

Archeological Sites in Turkey with some background history

Summer camp presentation

August 2019

Introduction

- Part of the Fertile Crescent, Anatolia is situated between Europe and Asia, and is the home to some of the earliest civilizations in the world.
- Early urban society began in Anatolia during the Neolithic Age (10th-5th millennium BC), with Göbeklitepe, Çatalhöyük and Istanbul (Yenikapı).



Introduction

- Followed by the Chalcolithic Age (5th-3rd millennium BC) and the Early Bronze Age (3rd-2nd millennium BC) with Troy, Aslantepe, Alacahöyük, and Kültepe.
- After the period of Assyrian (2600 BC – 608 BC) and Hittites (1600 BC – 800 BC), with Hattusha, the Anatolian kingdoms of Urartu (860-580 BC), Phrygia (750-600 BC), Lydia (680-546 BC) with Aphrodisias, Caria (11th-6th century BC), and Lycia (395 BCE-1176 AD) grew in importance beginning at the dawn of the first millennium BC.



Chalcolithic Age: transition between stone age and metal age, using stone tools as well as bronze tools.

Introduction

- Alexander the Great then conquered Anatolia in the 4th century BC, and Greek cultural influence and power penetrated into Europe and Asia. Under the Roman Empire (133BC – 395 AD),
- Anatolia was absorbed into Roman territory, and the civilizations surrounding the Mediterranean, including Pergamon, Assos, Miletus, and Didyma, lived their “Pax Romana.”

Pax Romana: Roman peace



Resting place of Alexander the Great

- Allegedly the most important relic in Istanbul Archeology Museum
- Represented war between Persians and Greeks
 - Issus War that opened the doors of Syria and Fenike in 333 BC



Resting place of Alexander the Great

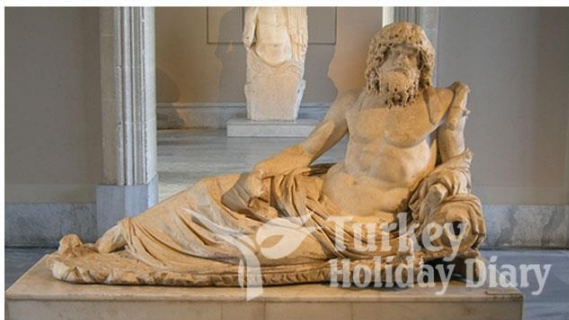
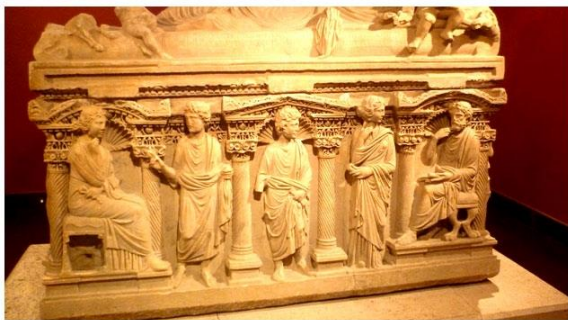


Resting place of Alexander the Great ?

- Istanbul Archeology Museum *is founded as 'Müze-i Hümayun' in 1869.*
- *29 years of dedicated work of Osman Hamdi made it one of the most important archeology museums around the world.*



Istanbul Archeology Museum



Resting place of Alexander the Great ?

- *At Sidon* (today Lebanon) *Mehmet Şerif Efendi found 7 graves in his farmland within a water well in 1887.*
- Sidon governor wrote a letter to Istanbul about the discovery. Osman Hamdi took a ship immediately with the order from Ottoman sultan II. Abdulhamit.
- Actually, they found a nekropol of kings. They carry them first to the sea side that is 25 thousand kg.
- Ship workers said that they cannot carry it, and Osman Hamdi chained himself to Alexander the Great's sarcophagus.
- This sarcophagus is called "The Sarcophagus of Alexander" because it depicts Alexander the Great . In fact, it is thought to belong to the last Sidon King Abdolonymos, who owed Alexander the throne.



Aya Sofya (Hagia Sophia) museum

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- Center of Early Christianity
- the biggest church constructed by the East Roman Empire in Istanbul
- When it was first built, it was named Megale Ekklesia (Big Church); however, after the fifth century, it was referred to as the Hagia Sophia (Holy Wisdom).



Aya Sofya (Hagia Sophia) museum

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- The first church was constructed by Emperor Konstantios (337-361) in 360.
- It was covered with a wooden roof and expanded vertically (basilica) yet was burned down after the public riot.
- No remains have been recovered from the first church; however, the bricks found in the museum storage branded 'Megale Ekklesia' are predicted to belong to the first construction.



Aya Sofya (Hagia Sophia) museum

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- The second church was reconstructed by Emperor Theodosios II (408-450) in 415.
- This basilical structure is known to contain five naves and a monumental entrance; it is also covered by a wooden roof.
- The church was demolished in January 13, 532, after the public riot (Nika revolts) that took place during the fifth year of Emperor Justinianos' reign (527-565).
 - Aristocrats versus merchants



Hagia Sophia's Dome



After completion, Justinian entered the church and he shouted "Solomon, I have outdone thee!", referring to King Solomon.

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What is about underground tunnels?

10 ÇARŞAMBA 30 ARALIK 1998

Sanat

Tarihin altındaki tarih

Belgesel yapımcısı Göksel Gülensoy başkanlığındaki 23 kişilik ekip, iki yıllık çalışmanın sonucunda Ayasofya'nın altındaki sarnıçlara girmeyi başardı

B. MEMED GÜLER

Uygurluk tarihinin en gizemli yapılarından birisidir Ayasofya. M. S. 537 yılında Bizans İmparatoru Justinianus tarafından yaptırılmıştır. Bu yana, önce Bizans, ardından da Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun en önemli ibâdehanelerinden birisi olmuş, sayısız araştırmacı, bu görkemli yapı üzerinde yüzlerce çalışma yapmıştır. Fakat bunca çalışmanın yanı sıra Ayasofya ile ilgili en bilinmeyen konu, yapının altındaki sarnıçlar olagelmıştır. Ayasofya'nın sarnıçlarının sayısı, büyüklükleri, birbirleriyle bağlantılı olup olmadıkları, dışarıya herhangi bir açıkları olup olmadığı, içlerinde tarihi eser bulunup bulunmadığı uzmanlar arasında hep tartışılmış, ama istenen



What is about underground tunnels? ¹⁷





Angels can look scary

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- Guard of Heaven with 6 wings



A Christian Temple with Pagan Symbols

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A Christian Temple with Pagan Symbols

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Viking scripture in Hagia Sophia

- There is a scripture come down to Vikings on the marble banisters in the middle section of the south galleria. The scripture determined to belong to the 9th century contains a sentence meaning "Halvdan was here". The scripture is supposed to be made by a Viking mercenary in East-Roman period.



Legends of Hagia Sophia



- Ancient times aside, Turkey has been home to other great empires that have shaped history, most importantly the Seljuk, Byzantine, and Ottoman empires.

More on Istanbul



Maiden's Tower

- In 1110 Byzantine Emperor Alexius Comnenus built a wooden tower protected by a stone wall.
- From the tower an iron chain stretched across to another tower erected on the European shore, at the quarter of Mangana in Constantinople.



Legend of Maiden's Tower

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King has a daughter that is prophesized to be killed by a snake.

He builds a tower in the middle of the sea.



Legend of Maiden's Tower

The snake goes to tower in a basket of grapes and poisons the girl.

The king fears snakes will not leave her alone if she is buried.

He makes her mummified and put inside a brazen tomb.



Legend of Maiden's Tower

The tomb is put on a high wall in Hagia Sophia, and it is still there with a text as 'Do not touch this grave'.

There are two small holes on the tomb, where snake reached her even after death.



Istanbul Castles

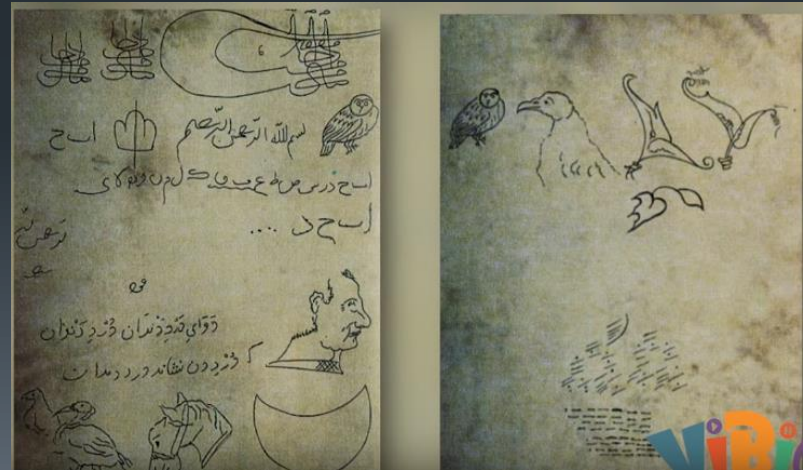
- 15th Century
- There is Constantinople in the middle of the empire that no one could pass its walls for a thousand years.



- II. Murad retires due to the enemies within and without the country.
- Oldest beloved son, Alaaddin dies before him.
- Then, the youngest son becomes in line to the throne.



- Prince Mehmet takes a revolutionary education
 - Learnt Persian and finish Quran as a little kid.
 - Learnt Latin and Italian from a Italian teacher
 - Read the life of Ceaser and Alexander the Great
 - Learnt Ancient Greek and read the Illiad of Homer
 - He was affected deeply by the Troy being destroyed by Greeks



- First great trial came at the age of 12
- II. Murad retired and he became Sultan
- Hungary announces immediately a Crusade against the child king.
- Mehmed II wrote, "If you are the Sultan, come and lead your armies. If I am the Sultan I hereby order you to come and lead my armies." It was only after receiving this letter that Murad II led the Ottoman army and won the Battle of Varna in 1444.



- He went to Anatolia and continue his education.
- When his father died, he took his horse and announced 'Whoever loves me shall follow my steps'.
- All his education lead to seeing the big picture of the world
- At age 20, he knew all politics in Europe and Mediterranean Sea.







- Rumeli Castle in just 4 months to build while under the siege



- Anatolia Castle was already built before in Asia side.

- Time to use engineering skills



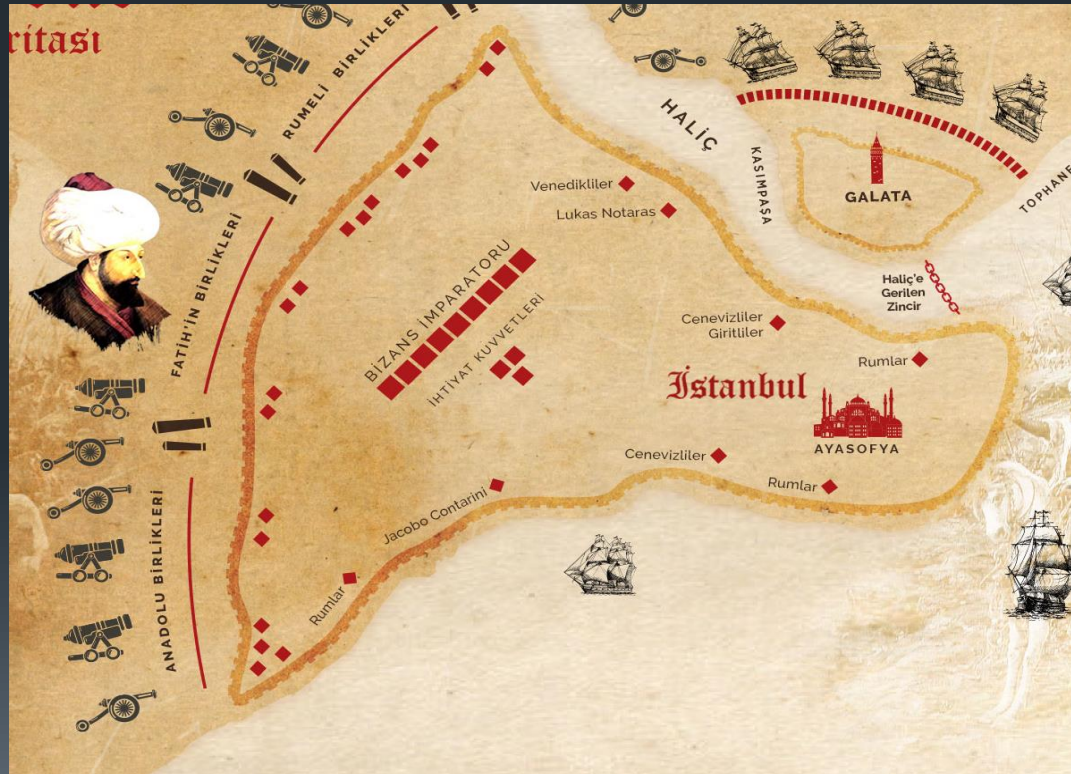
- These cannons will end of era of castles with unpassable walls.
- It will lead castle architecture to be changed all around the world

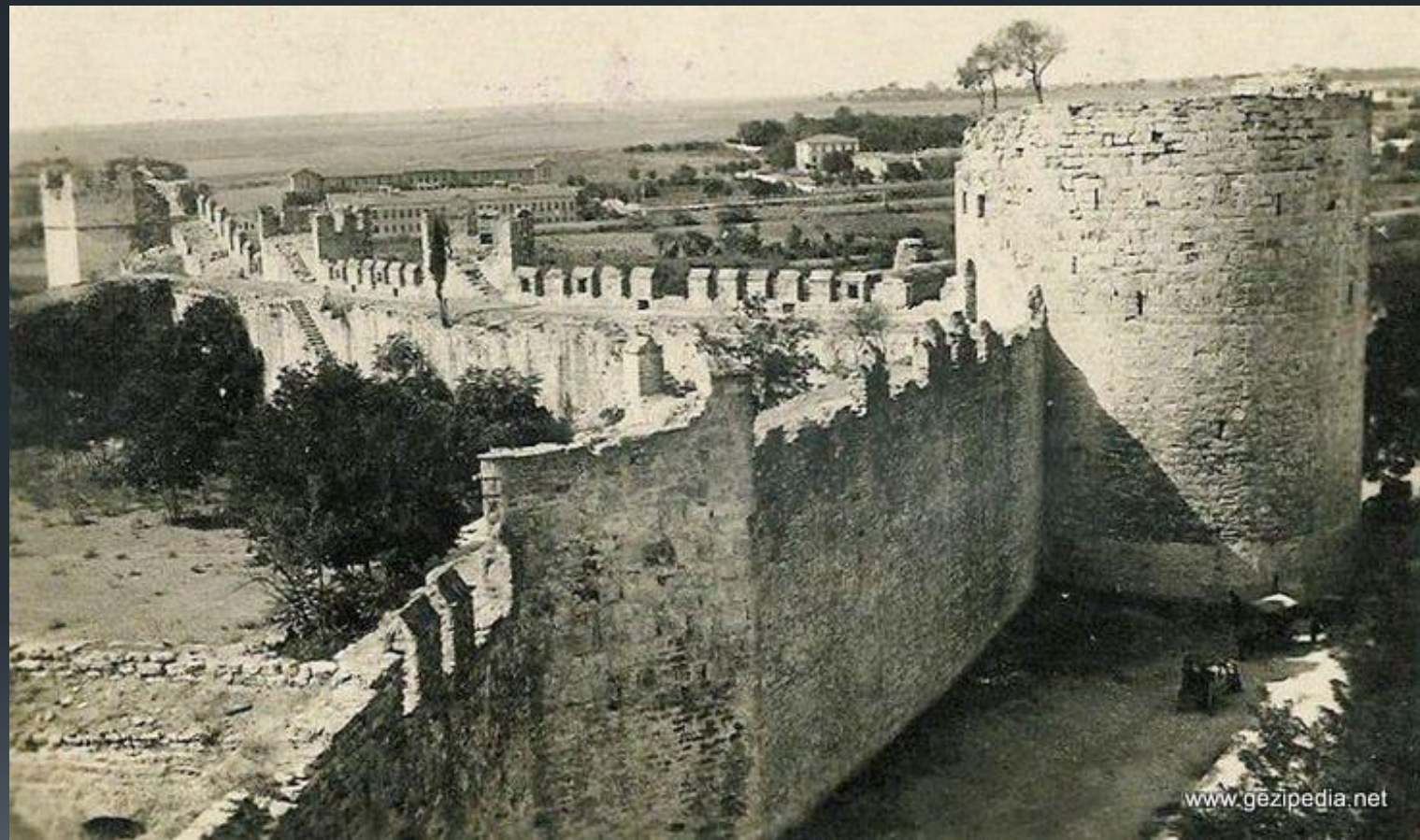


- After a long siege, they cannot stop 4 Italian support ships to Constantinapole

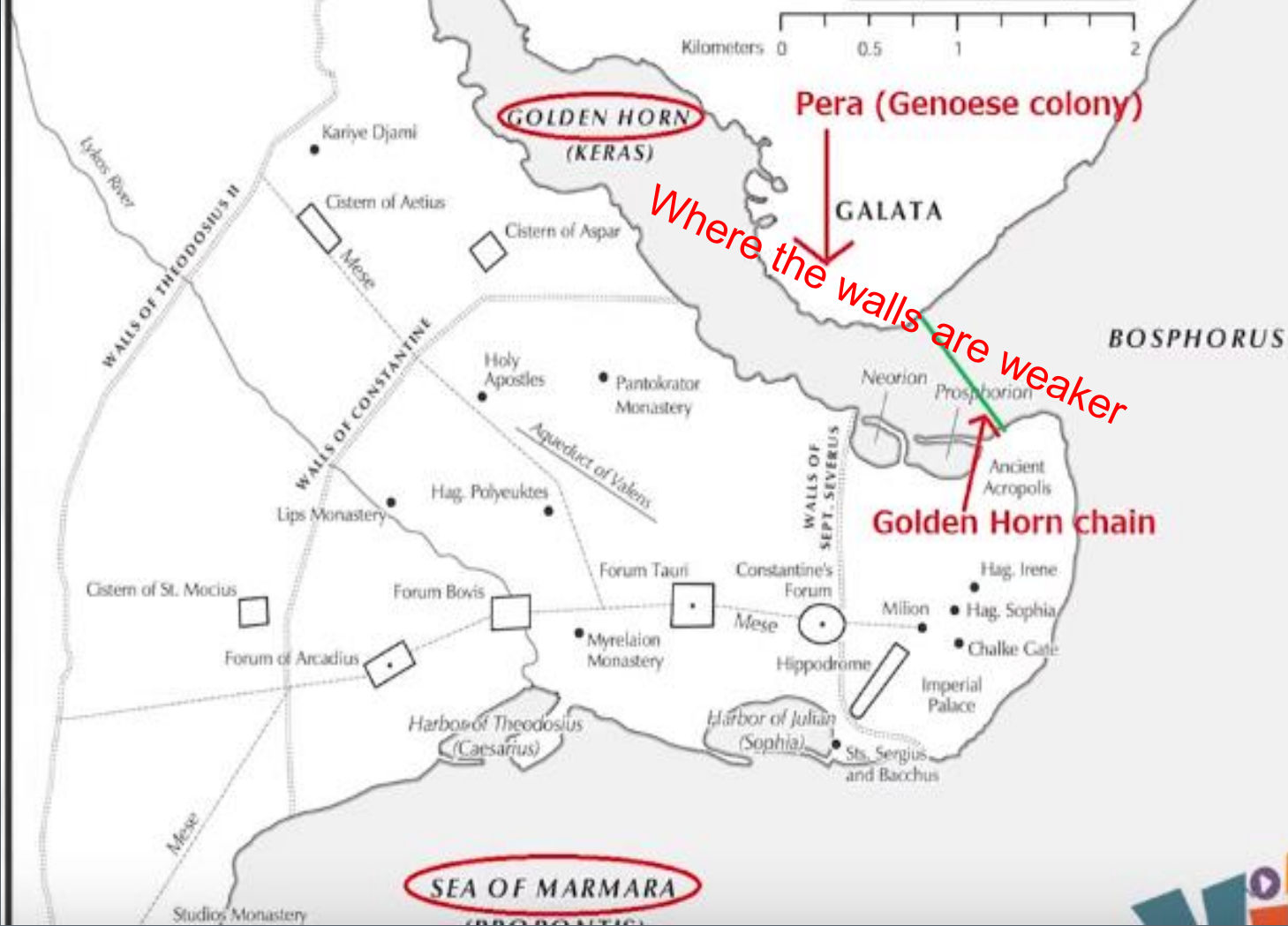


- Another Crusade is on the way, and Sultan locks himself to meditate in his tent. Then, a letter arrives fro his teacher.











- He was praying Hagia Sophia in the afternoon in his capital.



Time for diplomacy

- Freedom to religion.
- He did not damage lives or property of Italians.
- Key of Galata was given to him by Italians.
- The leaders of Christian sects received privileges
- When Turkish army landed of south Italy, Venice did not send help even though Pope requested.
- May 1487, he got poisoned. We believe he was planing to be conquerer of Rome.

Topkapı Palace

- Construction started in 1465
- Mimar Sinan is the architect



- It kept the heart of the empire and big amount of wealth.
- Harem was responsible to increase genetic potential of sultan's bloodline as well as education.



Piri Reis Map

- After Ottoman Empire ended, the palaces became a property of society.
- Topkapı palace was in ruins in the beginning of 1920s.
- Museum director becomes Halil Ethem.

Piri Reis Map

- The renovation workers asked Halil Ethem to join them for lunch time.
- He becomes shock what he sees in lunch.

Piri Reis Map

- Workers put a map under their lunch on the ground.



Piri Reis Map

- The original map was finished at 1513.
- Only 1/5 was survived.



Piri Reis Map

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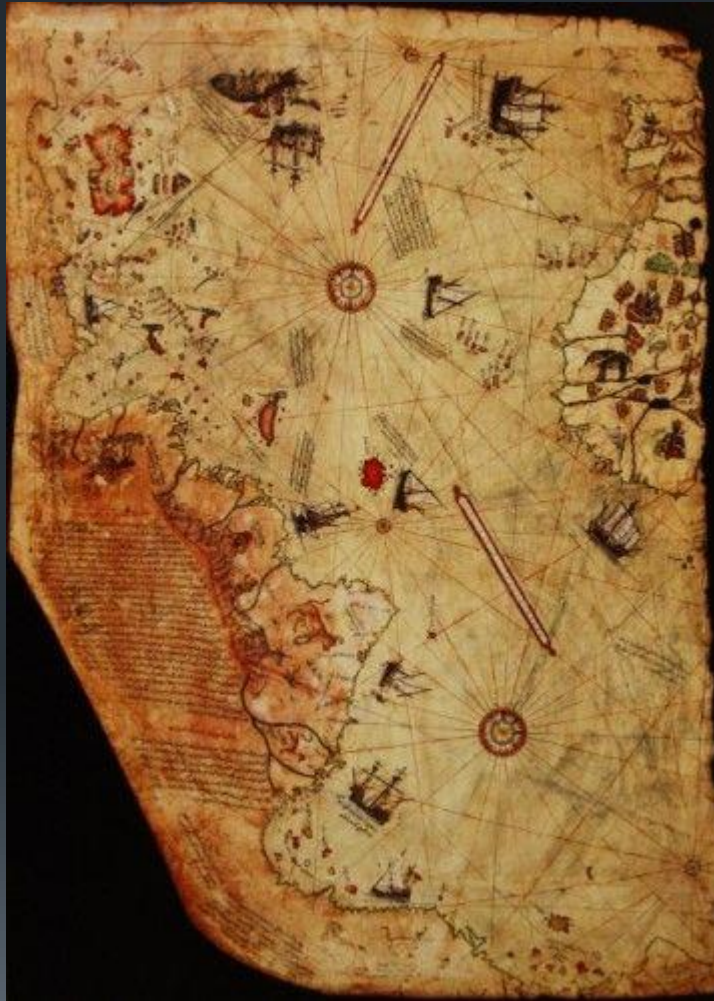
- A world map with fairy tales







- His notes suggest that he used multiple resources.
- Even sources from great library of Alexandria.
- Map also depicts the Antarctica that is under ice perfectly detailed.
- It is covered with ice since at least 4000 BC.



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Peri Bacaları - Cappadocia

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Peri Bacaları - Cappadocia



Underground Cities

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Çatalhöyük



Çatalhöyük









Nemrut Mountain

- The Mount Nemrut is one the highest peaks of the Mesopotamia, and its summit at 2,206 metres above the sea level contains the tomb of King Antiochus I of Commagene, commissioned by himself. The gigantic statues of gods, each weighing 6 tons and 10 metres tall, indicate what kind of super-human effort was spent on the construction of the tomb.







Noah's Ark

- Noah's Ark (Hebrew: תיבת נח; Biblical Hebrew: Tevat Noah) is the vessel in the Genesis flood narrative (Genesis chapters 6–9) through which God spares Noah, his family, and examples of all the world's animals from a world-engulfing flood.





Göbekli Tepe – Welcome to the oldest temple in the world





Sumerians



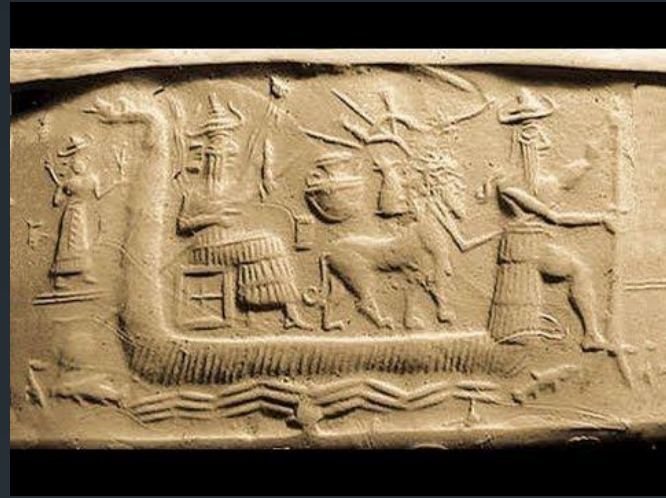
- Creation of Homo sapiens
- First usage of name Adam and probably Eve
- Gods arrive to a mountain in Turkey running away from a war in their planer



- They knew the solar system
- With another planet called Nibiru
- Genetical experiments on the Homo erectus
- Humans are slaves to mine gold to fix the Nibiru atmosphere with nano gold particles



- God-scientist Enki with snake like features saves humanity from flood
- Noah s ark story comes from Sumeria similar to the Adam and Eve
- All religions took from Sumerian religion
- Story is written with details in tablets

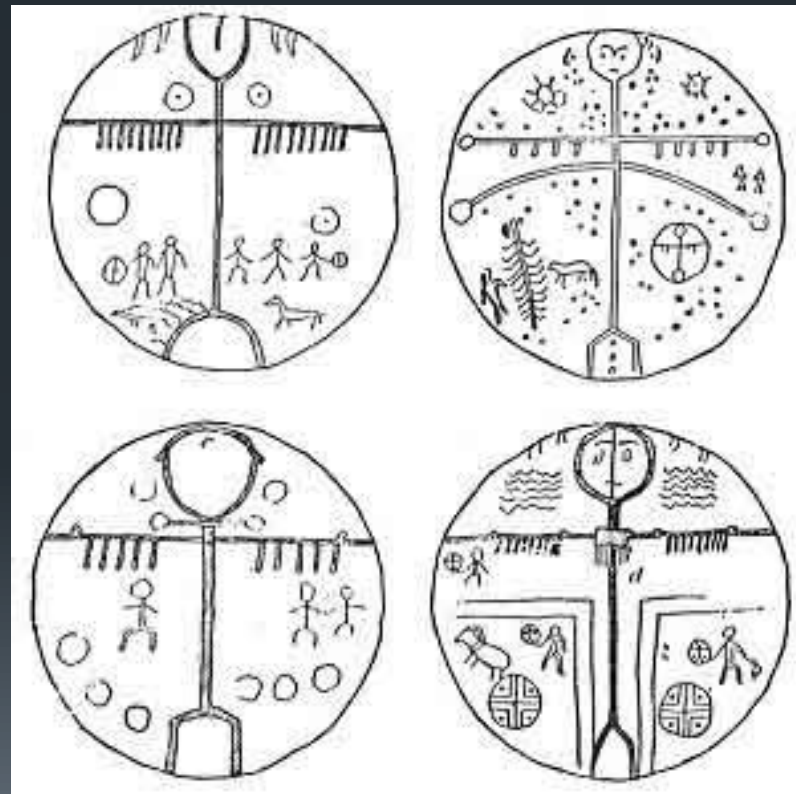


- Annunaki and Igigi
- Originating man from Africa
- Creation of homo erectus from clay



Tree of life – Sumerian or Turkish Mythology

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Ottoman Archives with First UFO incident in history

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- 19 October 1839 night
- 4 am in the morning becomes brighter than a day
- 4-5 m size silver object described as a watermelon shape
- Sultan's army follows the object

