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Neolithic Site of Catalhöyük



Catalhöyük is a very large Neolithic and Chalcolithic prehistoric settlement in southern Anatolia, which existed around approximately 7400-5200 BC. Catalhöyük tells us how humans made the transition to settled life and started farming. It is one of the best sites representing early society. It has survived to our day extremely well preserved.

Pergamon and its multi-layered cultural landscape



Ancient Pergamon settlement at the top of the Kale Hill, the capital of Hellenistic Attalid Dynasty, represents the outstanding example of urban planning of the Hellenistic period, with its monumental architecture. Temple of Athena, the steepest theatre of the Hellenistic period, library, Great Altar of Pergamon, Dionysus Temple, agora, gymnasiums and high-pressure water pipe-line system are the most outstanding examples of this planning system and architecture in the period.

Selimiye Mosque and its social complex



Selimiye Mosque of Edirne is one of the most stunning complexes you will ever see. With its monumental dome and four slender minarets, the mosque was designed and built by Mimar Sinan, the world renowned royal architect. It is visible from all parts of the city with its entire splendour.

Xanthos-Letoon



Xanthos Ancient City illustrates the blending of Lycian traditions and Hellenic influence, especially in its funerary art. There are many rock tombs, sarcophagus and monumental tombs made with traditional architecture.

Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia



Goreme and its surroundings have been declared as a National Park in 1986 and the total area is 9614 hectares. The most significant feature of Goreme National Park and Rock Site of Cappadocia is the existence of fairy chimneys, formed by the wind and the rainwater. The columbarias on the high slopes of Soganli, Zelve and Uzengi Vlleys, and the monk cells carved in the depths of the valleys add value to the site.

Hierapolis-Pamukkale



Pamukkale, with its glaring whiteness and petrified waters, is an enchanted and magnificent natural marvel. With its brilliant white colour, it can be seen from around a distance of 20 km. Hierapolis played an important role in spreading Christianity in Anatolia, and it was the place where Philip, one of the twelve Apostles of Jesus Christ, died. For this reason, Hierapolis became an important religious center in the 4th century AD.

Hattusha: The Hittite Capital



Having been founded around 1650 BC, Hattusha was the capital of the Hittite Civilization and became the focus of the art and architecture of that time. Hattusha is located within the Bogazkoy - Alacahoyuk National Park.

The Hittites were one of the two largest civilizations of this age and excavations made at their capital city show that the first settlements in this area began with the Paleolithic Age, while the settlement was most fully advanced during the Old Bronze Age (3000-2500 BC).

Aphrodisias



The ancient city in Asia Minor. The local center of worship of the goddess-mother identified by ancient Greeks with Aphrodite

Archaeological Site of Ani



Ani Ancient City known as “Cradle of Civilizations”. It's one of the world's most sacred spots and Turkey's most impressive medieval ancient cities

Archaeological Site of Troy



The city is known primarily from the war described in the ancient Greek epic poem Iliad attributed to Homer.

Bursa and Cumalıķızık: the Birth of the Ottoman Empire



The former capital of the Ottoman Empire - Bursa - is a monument to the times of the first rulers of the Ottoman dynasty, while Cumalıķızık (now one of the districts of Bursa) is a well-preserved village at the foot of Mount Uludağ, famous for its characteristic stone houses, most of which are inhabited to this day.

Great Mosque and Hospital of Divriği



Divriği is famous for the beautiful Grand Mosque, erected in 1228. There are ornamental gates, decorated with reliefs with geometric motifs and inscriptions in Arabic

City of Safranbolu



In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the city was on the main trade route leading to the Black Sea coast. At the time, rich residents built mansions of sun-dried bricks and wood

Euphesus



The city was famous for the nearby Temple of Artemis - one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. The city was destroyed by the Goths in 263 and although rebuilt, the city's importance as a trade centre diminished.

Diyarbakir Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape



The place is located in the so-called Fertile Crescent. Hevsel Gardens are located on the Tiger River, which supplied the city with water and food.

Gobeklitepe: first Temple of the Word



Gobeklitepe, one of the world's oldest and most impressive archaeological sites. It's the oldest religious center discovered ever

Nemrut Dag



One of the highest peaks in southeastern Turkey. There are a temple and sepulchral complex.

Historic Areas of Istanbul



It's a group of places in the capital city Fatih in the city of Istanbul, including buildings and structures such as Sarayburnu, the Topkapi Palace, the Hagia Sophia, the Ahmed Sultan Mosque, the Hagia Irene, Zeyrek Mosque, Suleymaniye Mosque, Little Hagia Sophia and the Walls of Constantinople