

## The Panoramic Tour of Antalya

**30 April 2017**

**09:00** Departure from the conference center

Professional and experienced licensed guide during the tours.

Transportation by a comfortable AC non smoking Luxurious car / Van with professional driver.

**17:00** Returning to the hotel

**Price: FREE**

### **During the Tour will visit the Historical Places**

**PERGE**

**ASPENDOS**

**ANTALYA SHOPPING-OLD CITY**

**KURŞUNLU WATERFALL**

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

## Historical Places Information

### 1. Perge



**Perge** was an ancient and important city of Pamphylia, between the rivers Catarrhactes and Cestrus (Turkish Aksu Çayı). A treaty between the Hittite Great King Tudhaliya IV and his vassal, the king of Tarhuntassa, defined the latter's western border at the city "Parha" and the "Kastaraya River". The river is assumed to be the classical Cestrus. West of Parha were the "Lukka Lands". Parha likely spoke a late Luwian dialect like Lycian and that of the neo-Hittite kingdoms. Perge returns to history as a Pamphylian Greek city, and with Pamphylia came under successive rule by Persians, Athenians, and Persians again. Alexander the Great, after quitting Phaselis, occupied Perge with a part of his army. The road between these two towns is described as long and difficult. Alexander's rule was followed by the Diadochi empire of the Seleucids, then the Romans. Perge gained renown for the worship of Artemis, whose temple stood on a hill outside the town, and in whose honour annual festivals were celebrated. The coins of Perge represent both the goddess and her temple. In 46 A.D., according to the Acts of the Apostles, St. Paul journeyed to Perga, from there continued on to Antiocheia in Pisidia, then returned to Perga where he preached the word of God (Acts 14:25). Then he left the city and went to Attaleia. As the Cestrus silted up over the late Roman era, Perga declined as a secular city. In the first half of the 4th century, during the reign of Constantine the Great (324-337), Perga became an important centre of Christianity, which soon became the official religion of the Roman Empire. The city retained its status as a Christian centre in the 5th and 6th centuries.

## 2. Aspendos



**Aspendos** was an ancient city in Pamphylia, Asia Minor, located about 40 km east of the modern city of Antalya, Turkey. It was situated on

the Eurymedon River about 16 km inland from the Mediterranean Sea; it shared a border with, and was hostile to Side. Some scholars associate the city's name with "Azatiwadaya". The known city of that name was founded by Azatiwada of Quwê on his *eastern* frontier, at Karatepe. According to later tradition, Aspendos was founded rather earlier by Greeks who may have come from Argos. The wide range of its coinage throughout the ancient world indicates that, in the 5th century BC, Aspendos had become the most important city in Pamphylia. At that time the Eurymedon River was navigable as far as Aspendos, and the city derived great wealth from a trade in salt, oil and wool. Aspendos did not play an important role in antiquity as a political force. Its political history during the colonisation period corresponded to the currents of the Pamphylian region. Within this trend, after the colonial period, it remained for a time under Lycian hegemony. In 546 BC it came under Persian domination. The fact that the city continued to mint coins in its own name, however, indicates that it had a great deal of freedom even under the Persians

### 3. Antalya Shopping-Old City



**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.

#### 4. Kursunlu Waterfall



The **Kurşunlu Waterfall** is located 19 km from Antalya, Turkey at the end of a 7 km road branching off to the north of the Antalya-Serik-Alanya highway at a point 12 km east of Antalya. It is reduced to a mere trickle in the summer

months. The waterfall is on one of the tributaries of the Aksu River, where the tributary drops from Antalya's plateau to the coastal plain. It is situated in the midst of a pine forest of exceptional beauty, and the environs provide a picnic and pleasure spot about twenty minutes by car from the centre of the city of Antalya.