

ANTALYA CULTURE, HERITAGE AND OUR VALUES

History

During the Hellenistic period, King of Pergamon II. Attalos (159-138) told his soldiers, "Go and find me heaven on earth." II, who liked the place his soldiers showed. Considering the strategic importance of the region, Attalos had a port city built here, and the city was named "Ataleia" after its founder Attalos. Ateleia means "Home of Attalos". Antalya and its surroundings have the legacy of two lifestyles that have been floating for centuries. When the Turks first came here, they immediately followed the settled order; They established villages, towns and cities. A part of the population, on the other hand, continued the nomadic life as before the Turks came to Anatolia. They raised animals such as camels and sheep and made a living by exchanging or selling the products they produced with the products of the settled people. They produced meat, milk, oil, and weaving hair tents and rugs with natural madder. There were even those who planted grains and vegetables in narrow areas in the winter quarters. There were even large groups of nomads (tribes, tribes) raising horses for the Ottoman army.

Natural beauties

Manavgat Waterfall: It is located in Manavgat district of Antalya. Various nature sports such as rafting and canoeing can be done at certain stages of the river, which allows to experience adventures in the natural landscapes at the waterfall, which has a magnificent view of nature.



Side Ancient City: Side, the most important port city of Pamphylia in ancient times, is located in the Manavgat district of Antalya. Side VII. century, it became a settlement center. Side Antique City is a city where many communities such as Lydians, Seleucids, Pergamon Kingdom, Roman Empire and Cretans lived and was known as a trade and port city.



B.C. There are many historical buildings that can be visited in the city, which was built in the 8th century. Among the structures that can be seen around the ancient city, there are important works such as the city walls, city gate, agora, ancient theater, bath, houses, temples, basilica, Temple of Apollo, Temple of Athena.

Side Museum: Side Museum, where many artifacts related to the history of Side are exhibited, and Side Museum, which was opened to visitors after the restoration of the Ancient Agora Bath, built by the Romans in the region, has works and structures belonging to many civilizations that dominated the region. In the museum, which started to accept visitors in 1960, reliefs, inscriptions, sarcophagi, column capitals and altars from the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods can be seen. A large part of the finds unearthed as a result of extensive archaeological studies carried out in the region in 1947 and 1967 are exhibited in this museum.



Temple of Apollo: The temple, which was built in the name of Apollo, known as the god of beauty, art and poetry in Greek mythology, has a special importance among the historical places to visit in Side today. The columns with Corinthian caps on the building have motifs that require very fine workmanship and fascinate them. M.S. The building, which was built in 150 years, underwent a small restoration in 1990 and took its present form. The temple, which has many historical ruins around, is visited by tourists every season of the year, as it has a unique Mediterranean view. Along with the sea view, there are also areas where you can take walks around the Temple of Apollo, immortalized by the visitors with their cameras.



Köprülü Canyon National Park: Köprülü Canyon National Park, located in the Bozyaka neighborhood of the Manavgat district, is 25 km long. Köprülü Canyon, which impresses visitors with its natural beauty, is Turkey's most popular rafting area. Rafting is a fun and exciting river sport that is done on high flow rivers with boats called raft.

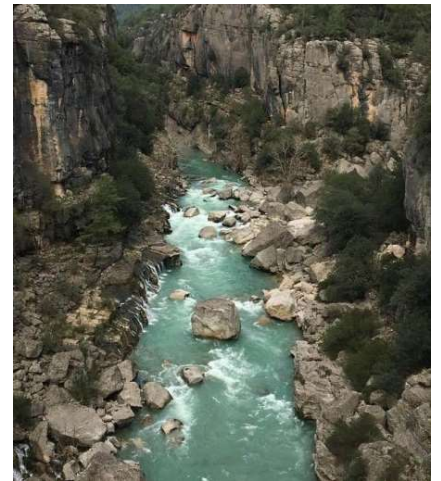


Oymapınar Dam: It is a dam built on the Manavgat River in Antalya between 1977-1984 for the purpose of generating electricity. Oymapınar Dam has an imposing and impressive appearance with its height of 185 meters.

With its lush nature and its turquoise-colored lake, a very beautiful view will welcome you here. When you look from here, the part behind the rock islets you will see is the "Green Canyon", which can be visited by boats. This section is the part of the Manavgat Stream that comes in front of Altınbeşik Cave. If you want to take a trip to the Green Canyon with boat tours on your Oymapınar trip, you can

continue on the road after passing the tunnel and reach the businesses that provide this service by the lake.

Tazı Canyon: It is a canyon valley located in Manavgat district of Antalya province. Located within the borders of Köprülü Canyon National Park, Tazı Canyon was formed by the erosion of the Köprüçay Stream. It is estimated that the formation of the canyon dates back to the ice age. It was formed by carving the inside of the limestone rocks in non-calcareous regions as a result of the ice masses separating and melting and creating erosion with great energy and releasing itself into the valleys. The length of the canyon is 4 km.





Alanya Castle: The castle, which is one of the symbols of Alanya, the district of Antalya. It is located on a peninsula rising approximately 250 meters from the sea. The total length of its walls is 6.5 kilometers. The castle was built in the Hellenistic period in the settlement of Alanya, which was called Kandeleri in the old times.

Red Tower is in Alanya Harbor. The octagonal planned structure, which is the symbol of the city, is a 13th century Seljuk work. Since it was difficult to lift the stone blocks after a certain height during the construction, the upper part was made of baked red bricks and therefore it was named Kızılkule. The sunlight that the tower receives from the top reaches up to the first floor. There is a cistern in the middle of the tower. The tower was built to protect the port and shipyard against attacks from the sea and was used for military purposes for centuries. The tower, which was repaired in the 1950s, was opened to visitors in 1979 and its first floor was converted into the Alanya Ethnography Museum.



Incekum Nature Park: It is located in Alanya district of Antalya. It stands out among the important natural beauties of Antalya. Located at a unique point where the greenery of the forests meet the blue of the Mediterranean, the park is one of the ideal spots to spend time away from the city life and in a quiet way.

Aspendos Ancient City: Aspendos or Belkıs is an ancient city famous for its ancient theater located in the village of Belkıs in the Serik district of Antalya province. It is one of the richest cities of Pamphylia. Aspendos was among the cities that were wanted to be captured in every age, as it was on an important trade route and connected to the port by the Köprüçay River. The most important structure of Aspendos is the theatre. It is an open-air theater that has been preserved in the best way among the ancient theaters. This theater is the oldest and most robust example of Roman theaters in Anatolia that has survived to the present day with its stage.



Kurşunlu Waterfall Nature Park: It is located within the borders of Aksu district of Antalya. Kurşunlu Waterfall, where 7 ponds converge and spill, pours from a height of approximately 20 meters. The waterfall, which is one of the indispensables of Antalya holiday with its refreshing effect and the emerging view, was opened to visitors in 1991 as a nature park.

Göynük Canyon: It is located in Kemer district of Antalya. It is located on the Lycian Way, which is shown as one of the world's top 10 long-distance walking routes by various sources. The pond creates an impressive landscape with its lush green waters.



Kekova Island: It is located in the Demre district of Antalya. There is no construction on Kekova Island, where you can both enjoy the sea and organize historical excursions during your Mediterranean vacation. There are sunken ancient cities, which are forbidden to enter, around the island, which offers a very impressive visual feast with its turquoise sea.

Çıralı Yanartaş: It is located in Kemer district of Antalya. Located at the foot of Çataldağ, one of the natural beauties of Kemer, Çıralı Yanartaş has quite impressive features. The fire burns 24 hours a day in the area where the constantly burning methane gas can be seen between the rocks on the top.



Düden Waterfall: Due to its fascinating natural beauty, Düden Waterfall is one of the most visited tourism centers in Antalya. According to a rumor in 334 BC, it is said that the commander Alexander the Great watered his horses here when he was going to conquer the Pamphylia region. There are 2 waterfalls, Lower and Upper Düden

Saklıkent Canyon: Located between Antalya and Fethiye borders, Saklıkent Canyon has a total length of 18 kilometers. If you want to plan a trip intertwined with nature, you can also see forest areas formed by red pine, cedar and black pine trees in Saklıkent Canyon, where you can have a very pleasant time. In order to protect our nature, take care to choose sunscreen, perfume, skin care products and the like from nature-friendly products, Do not forget that sunscreen chemicals spread in our oceans can harm underwater creatures.



Historical places

Kaleici, Old Antalya Houses, Grooved Minaret, Şehzade Korkut Mosque, Karatay Madrasa, Perge Ancient City, Karain Cave, Hadrian's Gate, Phaselis Ancient City, Phaselis, Aspendos Theatre, Xanthos Ancient City, Alanya Castle, Myra Ancient City, Apollon Temple, Olympos It has many cultural heritages such as the Ancient City.

Agriculture and Livestock

Various agricultural products are grown in the fertile soils of the Antalya region. Wheat, barley and oat are the most grown agricultural products. In addition, cotton, sesame, onions, peanuts, chickpeas, vegetables are grown on 35 thousand hectares. It is the most advanced city in greenhouse cultivation. Tomatoes, peppers, beans, eggplants, cucumbers, melons and watermelons are grown in greenhouses of 32 thousand hectares. It is sold domestically and abroad. Antalya is very advanced in fruit growing. Antalya is the province where the most bananas and oranges are grown. In addition, apple, pear, plum, quince, peach, apricot, grape, oleaster, carob, cranberry and other fruits are grown. Mandarin, lemon, grapefruit are Antalya's main source of income, and besides citrus production, olive cultivation is highly developed.

The Antalya region, with its climatic characteristics, rich vegetation, brings the richness of wildlife. Deer, fox, marten, squirrel, fallow deer, wild goat, jackal, hyena, wolf, bear, partridge, quail, dove, wild pigeon, woodcock, francolin, blackbird, oriole and crane constitute the main wildlife of the province.

Protected Plant and Animal Species

Mediterranean monk seal, sea turtle and caretta caretta are taken under protection in these regions.

In addition, plant species such as Cyclamen, Iris Flower, Sand lily, Narcissus and Crocus Flower are among the protected species.

It is inconvenient not to buy souvenirs obtained from protected plant and animal species.

Hunting is prohibited except during the dates permitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

We kindly ask you not to participate in activities that separate animals from their natural life, such as circuses and dolphin shows.

National and Religious Values

Our National Anthem, which is sung with a moment of silence on national holidays celebrated with enthusiasm such as April 23 National Sovereignty and Children's Day, May 19 Commemoration of Atatürk, Youth and Sports Day, August 30 Victory Day and October 29 Republic Day, is among our national values.

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Independence anthem

Rules to be followed when the National Anthem, which is our national anthem, is sung/heard,

- If we have a hat on our head, we should take it off.
- If we are sitting, we should stand up and show respect.
- We should not leave our place until we hear the anthem end.
- We should not be busy with anything while singing and listening to the National Anthem.
- We should not laugh or show disrespect while singing the anthem.

Rules to be followed in archaeological sites, historical places and museums

- Do not touch or write on the works exhibited in the museum and the ruins and their safes (bases).
- Do not make noise,
- Listen carefully to what is told, ask your guide and museum education experts (if any).
- Pay attention to the warnings made in the museum / archaeological site.
- Do not eat anything in the museum / archaeological site.
- Do not litter.
- Follow the rules of the museum you go to about taking photos in the museum.
- Do not climb/touch on historical ruins in open-air museums/architectures.

Traditional Handicrafts and Crafts in Antalya

Antalya, which has been a cultural basin throughout its history and preserves this feature today, also draws attention with the diversity of traditional handicrafts. Some of the handicrafts identified as a result of the field researches carried out on various dates in our province can be listed as follows;

- Wooden Boat Building
- Coppersmith
- Knife making
- Instrument Making
- Bell Making
- Dowry Chest Production
- Sock Knitting
- Blacksmithing
- Glass Vetch Glass Making
- Gilamik Weaving
- Carpet Weaving
- Silk Weaving
- Tinsmithing
- Spoonmaking
- Rug Weaving
- Girth (Multiplier) Weaving
- Needle Knitting
- Gourd Processing
- Quilting

Local Folk Dances

Folk dances of the Antalya region have a regional feature called "Teke Folklore". The influence of the Yörüks outweighs the folk dances in the region as well as in the field of music. Dances of the region; It consists of dances such as Mengi, Samah, Teke, Spoon games and Zeybek, in which the dancers perform without holding on to each other. In the districts to the east of Antalya, Konya spoon air, Bosphorus air, Serenler Zeybeği, Anamur Roads, Silifke's Yoghurt, Algeria airs are played. These games can be played individually or collectively.

Local Dishes

The basis of the diet of the nomads is determined by the foods obtained from livestock and wheat. Although a small amount of fresh vegetables are produced on the coastline, wheat and dried vegetables gain weight as you go to the inner regions. It is possible to find all the world cuisines in Antalya in touristic hotels and restaurants. Local dishes unique to the region are as follows: 'Sac' Roast, Tandoori Kebab, Kölle (wheat, beans, chickpeas and broad bean stew), Tomato juice, Hibeş, Arapaşı

Sport

There are many registered sports clubs and around 200,000 licensed athletes within the provincial borders. In these clubs, activities are carried out in many sports branches, especially football, basketball, handball, volleyball, athletics, wrestling, judo, karate, taekwondo, tennis, table tennis, water polo and swimming. Using the nickname Scorpions in football, Antalyaspor represents the city at the highest level in Turkish football. Antalyaspor plays its matches at the Antalya Stadium with a capacity of 33,032 people.

Festivities and festivals

Festivals and festivities are held in Antalya at various times. These festivals are generally summer festivals in the highlands of Antalya (such as Feslikan Plateau Festival, Söbüce Plateau Festival, Alanya Festival). In addition, the people living in the Alevi-Bektashi-Turkmen culture in the Elmalı region also organize festivals (such as the Abdal Musa Festival). The biggest festival on a national scale is the Antalya Television Awards, which started to be organized in 2010. Antalya Golden Orange Film Festival is held in October every year on an international scale. In addition, the International Antalya Sand Sculpture Festival is among the largest traditional sand sculpture events in Turkey and the largest in the world.

While performing all these activities; Do not neglect the personal care areas of women and children. We especially ask you to be tolerant towards children and avoid any behavior that may harm them.