



ANTALYA KÜLTÜR, MİRAS VE DEĞERLERİMİZ

History

During the Hellenistic period, King Attalos II of Pergamum (159-138 BC) told his soldiers, "Go and find me paradise on earth." Attalos II, impressed by the strategic importance of the region, built a port city there. The city was named "Ataleia" after its founder, Attaleia. Ateleia means "Land of Attale."

Antalya and its surrounding area bear the legacy of both lifestyles that had existed for centuries. When the Turks first arrived, they quickly adopted a settled lifestyle, establishing villages, towns, and cities. A segment of the population, as before the Turks arrived in Anatolia, continued a nomadic lifestyle.

They raised animals such as camels and sheep, and they made a living by exchanging or selling their produce for the settled population. They produced meat, milk, and oil, and weaved goatskin tents and natural madder rugs. Some even planted grain and vegetables in small areas during the winter quarters. There were even large nomadic groups (tribes, tribes) that trained horses for the Ottoman army.

Natural Beauties



Alanya Castle: The castle is one of the symbols of Alanya, a district of Antalya. It stands on a peninsula rising approximately 250 meters above sea level. Its walls total 6.5 kilometers in length. The castle was built during the Hellenistic period in the Alanya settlement, formerly known as Kandeleri.

The Red Tower is located in Alanya Harbor. The octagonal structure, the symbol of the city, is a 13th-century Seljuk work. Because lifting stone blocks beyond a certain height during construction proved difficult, the upper section was constructed with baked red bricks, earning it the name Red Tower. The sunlight from the tower's top reaches the first floor. A cistern sits in the center of the tower. Built to protect the harbor and shipyard from attacks from the sea, the tower was used for military purposes for centuries. Renovated in the 1950s, the tower opened to the public in 1979, and its first floor was converted into the Alanya Ethnography Museum.



İncekum Nature Park: Located in the Alanya district of Antalya, it stands out among Antalya's significant natural wonders. Located in a unique spot where the greenery of the forests meets the azure of the Mediterranean, the park is an ideal spot for a quiet escape from city life.

Manavgat Waterfall: Located in the Manavgat district of Antalya, the waterfall offers a magnificent natural landscape, allowing for adventure and various nature sports, such as rafting and canoeing, to be enjoyed on certain sections of the river.





Side Ancient City: Located in the Manavgat district of Antalya, Side was the most important port city of Pamphylia in ancient times. Side became a settlement in the 7th century BC. Home to many communities, including the Lydians, Seleucids, the Kingdom of Pergamum, the Roman Empire, and Cretans, Side was renowned as a trading and port city.



Built in the 8th century BC, the city boasts numerous historical structures worth visiting. Among the structures to be seen around the ancient city are the city walls, city gate, agora, ancient theater, bathhouse, houses, temples, basilica, Temple of Apollo, and Temple of Athena.

Side Museum: Displaying numerous artifacts related to Side's history, the Side Museum, opened to the public after the restoration of the ancient Agora Baths built by the Romans and converted into a museum, houses artifacts and structures from many civilizations that dominated the region. Opened in 1960, the museum houses reliefs, inscriptions, sarcophagi, column capitals, and altars from the Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine periods. A large portion of the artifacts unearthed during extensive archaeological excavations conducted in the region between 1947 and 1967 are also on display..



Temple of Apollo: Built in honor of Apollo, the god of beauty, art, and poetry in Greek mythology, the temple holds a special significance among the historical sites to visit in Side. The columns with Corinthian capitals atop the structure are exquisitely crafted and feature awe-inspiring motifs. Built around 150 AD, the structure underwent minor restoration work in 1990 to achieve its current state. Surrounded by numerous historical ruins, the temple offers a unique Mediterranean feel

Its breathtaking views attract tourists year-round. Along with the sea views, there are also areas where you can take walks around the Temple of Apollo, which visitors have captured with their cameras.

Köprülü Canyon National Park: Located in the Bozyaka neighborhood of the Manavgat district, Köprülü Canyon National Park is 25 km long. Impressing visitors with its natural beauty, Köprülü Canyon is Turkey's most popular rafting area. Rafting is a fun and exciting river sport performed on high-flow rivers using boats called rafts.



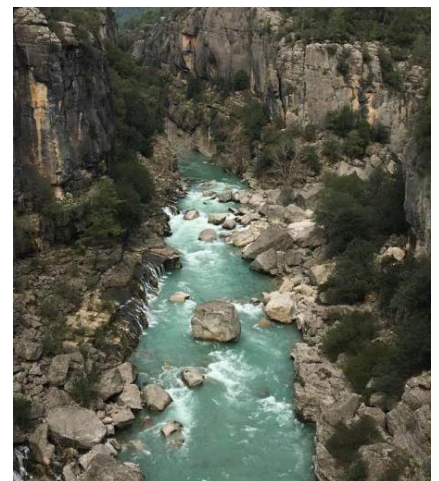
Oymapınar Dam: This dam was built on the Manavgat River in Antalya between 1977 and 1984 for the purpose of generating electricity. With a height of 185 meters, the Oymapınar Dam has an imposing and impressive appearance.

A stunning view awaits you here, with its lush greenery and turquoise lake. From here, you'll see the "Green Canyon," a section of land accessible by boat, behind the rocky islands. This section of the Manavgat River flows past Altınbeşik Cave. If you'd like to take a boat tour of the Green Canyon during your Oymapınar trip, you can continue past the tunnel and reach the lakeside businesses that offer this service.



Tazı Canyon:

Located in the Manavgat district of Antalya province, Tazı Canyon is a canyon valley. Located within the boundaries of Köprülü Canyon National Park, Tazı Canyon was formed by the Köprüçay River eroding the valley. The formation of the canyon is believed to date back to the Ice Age. It was formed by ice masses breaking apart, melting, and releasing themselves into the valleys with great energy, creating erosion, carving through the limestone rocks in non-calcareous areas. The canyon is 4 km long.



Aspendos Ancient City: Aspendos, or Belkıs, is an ancient city famous for its theater located in the village of Belkıs in the Serik district of Antalya province. It was one of the wealthiest cities in Pamphylia. Located on a major trade route and connected to the harbor by the Köprüçay River, Aspendos has been a sought-after city throughout history. Aspendos's most important structure is its theater. It is the best-preserved open-air theater among ancient theaters. It is the oldest and most intact example of a Roman theater in Anatolia that has survived to the present day, complete with stage.



Kurşunlu Waterfall Nature Park: Located within the Aksu district of Antalya. Kurşunlu Waterfall, where seven ponds merge and flow into each other, cascades from a height of approximately 20 meters. With its refreshing effect and breathtaking scenery, the waterfall is a must-see during an Antalya vacation. It was opened to visitors as a nature park in 1991.

Göynük Canyon: Located in the Kemer district of Antalya, it lies on the Lycian Way, considered one of the world's top 10 long-distance hiking routes by various sources. The pond, with its lush green waters, creates an impressive landscape.



Kekova Island: Located in the Demre district of Antalya, Kekova Island offers a Mediterranean vacation where you can enjoy both the sea and historical excursions. Kekova Island is virtually undeveloped and offers a stunning visual feast with its turquoise waters. It is also dotted with sunken ancient cities, which are prohibited from entering.

Çıralı Yanartaş: Located in the Kemer district of Antalya. Situated at the foothills of Çataldağ, one of Kemer's natural wonders, Çıralı Yanartaş boasts impressive features. A 24-hour fire burns in the area, where methane gas can be seen burning continuously among the cliffs at its summit.



Düden Waterfall: Due to its captivating natural beauty, Düden Waterfall is one of Antalya's most visited tourist destinations. According to a legend, around 334 BC, Alexander the Great watered his horses here on his way to conquer Pamphylia. There are two waterfalls: Lower and Upper Düden.

Saklıkent Canyon: Located between the borders of Antalya and Fethiye, Saklıkent Canyon stretches 18 kilometers in length. If you're planning a trip surrounded by nature, Saklıkent Canyon offers a truly enjoyable experience, complete with forested areas of red pine, cedar, and black pine.



To protect our environment, be sure to choose environmentally friendly products such as sunscreen, perfume, skin care products, and more. Remember that sunscreen chemicals released into our oceans can harm marine life.

Historical Sites

Kaleiçi boasts many cultural heritage sites, including the Old Antalya Houses, the Fluted Minaret, the Şehzade Korkut Mosque, the Karatay Madrasa, the Ancient City of Perge, the Karain Cave, Hadrian's Gate, the Ancient City of Phaselis, the Aspendos Theater, the Ancient City of Xanthos, Alanya Castle, the Ancient City of Myra, the Temple of Apollo, and the Ancient City of Olympos.

Agriculture and Livestock

The fertile lands of Antalya are home to a variety of agricultural products. Wheat, barley, and oats are the most abundant. Additionally, cotton, sesame, onions, peanuts, chickpeas, and vegetables are grown on 35,000 hectares. Antalya is the most advanced province in greenhouse farming. Tomatoes, peppers, beans, eggplants, cucumbers, melons, and watermelons are grown in 32,000 hectares of greenhouses. They are sold both domestically and internationally. Antalya is a leading fruit producer. It produces the most bananas and oranges. Apples, pears, plums, quinces, peaches, apricots, grapes, oleaster, carob, cranberries, and other fruits are also grown. Tangerines, lemons, and grapefruits are Antalya's primary sources of income. In addition to citrus production, olive cultivation is also highly

developed. The Antalya region's climatic characteristics bring with it a rich flora and wildlife. Deer, foxes, martens, squirrels, fallow deer, wild goats, jackals, hyenas, wolves, bears, partridges, quails, turtle doves, wild pigeons, woodcocks, francolins, blackbirds, golden orioles, and cranes constitute the province's main wildlife.

Protected Plant and Animal Species

Mediterranean monk seals, sea turtles, and loggerhead sea turtles are protected in these areas.

Plant species such as cyclamen, iris, sand lilies, daffodils, and crocuses are also protected.

It is unacceptable to purchase souvenirs made from protected plant and animal species.

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

We strongly advise against participating in activities that separate animals from their natural habitat, 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 23rd National Sovereignty and Children's Day, May 19th Commemoration of Atatürk, Youth and Sports Day, August 30th Victory Day, and October 29th Republic Day, is also among our national values.

Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha are also among our religious values.

How to Behave in Religious Places

We are required to follow certain rules in the mosques where we perform our religious services:

- Shoes/slippers, etc., are not allowed in the mosque.
- For women, hair must be covered with a headscarf/headscarf, etc., and clothing must cover the body.
- Loud speech should not be spoken.
- Respect for other people should be shown.

The National Anthem

The rules to be followed when the National Anthem, our national anthem, is sung/heard:

- If we are wearing a hat, we must remove it.

- If we are sitting, we must stand up and show respect.
- We must not leave our seats until we hear the anthem end.
- We must not engage in anything else while singing or listening to the National Anthem.
- We must not laugh or show disrespect while singing the anthem.

Rules to Follow in Archaeological Sites, Historical Sites, and Museums

- Do not touch or write on the artifacts or their cases (pedestals) displayed in museums and archaeological sites.
- Do not make noise.
- Listen carefully to the explanations and ask your guide and (if applicable) museum education specialists any questions you may have.
- Heed the warnings posted in the museum/archaeological site.
- Do not eat anything in the museum/archaeological site.
- Do not litter.
- Follow the museum's rules regarding photography in museums.
- Do not climb on or touch historical artifacts in open-air museums/archaeological sites.

Traditional Handicrafts and Crafts in Antalya

Antalya, a cultural hub throughout its history and a city that still maintains this distinction today, is notable for its diversity of traditional handicrafts. Field research conducted in our province at various dates has identified some of the handicrafts as follows:

- Wooden Boat Making
- Coppersmithing
- Knife Making
- Musical Instrument Making
- Bell Making
- Dowry Chest Making
- Sock Knitting

- Blacksmithing
- Glass Fığla Glass Making
- Gilamik Weaving
- Carpet Weaving
- Silk Weaving
- Tinsmithing
- Spoon Making
- Rug Weaving
- Giraffe Weaving
- Lace Weaving
- Gourd Embroidery
- Quilt Making

Local Folk Dances

Antalya's folk dances have a regional character known as "Teke Folklore." Just as in the region's music, the influence of the Yörük people is also prominent in folk dances. The regional dances include Mengi, Samah, Teke, spoon dances, and Zeybek, dances in which dancers perform without holding on to each other. In the districts east of Antalya, Konya spoon dances, Boğaz tunes, Serenler Zeybek, Anamur Yolları, Silifke's Yogurt, and Cezayir tunes are performed. These dances can be performed individually or in groups.

Local Cuisine

The Yörük diet is based on livestock and wheat-based foods. While fresh vegetables are produced in small amounts along the coast, wheat and dried vegetables become more prevalent as one moves inland. In Antalya, you can find all the world's cuisines in tourist hotels and restaurants. Unique local dishes include: Sac kavurma (fried meat), Tandır kebabı (a type of stewed wheat, beans, chickpeas, and broad beans), Domates civesi (a type of stew), Hibeş (a type of stew), and Arapaşı (a type of stew).

Sports

There are numerous registered sports clubs and approximately 200,000 licensed athletes within the province. These clubs compete in a wide range of sports, including football, basketball, handball, volleyball, athletics, wrestling, judo, karate, taekwondo, tennis, table tennis, water polo, and swimming. Antalyaspor, nicknamed the Scorpions in football, represents the city at the highest level of Turkish football. Antalyaspor plays its matches at the 33,032-seat Antalya Stadium.

Festivals and Festivities

Antalya hosts festivals and festivities at various times. These festivals are generally summer festivals held on the plateaus in the higher elevations of Antalya (such as the Feslikan Plateau Festival, the Söbüce Plateau Festival, and the Alanya Festival). In addition, the people of the Elmalı region, who practice Alevi-Bektashi-Turkmen culture, also organize festivals (such as the Abdal Musa Festival). Festivals are held in Antalya on both a local and national and international scale. The largest national festival is the Antalya Television Awards, which began in 2010. Internationally, the Antalya Golden Orange Film Festival is held every October. Furthermore, the International Antalya Sand Sculpture Festival is a well-established tradition, Türkiye's only sand sculpture event and one of the world's largest.

When organizing all these events, please do not neglect the personal safety of women and children.

We urge you to be especially tolerant towards children and avoid any harmful behavior.