



















# TURKIYE' DE KULTUREL MİRASA KONU YERLER







## Türkiye CULTURAL HERITAGE SUBJECT PLACES





Site	Image	Location	Criteria	Area (acre)	Year	Description
Aphrodisias		Aydın Province  37°42'30"N 8°43'25"E	Cultural: (ii)(iii)(iv) (vi)	152 (380)	2017	The site consists of Aphrodisias itself (featuring the 3rd-century BCE Temple of Aphrodite) and the ancient marble quarries nearby, which had brought wealth to the ancient Greek city. <sup>[6]</sup>
Archaeological Site of Ani		Kars Province  40°30'00"N 3°34'00"E	Cultural: (ii)(iii)(iv)	251 (620)	2016	Located close to the Turkey-Armenia border, the medieval city of Ani reached its golden age in the 10th and 11th centuries as the capital of Bagratid Armenia, before going into decline from the 14th century on following a Mongol invasion and a major earthquake. <sup>[7]</sup>





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Archaeological Site of Troy		Çanakkale Province  39°57'23"N 26°14'20"E	Cultural: (ii)(iii)(vi)	158 (390)	1998	Dating back to more than four millennia ago and serving as a key influence on <i>Homer's Iliad</i> and <i>Virgil's Aeneid</i> , Troy was rediscovered by <i>Heinrich Schliemann</i> in the late 19th century, and has since become one of the most well-known archaeological sites in the world. <sup>[8]</sup>
Arslantepe Mound		Malatya Province  38°22'55"N 38°21'40"E	Cultural: (iii)	74.07 (183.0)	2021	Arslantepe was an ancient city on the Tohma River, a tributary of the upper <i>Euphrates</i> rising in the Taurus Mountains. It has been identified with the modern archaeological site of Arslantepe near <i>Malatya</i> . The first <i>swords</i> known in the Early Bronze Age (c. 33rd to 31st centuries) are based on finds at Arslantepe by <i>Marcella Frangipane</i> of Rome University. <sup>[9]</sup>





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<b>Bursa and Cumalıkızık: the Birth of the Ottoman Empire</b>		Bursa Province  40°11'05"N 29°03'44"E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	27 (67)	2014	The first capital of the Ottoman Empire in the 14th century, Bursa, with its innovative urban planning, became a major source of reference for future Ottoman cities. The nearby village of Cumalıkızık, exemplar of the vakıf system, provided support for the development of the capital. <sup>[10]</sup>
<b>City of Safranbolu</b>		Karabük Province  41°15'36"N 29°41'23"E	Cultural: (ii)(iv)(v)	193 (480)	1994	A crossroads of the caravan trade, Safranbolu flourished from the 13th century on. Its architecture became a major influence on urban development throughout the Ottoman Empire. <sup>[11]</sup>
<b>Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape</b>		Diyarbakır Province  37°54'11"N 40°14'22"E	Cultural: (iv)	521 (1,290)	2015	Diyarbakır has been a city of great significance from the Hellenistic period until the present. The site contains Diyarbakır's 5.800km-long city walls, as well as the Hevsel Gardens, which provided food

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						and water supply to the city. <sup>[12]</sup>
Ephesus		İzmir Province  37°55'45"N 7°21'34"E	Cultural: (iii)(iv)(vi)	663 (1,640)	2015	The ancient Greek city of Ephesus was famed for one of the <b>Seven Wonders of the Ancient World</b> , the <b>Temple of Artemis</b> , which now lies in ruins. After coming under Roman control in the 2nd century BCE, the city flourished, leaving behind monumental structures such as the <b>Library of Celsus</b> . The <b>House of the Virgin Mary</b> and the <b>Basilica of St. John</b> became major Christian pilgrimage sites from the 5th century on. <sup>[13]</sup>
Göbekli Tepe		Şanlıurfa Province  37°13'00"N 8°55'21"E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iv)	126 (310)	2018	Dating back to the <b>Pre-Pottery Neolithic</b> age between 10th and 9th millennium BCE, the site was likely used by hunter-gatherers for ritualistic purposes. <sup>[15]</sup>






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Gordion		Ankara Province  37°13'00"N 8°55'21"E	Cultural: (iii)	1,064 (2,630)	2023	Gordion was the capital city of ancient Phrygia. Occupation at the site is attested from the Early Bronze Age (c. 2300 BCE) continuously until the 4th century CE and again in the 13th and 14th centuries CE. <sup>[14]</sup>
Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia		Nevşehir Province  38°40'00"N 4°51'00"E	Mixed: (i)(iii)(v)(vii)	9,884 (24,420)	1985	The Göreme Valley area is famous for its striking hoodoo rock formations. The region of Cappadocia also features a gallery of rock-hewn dwellings, villages, churches, underground cities and great examples of post-Iconoclastic Byzantine art. <sup>[16]</sup>
Great Mosque and Hospital of Divriği		Sivas Province  39°22'17"N 8°07'19"E	Cultural: (i)(iv)	2,016 (4,980)	1985	Founded in the early 13th century, the mosque-hospital complex at Divriği is a unique and outstanding example of Islamic architecture, blending distinct and sometimes

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						contrasting designs. <sup>[17]</sup>
Hattusha: the Hittite Capital		<p>Çorum Province</p>  <p>40°00'50"N 4°37'14"E</p>	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	268 (660)	1986	The formal capital of the Hittite Empire, with its well-preserved city gates, temples, palaces and the nearby rock sanctuary of Yazılıkaya, is among the last vestiges of the once dominant power in Anatolia and northern Syria. <sup>[18]</sup>
Hierapolis-Pamukkale		<p>Denizli Province</p>  <p>37°55'26"N 9°07'24"E</p>	Mixed: (iii)(iv)(vi)	1,077 (2,660)	1988	The natural site of Pamukkale is famous for its visually striking landscape, consisting of petrified waterfalls, stalactites and terraces. The nearby town of Hierapolis, founded at the end of the 2nd century BCE, hosts various Greco-Roman structures including temples, baths, a necropolis, as well as examples of Early Christian architecture. <sup>[19]</sup>

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<p><b>Historic Areas of Istanbul</b></p>		<p>Istanbul Province</p>  <p>41°00'30"N 8°58'48"E</p>	<p>Cultural: (iii)(iv)(vi) i)</p>	<p>678 (1,680)</p>	<p>1985</p>	<p>The imperial capital of the Byzantine and Ottoman empires, Istanbul has been a major political, religious and cultural centre for more than two millennia. Its skyline, which includes masterpieces such as the Hippodrome of Constantinople, Hagia Sophia, the Süleymaniye Mosque and the Topkapı Palace, testifies to the great geniuses of architects through the ages.<sup>[20]</sup></p>
<p><b>Nemrut Dağ</b></p>		<p>Adiyaman Province</p>  <p>38°02'12"N 38°45'49"E</p>	<p>Cultural: (i)(iii)(iv)</p>	<p>11 (27)</p>	<p>1987</p>	<p>Nemrut Dağ is the location where King Antiochus I (69–34 B.C.) of Commagene constructed his own temple-tomb, surrounded by colossal statues and stelae, in one of the most ambitious architectural undertakings of the Hellenistic period.<sup>[21]</sup></p>

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<p>Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük</p>		<p>Konya Province</p>  <p>37°40'00"N 2°49'41"E</p>	<p>Cultural: (iii)(iv)</p>	<p>37 (91)</p>	<p>2012</p>	<p>Occupied between approximately 7400 BC and 5200 BC, the expansive site of Çatalhöyük is among the few examples of a well-preserved Neolithic settlement, with its egalitarian urban layout, roof-access dwellings, wall paintings and reliefs testifying to a proto-urban way of life.<sup>[22]</sup></p>
<p>Pergamon and its Multi-Layered Cultural Landscape</p>		<p>İzmir Province</p>  <p>39°07'33"N 7°10'48"E</p>	<p>Cultural: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)</p>	<p>333 (820)</p>	<p>2014</p>	<p>Founded in the 3rd century BC as the capital of the Hellenistic Attalid dynasty, Pergamon was one of the most important cities of the ancient world. After its bequest to the Romans in 133 BC, the city witnessed further development, becoming known as a major therapeutic centre.<sup>[23]</sup></p>



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Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex		Edirne Province  41°40'40"N 26°33'34"E	Cultural: (i)(iv)	3 (7.4)	2011	Constructed during the 16th century, the Selimiye Mosque complex at Edirne is considered by the architect Mimar Sinan to be his masterpiece and represents the highest achievement of Ottoman architecture. <sup>[24]</sup>
Wooden Hypostyle Mosques of Medieval Anatolia		Countrywide	Cultural: (ii)(iv)	0.61 (1.5)	2023	The site consists of five wooden hypostyle mosques in Anatolia dating back to the late 13th and mid-14th centuries. <sup>[25]</sup>
Xanthos-Letoon		Antalya and Muğla Provinces  36°20'06"N 29°19'13"E	Cultural: (ii)(iii)	126 (310)	1988	The site consists of two neighboring settlements. Xanthos, the centre of the Lycian civilization, exerted significant architectural influences upon other cities of the region, with the Nereid Monument directly inspiring the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus in Caria. Letoon, an important religious

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						centre in Lycia, hosts the <a href="#">Letoon trilingual</a> , which provided the key in deciphering the long-extinct <a href="#">Lycian language</a> . <sup>[26]</sup>