

Republic of Turkey



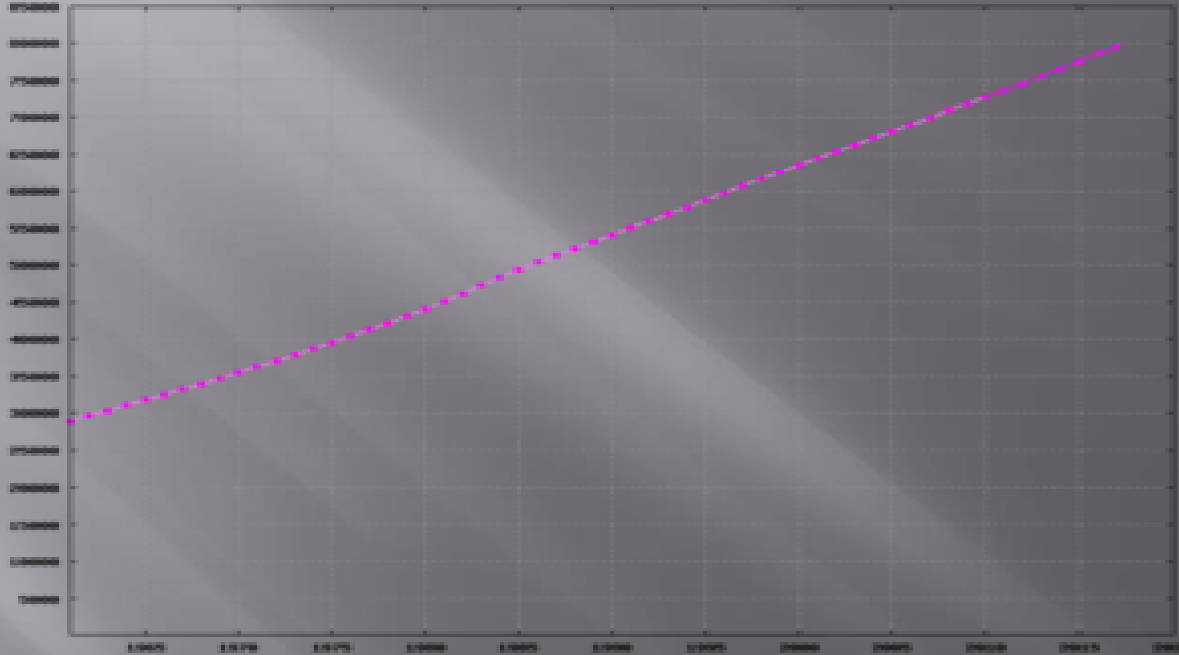
Turkey, country that occupies a unique geographic position, lying partly in Asia and a partly in Europe. Throughout its history it has acted as both a barrier and a bridge between the two continents.



This country stretches from north to south from about 300 to 400 miles and extends about 1000 miles from west to east.

Turkey is bounded on the north by the Black Sea, on the northeast by Georgia and Armenia, on the east by Azerbaijan and Iran, on the southeast by Iraq and Syria, on the southwest and west by the Mediterranean Sea and the Aegean Sea, and on the northwest by Greece and Bulgaria.

Population



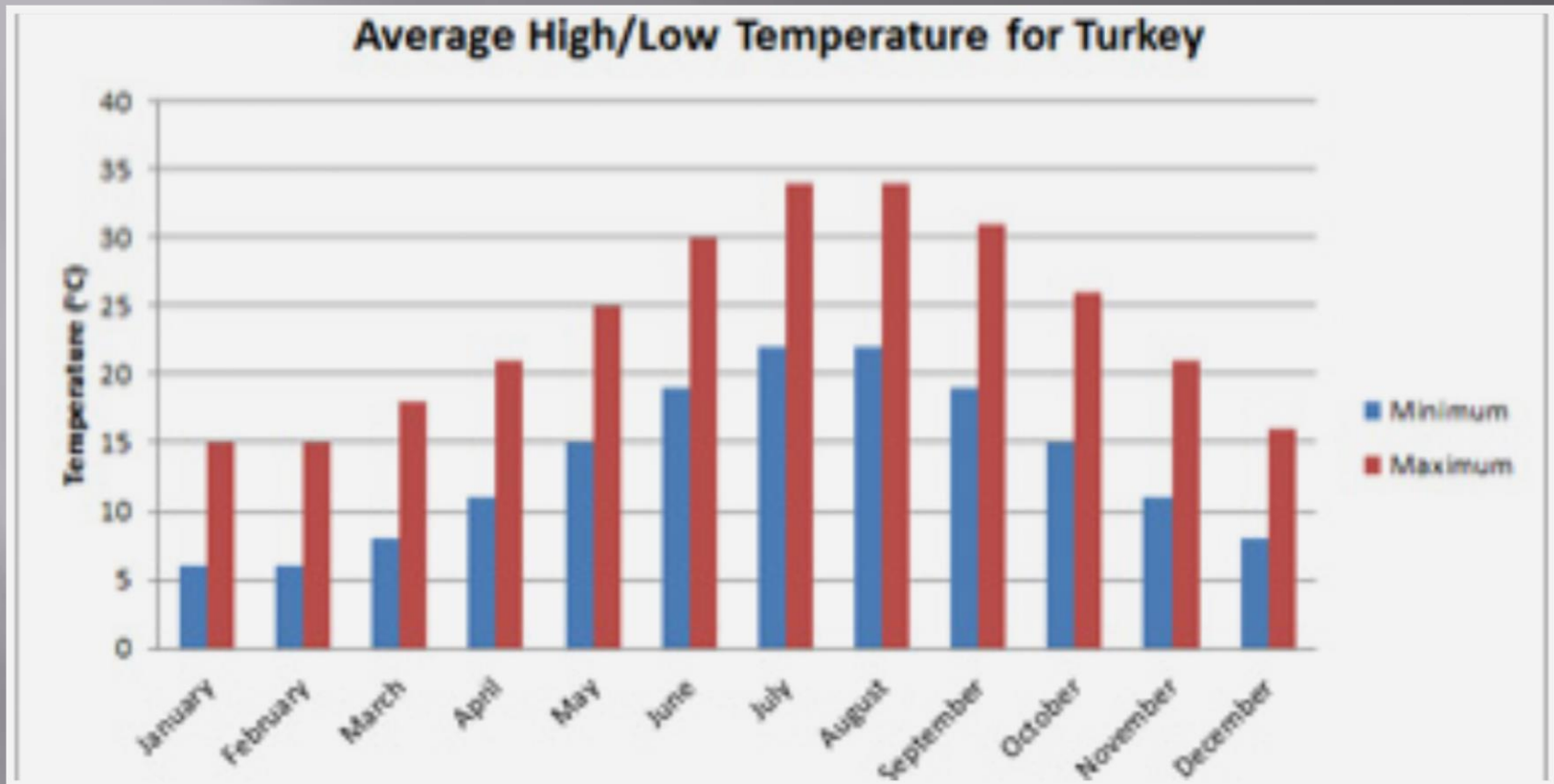
In 2020, the population of Turkey was 83,836,000.

Istanbul



Istanbul is the largest and most populous city in Turkey and its cultural, commercial and financial center. It extends on both sides of the Bosphorus Sea Strait, from the northern coast of the Sea of Marmara to the southern coast of the Black Sea. The location of the town in both European Thrace and Asian Bithynia makes it the only metropolis in the world located on two continents.

Climate



Turkey is located in the subtropical climate zone, which has a marine variety on the coast, and in the interior of the country it acquires the characteristics of a continental climate

Famous sights of Turkey

Hagia Sophia

Pamukkale

Blue Mosque

The Suleiman Mosque

Ephesus

Rüstem Pasha Mosque

Celsus Library

Dolmabahçe Palace

Anitkabir

Pamukkale



Pammukale Hierapolis is located in Turkey, 20 km from the city of Denizli in the Aegean Region. Pamukkale is one of the most interesting places in the world, and is famous not only for its beautiful, unique geological formations, but it is also a place important for historical reasons. Water saturated with calcium compounds, including mainly calcium oxide, abundantly flowing along the southern slope of a hill called Caldag over millennia, created deposits of white travertine in the form of beautiful terraces. The view of this beautiful geological formation justifies both the ancient name of Hierapolis (Holy City) and the modern one, because Pamukkale is translated as the Cotton Palace

HAGIA SOPHIA



Hagia Sophia a mosque in Istanbul, and in the past a Christian temple, a mosque and a museum respectively. Considered the most magnificent building of architecture and construction in the first millennium AD.

Blue Mosque



Built on the orders of Sultan Ahmed I, the Mosque of Istanbul, which is one of the last and most magnificent examples of the so-called "classical period, islamic art in Turkey.

The Suleiman Mosque



The Suleiman Mosque (Turkish: Süleymaniye Camii) is a Muslim temple in Istanbul, Turkey, built during the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent on the third of Istanbul's seven hills, within the city walls, on a slope descending to the Golden Horn. After the Blue Mosque is the second largest mosque in the city. The mosque has four minarets: two of them have three cloisters, the other two - two each. According to legend, Sinan built four minarets, because Suleiman was the fourth sultan after the conquest of Constantinople, while ten cloisters symbolize that he is the tenth sultan of the dynasty. The mosque is 57 by 60 m in size and has an area of 4500 m². It can accommodate 5000 people. The mausoleum is located in the cemetery at the back of the mosque. He was buried here in 1566 by Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent.

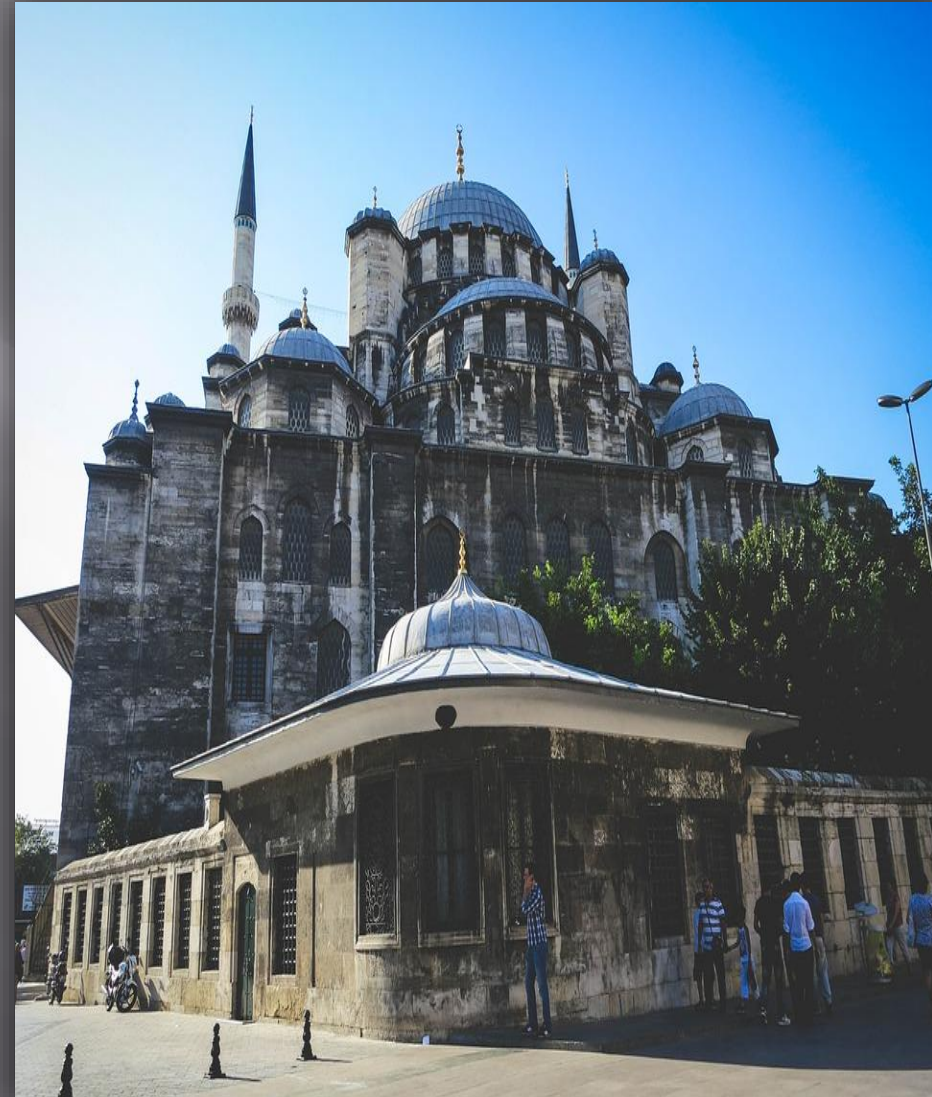
Ephesus



Ephesus is one of 12 Ionian cities in Asia Minor. It lay at the estuary of the Kaystros River into the Aegean Sea in present-day Turkey. Even before the arrival of the Greek colonists, the People of Karów and Lelegians settled in the area. They lived on the slopes of Ayasuluk Hill.

Mosque Rüstem Pasha mosque built between 1561 and 1562 by architect Sinan in the Eminönü district of Istanbul, Turkey. It was exhibited for the son-in-law of Suleiman the Magnificent, husband of his daughter Mihrmah- Rüstem Pasha. Sinan began work on this mosque four years after the construction of the Suleiman Mosque. The mosque is built on a podium, has a quadrangle plan, the dome is supported on arches, and arches, on pillars and columns. Arches divide the interior of the mosque into three parts, the side nave has arched vaults. The interior of the mosque and part of the exterior walls is covered with faiism. Tiles were made in İznik, they are decorated with tulip motifs and geometric patterns on a white background. The roof was repaired several times after the earthquakes and is no longer original. The mosque has one minaret.

Rüstem Pasha Mosque



Celsus Library



Celsus Library is one of Ephesus's most important monuments and has been reconstructed and made available to visitors. It is located at the intersection of Marble Street and Kuretów Road. The library building was built to commemorate the memory of Tiberius Julius Celsus Polemenus and as a burial place. The building was built by Celsus's son, Consul Gaius Julius Akwila, between 114 and 117. Discovered during archaeological research, the sarcophagus crypt is located under the floor in the western part of the building. Above it was placed a room, which served as a library and reading room. The 16.0- \times 10.0 m hall was surrounded by double walls, which were separated by an empty space about 1.0 m wide. This solution was intended to help maintain constant humidity and interior temperature. The library collection, which has about 12,000 scrolls, was placed in closets located in wall niches. In the central part of the room most likely there was a statue of Athens.

Dolmabahçe Palace



Dolmabahçe Palace is a palace in Istanbul, Turkey. It served as the administrative center of the Ottoman Empire from 1853 to 1922, with a break from 1889 to 1909.

Anıtkabir



The Mausoleum of Atatürk is the mausoleum of the founder of the Turkish Republic and its first President, Turkish Marshal Kemal Atatürk, located in Ankara, the capital of Turkey. It was designed by architects Professor Emin Onat and Orhan Ard and completed in 1953.

THANK YOU FOR
WATCHING

Nikodem Filipiak
&
Kacper Krukowski

Sources

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