

PERGE & ASPENDOS TOUR

Perge Archaic City



Manavgat Waterfall



Perge & Aspendos

- **08:30** Departure from the hotels
- Visiting Perge antique site in detail; Stadium, Roman Gate, Nymphaeum, Roman Bath, Hellenistic gate, Colonnaded Main Street and the Agora
- Lunch on the Köprüpazari stream near the Aspendos Theater
- Visiting Aspendos Theater and the Historical Aqueducts
- Shopping Break where also the Turkish handcrafts are introduced
- Introduction of Side and an hour and a half free time
- **18:00** Returning to the hotel

What's Included:

- Professional and experienced licensed guide during the tours.
- Transportation by a comfortable AC non smoking Luxurious car / Van with professional driver.

Price: FREE

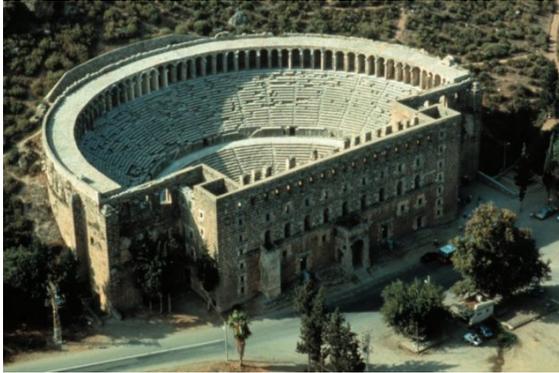
PERGE



Perge was one of the important cities in antiquity. The founding of the city varies depending on the sources. The inscriptions found in the Hellenistic gate refer to Calchas and Mopsus (from the Trojan Wars) and M. Plancius Varus and C. Plancius Varus, father and brother of Plancia Magna, from the 2nd century AD as well. Hittite records mention the name along with the river Cestros as Parha, which means that the city was already large and must have been founded before. It has benefited from the navigable Cestros (modern Aksu) river even though it is some 12 km inland. Perge has two famous women benefactors. Plancia Magna of the 2nd century AD and Prof. Jale Inan. The previous one helped building the city and the latter one uncovered it for us to see it. The theater is the first building that meets us. Unfortunately it is under restoration. The stadium which is one of the best preserved in Turkey, is next. After the Roman gate we are in the grandeur 2nd century Roman city of Perge with its monumental nymphaeums,

the Roman bath, and the Hellenistic gate (renovated in the Roman times as an honorary hall with the statues of the founders of the city). After the Hellenistic gate, you may walk the splendid colonnaded Cardo of Perge with artificial waterfalls all along the street to the foot of the acropolis. The Agora can be visited on the way back.

ASPENDOS-BELKIS



The city was originally built on the, then navigable river Eurymedon, on the mountain where the acropolis is today. The oldest name of the city we know; Asiawanda (the land of the horses) in the old local Anatolian languages is now very famous for its most intact 2nd C AD Roman Theater and the aqueducts which are a rare feat of engineering. The Theater was built by Zenon one of the most famous architects of the time in the 2nd century AD. It is known as the best preserved Roman Theater with very good acoustics with a capacity of 15,000 spectators. It is known to hold 20 000 people nowadays when there are concerts by nationally and

internationally famous orchestras of classical music and singers. There are concerts, plays and other entertainments through out the tourist season. It was used as a church during the Byzantine times and as a palace during the Seljuk's reign. Other than the lack of decorative statues, etc. of the stage building, it is in perfect condition. The water was brought to the city from the mountains through tunnels and over the aqueducts. The aqueducts that bring water to Aspendos are a great feat of engineering, very rare of its kind. The aqueducts cross a marsh of almost one kilometer by piping made of stone fittings on lower aqueducts. The towers of 30m height are used to change the direction of the piping and also for the siphoning system.

ANTALYA SHOPPING-OLD CITY

Antalya Kaleici Roma Kapısı



Antalya



ANTALYA



Antalya; called the Turkish Riviera, the Touristic Capital of Turkey, the Paradise. It deserves these names by combining the Mediterranean Sea, the close range of the Taurus Mountains, the numerous rivers and waterfalls, the ski resort, long clean sandy beaches, numerous historical sites and many five star hotels lined up on approximately six hundred kilometers of coast line. The well taken care of city, of Antalya itself, is a site worthy to see. It reflects the ancient Anatolian cultures including the Hittite, Lycian, Persian, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk, and Ottoman and is one of the prominent provinces of the modern Republic of Turkey. The city was named after the founder King Attalus II, King of Pergamum as Attaleia and the present name of Antalya is derived from that

through the ages. Antalya is also an agricultural center with suitable climate, plenty of water from numerous rivers and green houses. Citrus, bananas, a variety of vegetables and fruit, cotton, corn and grain are some of the crops. It is also a good base for visiting the sites around it. Starting from the east consecutively: Alanya, Side, Manavgat waterfall, Aspendos, Köprülü Kanyon (ideal rafting river of Köprü Çayı), Selge, Sillyum, Perge, Kursunlu waterfall, Düden waterfalls, Termessus, Karain Cave, Phaselis, Olympus, Myra, St. Nicholas' (Santa Claus) Church, Kekova, Üçagiz, Antiphellos, Xantos and Sagalassos are some of the sites within close range of Antalya. The Karain Cave has been a dwelling for the human race since the Neanderthal man and with the other historical sites in the region, it gives us a continuous record of the culture of the human race from the beginning. Alexander the Great has come here on his long expedition and the Konya Seljuk's have used the region for their resort palaces. The antique name of the region, Pamphylia (the land of various people), reflects it's meaning today with its approximately ten thousand European citizens, other than the historical mixture of the people, from all races and religions.

Important Note: If some participants have a flight on tour days, they can join the tour as well. According to their flight time, they can get off the bus in city centre and get a transport to go to the Airport.

Note: Only, the museums entrance fee and lunch will be paid by the participants.