) strait and connects [Europe](#) and [Asia](#)

**Carries** 6 lanes of **0.1** O-1

**Crosses** [Bosphorus strait](#)

**Locale** [Istanbul](#)

**Official name** 15 July Martyrs Bridge

<b>Other name(s)</b>	First Bridge
<b>Maintained by</b>	General Directorate of Highways
<b>Preceded by</b>	Fatih Sultan Mehmet Bridge
<b>Characteristics</b>	
<b>Design</b>	Suspension bridge
<b>Material</b>	Steel
<b>Total length</b>	1,560 m (5,118 ft) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Width</b>	33.40 m (110 ft) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Height</b>	165 m (541 ft) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Longest span</b>	1,074 m (3,524 ft) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Clearance below</b>	64 m (210 ft) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>History</b>	
<b>Designer</b>	Gilbert Roberts William Brown Michael Parsons
<b>Engineering design by</b>	Freeman Fox & Partners Enka Construction & Industry Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Company Hochtief AG

<b>Construction start</b>	20 February 1970
<b>Construction end</b>	1 June 1973
<b>Opened</b>	30 October 1973
<b>Statistics</b>	
<b>Daily traffic</b>	200,000 <sup>[2]</sup>
<b>Toll</b>	Only in one direction
<b>Location</b>	

The **Bosphorus Bridge** (Turkish: *Boğaziçi Köprüsü*), known officially as the **15 July Martyrs Bridge** (Turkish: *15 Temmuz Şehitler Köprüsü*) and unofficially as the **First Bridge** (Turkish: *Birinci Köprü*), is one of the three [suspension bridges](#) spanning the [Bosphorus strait](#) (Turkish: *Boğaziçi*) in [Istanbul, Turkey](#), thus connecting [Europe](#) and [Asia](#) (alongside [Fatih Sultan Mehmet Bridge](#) and [Yavuz Sultan Selim Bridge](#)). The bridge extends between [Ortaköy](#) (in Europe) and [Beylerbeyi](#) (in Asia).

It is a gravity-anchored suspension bridge with [steel](#) towers and inclined hangers.<sup>[1]</sup> The [aerodynamic](#) deck hangs on steel cables. It is 1,560 m (5,118 ft)<sup>[1]</sup> long with a deck width of 33.40 m (110 ft).<sup>[1]</sup> The distance between the towers (main span) is 1,074 m (3,524 ft)<sup>[1]</sup> and the total height of the towers is 165 m (541 ft).<sup>[1]</sup> The clearance of the bridge from sea level is 64 m (210 ft).<sup>[1]</sup>

Upon its completion in 1973, the Bosphorus Bridge had the [fourth-longest suspension bridge span](#) in the world, and the longest outside the [United States](#) (only the [Verrazano-Narrows Bridge](#), [Golden Gate Bridge](#) and [Mackinac Bridge](#) had a longer span in 1973).<sup>[3][4]</sup> The Bosphorus Bridge remained the longest suspension bridge in Europe until the completion of the [Humber Bridge](#) in 1981, and the longest suspension bridge in Asia until the completion of the [Fatih Sultan Mehmet Bridge](#) (Second Bosphorus Bridge) in 1988 (which was surpassed by the [Minami Bisan-Seto Bridge](#) in 1989). Currently, the Bosphorus Bridge has the [40th-longest suspension bridge span](#) in the world.

After a group of soldiers took control and partially closed off the bridge during the [military coup d'état attempt](#) on 15 July 2016, Prime Minister [Binali Yıldırım](#) proclaimed on 25 July 2016 the decision of the Cabinet of Turkey that the bridge will be formally renamed as the *15 Temmuz*

*Şehitler Köprüsü (July 15th Martyrs Bridge)* in memory of those killed while resisting the attempted coup. <sup>[5][6][7]</sup>

The Bosphorus Bridge is famous for its important transport routes, connecting parts of Europe to Turkey.

## Yoros Castle

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**Yoros Castle** (**Turkish**: *Yoros Kalesi*) is a ruined castle dating back to **Byzantine** times that stands above the confluence of the **Bosphorus** and the **Black Sea**, to the north of **Joshua's Hill**, in **Beykoz** district, **Istanbul, Turkey**. It is commonly referred to as the **Genoese Castle**, due to **Genoa's** possession of it in the mid-15th century.



Yoros Castle, Anadolu Kavağı, **Beykoz, Istanbul**.



The confluence of the **Bosphorus** and the **Black Sea**, as seen from Yoros Castle, revealing its highly strategic location.

Yoros Castle sits on a hill surrounded by steep bluffs overlooking the confluence of the **Bosphorus** and the **Black Sea**. It is just north of a small fishing village called **Anadolu Kavağı**,

on Macar Bay, and the entire area is referred to as Anadolu Kavağı. The castle overlooks one of the narrowest stretches of the Bosphorus, and on the opposite shore is Rumeli Kavağı, which formerly held a fortification similar to Yoros Castle. ([Anadolu](#) and [Rumeli](#) were [Ottoman](#) terms for the Anatolian and European parts of the empire).

Since 2016 the [Third Bosphorus Bridge](#) has been visible from Yoros Castle.

## History

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The future site of Yoros Castle was originally settled by the [Phoenicians](#) and [Greeks](#) for trading and military purposes. The Greeks called the area Hieron (Sacred Place). The remains of temples, including to Dios, to the Altar of the Twelve Gods, and to *Zeus Ourios* (Zeus, granter of fair winds) Belonging to the BCE era have been discovered here.



The Bosphorus, opposite the Genoese Castle, Turkey. Original steel engraving by [William Henry Bartlett](#), 1838.

Yoros Castle was intermittently occupied throughout the course of the [Byzantine Empire](#). Under the [Palaiologos](#) dynasty in its later years, Yoros Castle was strongly fortified, as was the castle on the opposite side of the Bosphorus. A massive chain could be extended between these two points, cutting the Strait off from enemy warships in the same way that the chain across the [Golden Horn](#) was used to defend [Constantinople](#) during the [last Ottoman siege](#) by Sultan [Mehmed II](#).

The [Byzantines](#), [Genoese](#) and [Ottomans](#) fought over this castle for centuries. It was first captured by Ottoman forces in 1305, but was retaken by the Byzantines shortly afterwards. Sultan [Bayezid I](#) took the castle again in 1391 while preparing for his [siege of Constantinople](#), and it was used as a base during the construction of [Anadolu Hisari](#), which was to prove more important in the eventual successful siege. In 1399 the Byzantines attempted to take back Yoros Castle. The attack failed, but the village of [Anadolu Kavağı](#) was burned to the ground. The Ottomans held the fortress from 1391–1414, losing it to the Genoese in 1414. Their forty-year occupation gave the castle its commonly used nickname - the Genoese Castle.



The ruins of Yoros Castle

After [Sultan Mehmed II's](#) conquest of Constantinople in 1453, the presence of the Genoese in such a strategic location posed a threat to the new Ottoman capital and within a few years they were driven out. Mehmed II then refortified the walls, and constructed a customs office, a quarantine centre and a check point, as well as garrisoning the site. [Bayezid II](#) (1481–1512) later added a mosque within the castle walls.

[Cossack](#) raids plagued the Ottoman Empire from time to time. In 1624 a fleet of 150 Cossack caiques sailed across the Black Sea to attack Bosphorus towns and villages. Sultan [Murad IV](#) (1623–1640) refortified Anadolu Kavağı as a defence against them. This proved instrumental in securing the region against such seaborne raids.

Under [Osman III](#) (1754–1757), Yoros Castle was once again refortified. Later, in 1783 [Abdülhamid I](#) added more watchtowers. After this time, the castle gradually fell into disrepair. By the time the Turkish Republic was declared in 1923, it was no longer in use.

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## DAY 11 (B,L) 13<sup>TH</sup> NOV SUNDAY

- After early Breakfast City Tour of Istanbul, Visit Blue Mosque, Aya Sofia & Topkapi Palace.
- After Lunch transfer to airport, Fly to back Pakistan.

**20:50 Departure from Sabiha Airport, Flight PC-130.**

### Blue Mosque, Istanbul

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A view of the Blue Mosque from [Sultanahmet Square](#)

#### Religion

**Affiliation** Sunni Islam

#### Location

**Location** Fatih, Istanbul, Turkey

**Geographic coordinates**  41°00'19"N 28°58'37"E **Coordinates:**   
41°00'19"N 28°58'37"E

Architecture	
<b>Architect(s)</b>	Sedefkâr Mehmed Agha
<b>Type</b>	Mosque
<b>Style</b>	Islamic, Late Classical Ottoman
<b>Groundbreaking</b>	1609; 413 years ago
<b>Completed</b>	1723; 299 years ago
Specifications	
<b>Capacity</b>	10,000
<b>Length</b>	73 m (240 ft)
<b>Width</b>	65 m (213 ft)
<b>Dome (outer) height</b>	43 m (141 ft)
<b>Dome (inner) dia.</b>	23.50 m (77.1 ft) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Minaret(s)</b>	3mt.kuy,iu
<b>Minaret height</b>	64 m (210 ft)
<b>Materials</b>	
<b>UNESCO World Heritage Site</b>	
<b>Part of</b>	Historic Areas of Istanbul

<b>Criteria</b>	Cultural: i, ii, iii, iv
<b>Reference</b>	356
<b>Inscription</b>	1985 (9th <a href="#">Session</a> )
<b>Website</b>	
	<a href="#">Official website</a>

The **Blue Mosque** in Istanbul, also known by its official name, the **Sultan Ahmed Mosque** (*Turkish: Sultan Ahmet Camii*), is an Ottoman-era historical [imperial mosque](#) located in [Istanbul, Turkey](#). A functioning mosque, it also attracts large numbers of tourist visitors. It was constructed between 1609 and 1616 during the rule of [Ahmed I](#). Its [Külliye](#) contains Ahmed's tomb, a [madrasah](#) and a hospice. Hand-painted blue tiles adorn the mosque's interior walls, and at night the mosque is bathed in blue as lights frame the mosque's five main domes, six minarets and eight secondary domes.<sup>[2]</sup> It sits next to the [Hagia Sophia](#), the principal mosque of Istanbul until the Blue Mosque's construction and another popular tourist site. The Blue Mosque was included in the [UNESCO World Heritage Site](#) list in 1985 under the name of "[Historic Areas of Istanbul](#)".

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## Hagia Sophia

### Hagia Sophia

Ἁγία

*Sancta*

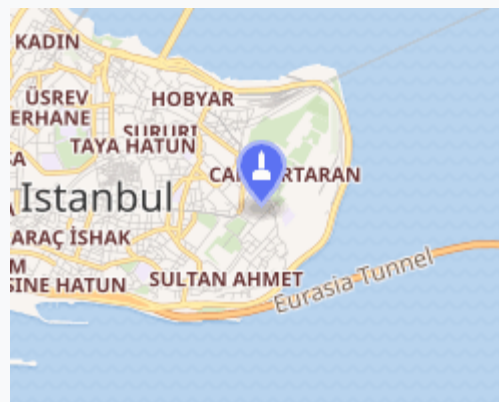
*Ayasofya* (Turkish)

Σοφία (Greek)

*Sapientia* (Latin)



Hagia Sophia was built in 537, with [minarets](#) added in the 15th–16th centuries when it became a mosque.<sup>[1]</sup>



Wikimedia | © OpenStreetMap

**Coordinates**

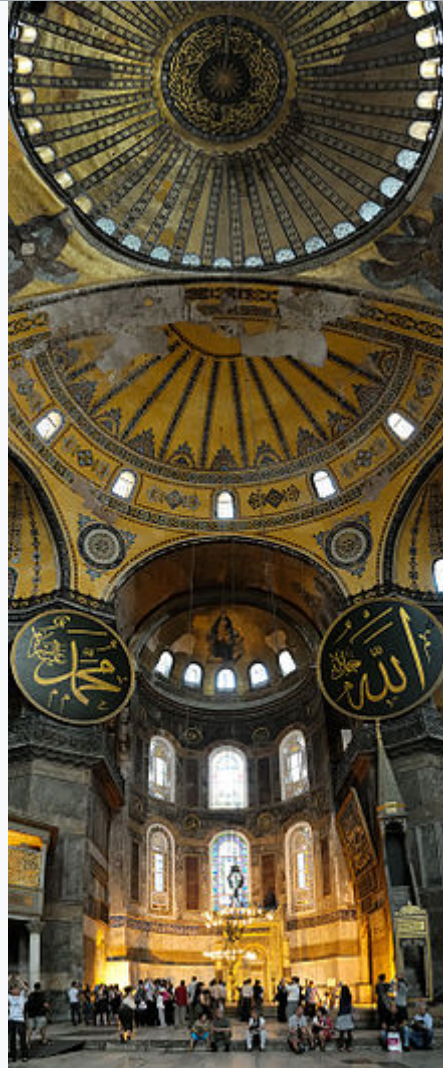


41°0′30.48″N 28°58′48.93″ECoordinates:



41°0′30.48″N 28°58′48.93″E

<b>Location</b>	<a href="#">Fatih, Istanbul, Turkey</a>
<b>Designer</b>	<a href="#">Isidore</a> of <a href="#">Miletus</a> <a href="#">Anthemius of Tralles</a>
<b>Type</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Byzantine Christian</a> cathedral (c. 360–1204, 1261–1453)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Latin Catholic</a> cathedral (1204–1261)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Mosque</a> (1453–1935, 2020–present)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Museum</a> (1935–2020)</li> </ul>
<b>Material</b>	<a href="#">Ashlar</a> , <a href="#">Roman brick</a>
<b>Length</b>	82 m (269 ft)
<b>Width</b>	73 m (240 ft)
<b>Height</b>	55 m (180 ft)
<b>Beginning date</b>	360; 1662 years ago
<b>Completion date</b>	537; 1485 years ago
<b>Dedicated to</b>	The <i><a href="#">Holy Wisdom</a></i> , a reference to the <a href="#">second person</a> of the <a href="#">Trinity</a> , or <a href="#">Jesus Christ</a> <sup>[2]</sup>
<b>Website</b>	<a href="#">Official website</a>
<b>UNESCO World Heritage Site</b>	
<b>Part of</b>	<a href="#">Historic Areas of Istanbul</a>
<b>Criteria</b>	Cultural: i, ii, iii, iv
<b>Reference</b>	<a href="#">356</a>



Interior, with [Christian](#) and [Islamic](#) elements.



View of the Dome Interior

**Hagia Sophia** (lit. 'Holy Wisdom'; Ancient Greek: Ἁγία Σοφία, romanized: *Hagía Sophía*; Latin: *Sancta Sapientia*; Turkish: *Ayasofya*), officially the **Hagia Sophia Grand Mosque** (Turkish: *Ayasofya-i Kebir Cami-i Şerifi*),<sup>[3]</sup> is a **mosque** and major cultural and historical site in **Istanbul, Turkey**. The cathedral was a **Greek Orthodox church** from 360 AD until the **conquest of Constantinople** by the **Ottoman Empire** in 1453. It served as a mosque until 1935, when it became a museum. In 2020, the site once again became a mosque.

Originally built by the eastern **Roman emperor Justinian I** as the Christian **cathedral** of Constantinople for the **state church of the Roman Empire** between 532 and 537, and designed by the **Greek** geometers **Isidore of Miletus** and **Anthemius of Tralles**,<sup>[4]</sup> it was formally called the **Church of the Holy Wisdom** (Greek: Ναὸς τῆς Ἁγίας τοῦ Θεοῦ Σοφίας, romanized: *Naὸs tēs Hagías tou̯ Theoũ Sophías*)<sup>[5]</sup> and was then the world's largest interior space and among the **first** to employ a fully **pendentive** dome. It is considered the epitome of **Byzantine architecture**<sup>[6]</sup> and is said to have "changed the history of architecture".<sup>[7]</sup> The present Justinianic building was the third church of the same name to occupy the site, as the prior one had been destroyed in the **Nika riots**. As the **episcopal see** of the **ecumenical patriarch of Constantinople**, it remained the world's largest cathedral for nearly a thousand years, until **Seville Cathedral** was completed in 1520. Beginning with subsequent **Byzantine architecture**, Hagia Sophia became the paradigmatic **Orthodox church form**, and its architectural style was emulated by **Ottoman mosques** a thousand years later.<sup>[8]</sup> It has been described as "holding a unique position in the **Christian world**"<sup>[8]</sup> and as an architectural and **cultural icon** of **Byzantine** and **Eastern Orthodox civilization**.<sup>[9][10][8]</sup>

The religious and spiritual centre of the **Eastern Orthodox Church** for nearly one thousand years, the church was **dedicated** to the **Holy Wisdom**.<sup>[11][12][13]</sup> It was where the **excommunication** of Patriarch **Michael I Cerularius** was officially delivered by **Humbert of Silva Candida**, the envoy of **Pope Leo IX** in 1054, an act considered the start of the **East–West Schism**. In 1204, it was converted during the **Fourth Crusade** into a Catholic cathedral under the **Latin Empire**, before being returned to the Eastern Orthodox Church upon the restoration of the **Byzantine Empire** in 1261. The **doge of Venice** who led the **Fourth Crusade** and the 1204 **Sack of Constantinople**, **Enrico Dandolo**, was buried in the church.

After the **Fall of Constantinople** to the **Ottoman Empire** in 1453,<sup>[14]</sup> it was **converted to a mosque** by **Mehmed the Conqueror** and became the **principal mosque** of Istanbul until the 1616 construction of the **Sultan Ahmed Mosque**.<sup>[15][16]</sup> Upon its conversion, the **bells**, **altar**, **iconostasis**, **ambo**, and **baptistry** were removed, while **iconography**, such as the **mosaic** depictions of **Jesus**, **Mary**, **Christian saints** and **angels** were removed or plastered over.<sup>[17]</sup> **Islamic architectural additions** included four **minarets**, a **minbar** and a **mihrab**. The Byzantine architecture of the Hagia Sophia served as inspiration for many other religious buildings including the **Hagia Sophia in Thessaloniki**, **Panagia Ekatontapiliani**, the **Şehzade Mosque**, the **Süleymaniye Mosque**, the **Rüstem Pasha Mosque** and the **Kılıç Ali Pasha Complex**. The patriarchate moved to the **Church of the Holy Apostles**, which became the city's cathedral.

The complex remained a mosque until 1931, when it was closed to the public for four years. It was re-opened in 1935 as a museum under the **secular Republic of Turkey**,<sup>[18]</sup> and the building is Turkey's most visited tourist attraction as of 2019.<sup>[19][20][21]</sup> In July 2020, the **Council of**

State annulled the 1934 decision to establish the museum, and the Hagia Sophia was reclassified as a mosque.<sup>[22][23][24]</sup> The 1934 decree was ruled to be unlawful under both Ottoman and Turkish law as Hagia Sophia's *waqf*, endowed by Sultan Mehmed, had designated the site a mosque; proponents of the decision argued the Hagia Sophia was the personal property of the sultan.<sup>[25][26]</sup> This redesignation drew condemnation from the Turkish opposition, UNESCO, the World Council of Churches, the International Association of Byzantine Studies, and many international leaders.<sup>[27][28][29][30][31]</sup>

## Topkapı Palace

*Turkish:* *Topkapı Sarayı*  
*Ottoman Turkish:* ی یارس و پ ق پ و ط




View of the Topkapı Palace from the [Golden Horn](#)

### General information

<b>Type</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Royal residence (1478–1853)</li> <li>Accommodation for ranked officers (1853–1924)</li> <li>Museum (1924–present)</li> </ul>
<b>Architectural style</b>	<a href="#">Ottoman</a> , <a href="#">Baroque</a>
<b>Location</b>	<a href="#">Istanbul</a> , <a href="#">Turkey</a>



<b>Coordinates</b>	 <a href="#">41°0′46.8″N 28°59′2.4″E</a>
<b>Construction started</b>	1459
<b>Completed</b>	1465
<b>Client</b>	Ottoman sultans
<b>Owner</b>	Turkish state
<b>Technical details</b>	
<b>Structural system</b>	Various low buildings surrounding courtyards, pavilions and gardens
<b>Size</b>	592,600 to 700,000 m <sup>2</sup> (6,379,000 to 7,535,000 sq ft)
<b>Design and construction</b>	
<b>Architect(s)</b>	<a href="#">Mehmed II</a> , <a href="#">Alaüddin</a> , <a href="#">Davud Ağa</a> , <a href="#">Mimar Sinan</a> , <a href="#">Sarkis Balyan</a> <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Website</b>	
<a href="https://muze.gen.tr/muze-detay/topkapi">https://muze.gen.tr/muze-detay/topkapi</a>	
<b>UNESCO World Heritage Site</b>	
<b>Part of</b>	<a href="#">Historic Areas of Istanbul</a>
<b>Criteria</b>	Cultural: i, ii, iii, iv
<b>Reference</b>	<a href="#">356</a>

Inscription	1985 (9th Session)
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The **Topkapı Palace** (Turkish: *Topkapı Sarayı*,<sup>[2]</sup> Ottoman Turkish: طوپقاپو سرايى, romanized: *topkapu sarāyı*, lit. 'cannon gate palace'),<sup>[3]</sup> or the **Seraglio**,<sup>[4]</sup> is a large museum in the east of the **Fatih district** of **Istanbul** in **Turkey**. From the 1460s to the completion of **Dolmabahçe Palace** in 1856, it served as the administrative center of the **Ottoman Empire**, and was the main residence of its **sultans** until the 17th century.

Construction, ordered by the Sultan **Mehmed the Conqueror**, began in 1459, six years after the **conquest of Constantinople**. Topkapı was originally called the "**New Palace**" (*Yeni Saray* or *Saray-ı Cedîd-i Âmire*) to distinguish it from the **Old Palace** (*Eski Saray* or *Sarây-ı Atîk-i Âmire*) in **Beyazıt Square**. It was given the name *Topkapı*, meaning **Cannon Gate**, in the 19th century.<sup>[5]</sup> The complex expanded over the centuries, with major renovations after the **1509 earthquake** and the 1665 fire. The palace complex consists of four main courtyards and many smaller buildings. Female members of the Sultan's family lived in the **harem**, and leading state officials, including the **Grand Vizier**, held meetings in the Imperial Council building.

After the 17th century, Topkapı gradually lost its importance. The sultans of that period preferred to spend more time in their new palaces along the **Bosphorus**. In 1856 Sultan **Abdulmejid I** decided to move the court to the newly built **Dolmabahçe Palace**. Topkapı retained some of its functions, including the imperial treasury, library and mint.

After the **end of the Ottoman Empire** in 1923, a government decree dated April 3, 1924 transformed Topkapı into a museum. Turkey's **Ministry of Culture and Tourism** now administers the Topkapı Palace Museum. The palace complex has hundreds of rooms and chambers, but only the most important are accessible to the public as of 2020, including the **Ottoman Imperial Harem** and the treasury, called *hazine* where the **Spoonmaker's Diamond** and the **Topkapı Dagger** are on display. The museum collection also includes **Ottoman clothing**, **weapons**, armor, **miniatures**, religious relics, and **illuminated manuscripts** such as the **Topkapı manuscript**. Officials of the ministry as well as armed guards of the **Turkish military** guard the complex. The Topkapı Palace forms a part the **Historic Areas of Istanbul**, a group of sites in Istanbul that **UNESCO** recognised as a **World Heritage Site** in 1985.<sup>[6]</sup>