



**“TOGETHER WE LEARN,
UNITED WE STAND”**

**DECEMBER 2015 -
1ST PROJECT
MEETING**

FETHIYE - TURKEY



“HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHY BOOK”, CZECH REPUBLIC



**Project started its history:
1st photo of coordinators –
Fethiye – TURKEY**

Partner countries

- Turkey
- Italy
- Poland
- Slovenia
- Portugal
- Czech Republic

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Fethiye *(Written by Kristýna)*

Fethiye is located on the site of the ancient city of Telmessos, which was the most important city of Lycia with a recorded history starting in the 5th century BC. It's a coastal city in the south east Turkey with about 146,000 inhabitants. Fethiye is one of Turkey's well-known tourist centres and is especially popular during the summer.

We visited the marina; walking along the marina we were passing many coffee shops where you could drink traditional Turkish tea. There we saw many street vendors selling sea fish and souvenirs. You could take a boat trip there which would take you to beautiful islands or for a cruise along the coast. Near the coast we stopped at the Nationalist and Militarist Statue and took some photos. In the centre of the city there is Fethiye museum which we visited then.





Lycian Fethiye Museum

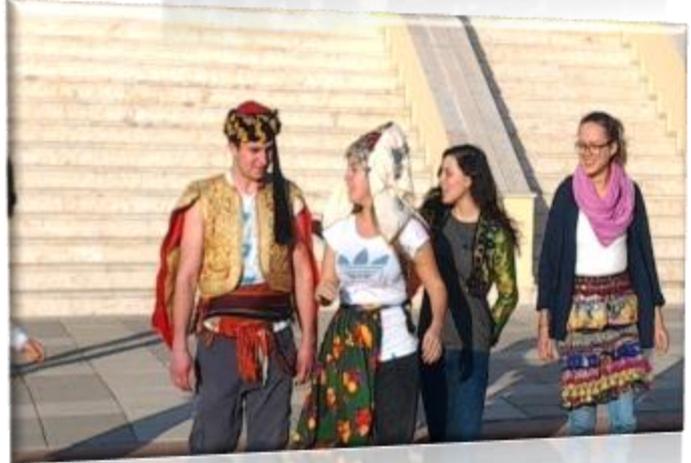
The museum presents the lives of the Lycians who inhabited the area of Turkey between the bays of Antalya and Fethiya, a mountainous territory. Exhibits include Lycian pieces from the Bronze, Archaic, Hellenistic and Roman ages and from Byzantine times. There are coins from various periods, pre-historical and historical ornaments, statues, busts etc. Also pieces of a tomb from Tlos, grave steles, offering altars, jewellery, bronze pieces, amphorae, column pedestals and capitals and earthenware vases can be seen there. One of the significant findings displayed here is Trilingual Stele from Letoon, bearing inscriptions in Greek, Lycian and Aramaic, which is crucial in the deciphering of the Lycian language. There is also a separate ethnographic section with pieces from the Menteşe and Ottoman times. Outside the museum there is an open-air gallery with many interesting historical pieces.



Ömer Özyer Anatolian High School

*The day spent at **Ömer Özyer Anatolian High School** was probably the most enjoyable day for us. Warmly welcomed by Turkish students and teachers, we actively participated in all activities prepared by our hosts, including performance of traditional Turkish folklore dance.*

While our teachers were discussing some professional matters with their foreign colleagues in the teachers' room, Turkish students took us to show us round their school. We were integrated into Turkish school life sharing the English lessons with Turkish students, exchanging information, watching presentation about Turkish educational system, seeing cultural performances, etc.



The most valuable for us was that we had opportunity to spend some time among young people of the same age but different culture and traditions. It was great experience for all of us.

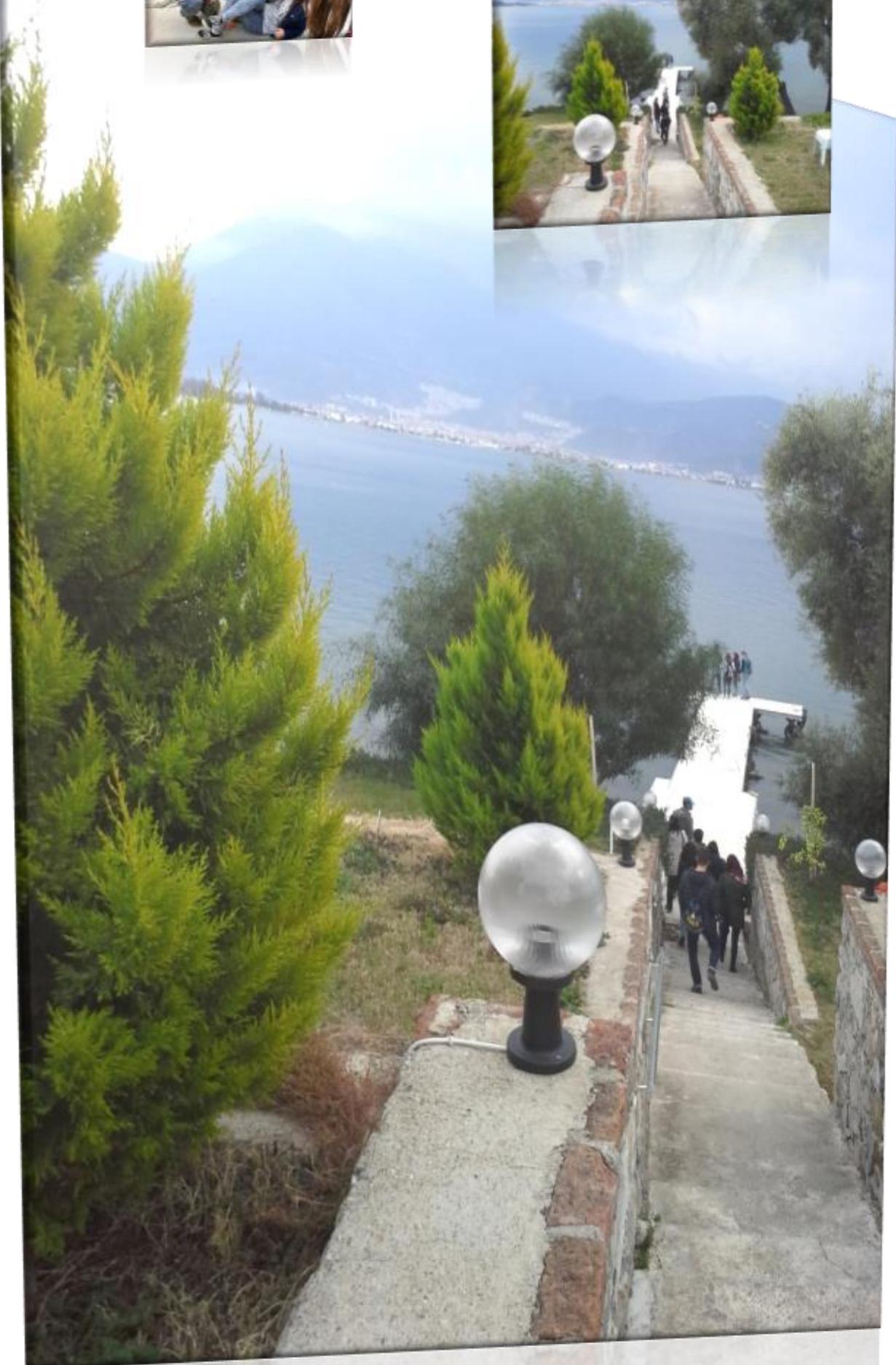


Cruise



On the third day, at the Fethiye harbour we boarded on the ship and went to a nice five-hour-long cruise around small islands, along the south Turkish coast. We stopped at two places where we could either admire the beautiful natural scenery or be so brave and have a swim in the sea. We enjoyed both of these activities.





Tlos *(Written by Honza)*

Tlos is an ancient sight located in province Antalya in southern Turkey. First people lived in this important religion place 4,000 years ago.

It was one of the oldest and largest settlements of Lycia. (The Lycia was first culture which lived there.) There are numerous **sarcophagi** and many **tombs** cut into rock remembering this culture.

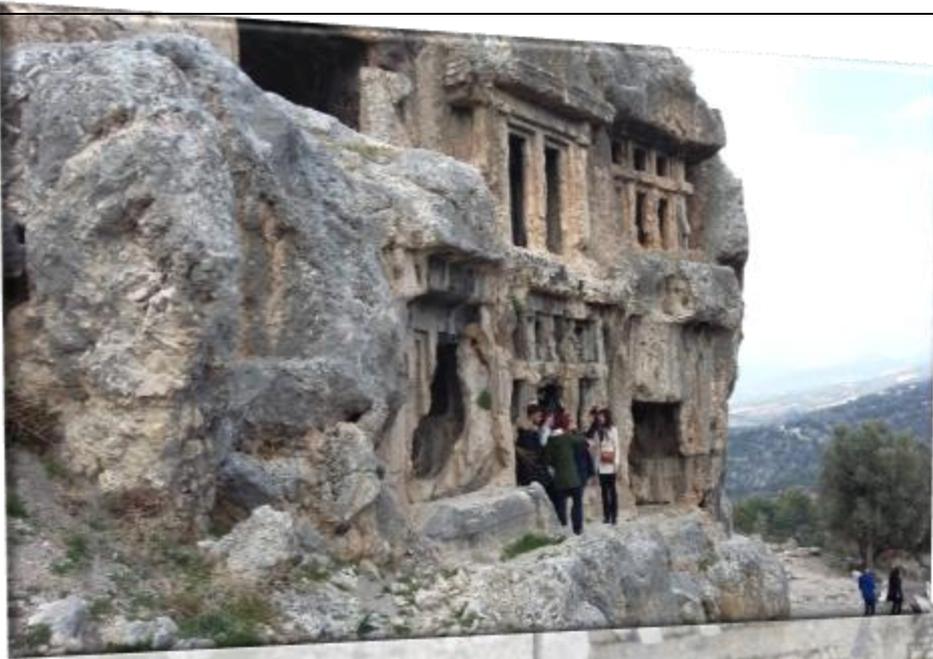


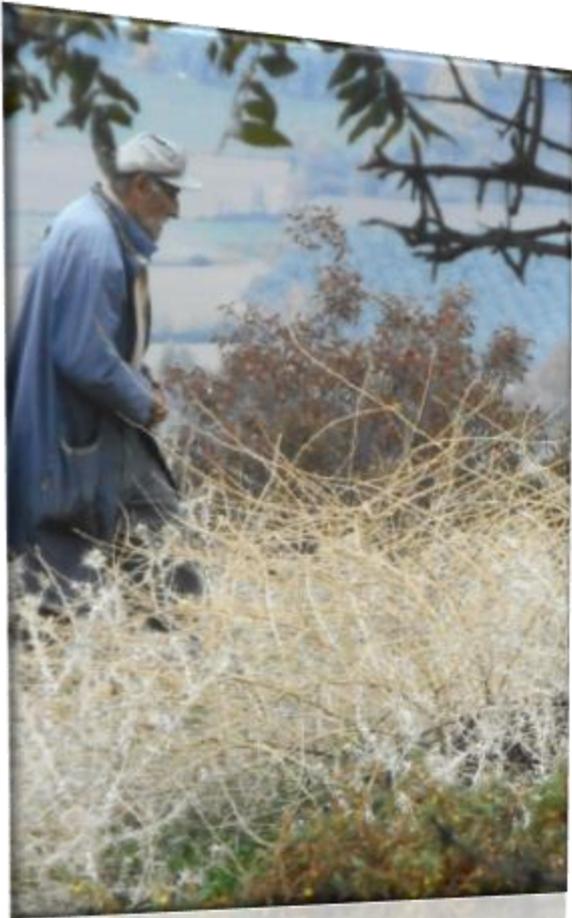
One of the most interesting is the '**Tomb of Bellerophon**' - a large temple-type tomb with an unfinished facade featuring a relief in its porch of the legendary hero Bellerophon riding Pegasus, the winged horse.

Local **bath**, **stadium** and **stone theatre** were building during the Roman era. There are remains of **church and temple** from later Byzantine culture. Ottomans were last culture, which lived there, and from their culture we could see remains of the **castle**.

This place was re-discovered by Charles Fellows in 1838. Today there are many fields and pomegranate trees around Tlos. It's very nice and magic landscape. It's my most favourite place from Turkey trip and I hope that I will return there sometime in the future.



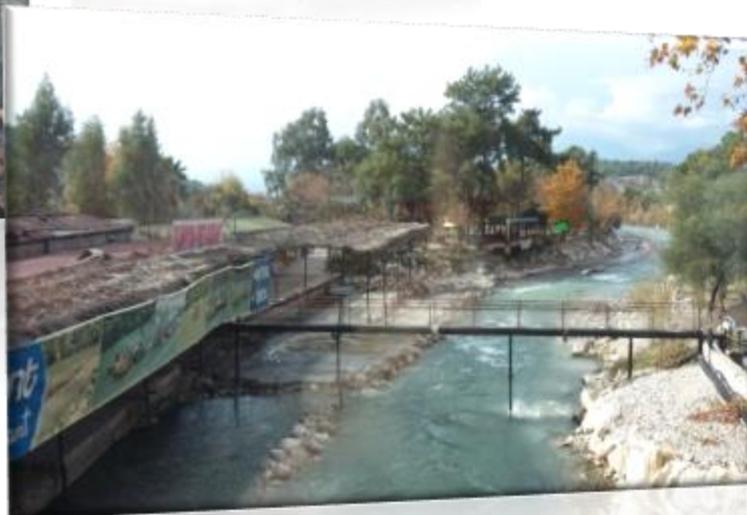
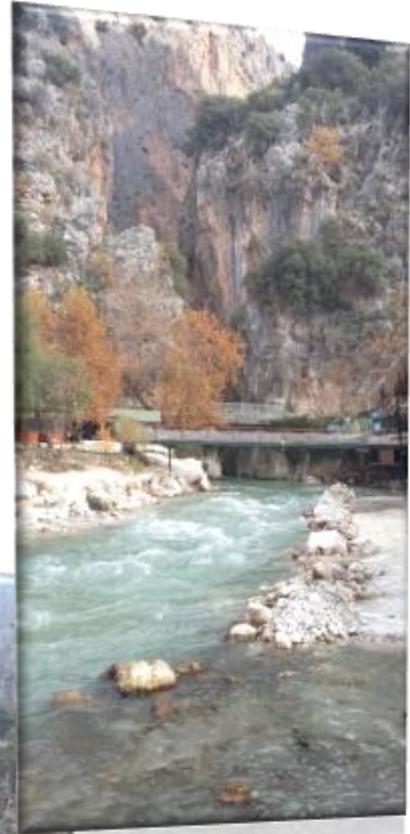




Saklikent Gorge (Written by Kristýna)

Saklikent Gorge is a Canon located 50 km from the city of Fethiye. The Canyon is 300 metres deep and 18 km long, one of the deepest in the world, resulting from the abrasion of the rocks by flowing waters over thousands of years. There are many camps around the canyon, because in the summer travellers can ride the river or just bath in the water.

Small restaurants with seating areas on wooden platforms located just above the rushing waters are a great place to sit down on Turkish rugs and cushions and have some drink (and feed always hungry local dogs) under shady trees.





Letoon (Written by Zuzana)

Letoon was one of the most important religious centres in the region, located near the ancient city Xanthos. The site is located in the Fethiye in Antalya Province.

Letoon was never a fully occupied settlement, but served essentially for a religious purpose, date back to the late sixth century BC; the place was sacred to the pagan cult of mother goddess Leto.

Archaeologists have uncovered much of the ruins; discoveries include the Letoon trilingual stele (stone plate), bearing inscriptions in three languages - Greek, Lycian and Aramaic which has provided important keys in the decoding the Lycian language. It plays a major role in our understanding of the history of Lycian people and their Indo-European language. Stele is conserved in the Fethiye Museum. *We also visited this museum and saw that stele.*

Who were the Lycians? They lived in the area which is now central Turkey, stretched between Antalya and Fethiye from at least 1500 BC until about the 6th century AD. Their location connected Greece and the Eastern world – and this meant they picked up influences from both sides.

Unlike most groups during this period, the Lycians were not barbaric. They were actually respected for having an extremely stable form of democracy within their political structure. They have been compared to the Swiss of today - wealthy, hard-working, neutral but defensive.



I did like this place. Its great columns submerged in water, the overwhelming sight of Arena. I will always remember the feeling I had when I saw those ruins.

Xanthos

(Written by Eliška)

Xanthos was the capital city of the Lycian Federation and its greatest city for most of Lycian history. It is very old – findings date back to the 8th century BC, but it is possible that the site may have existed during the Bronze Age or during the first centuries of the Iron Age.

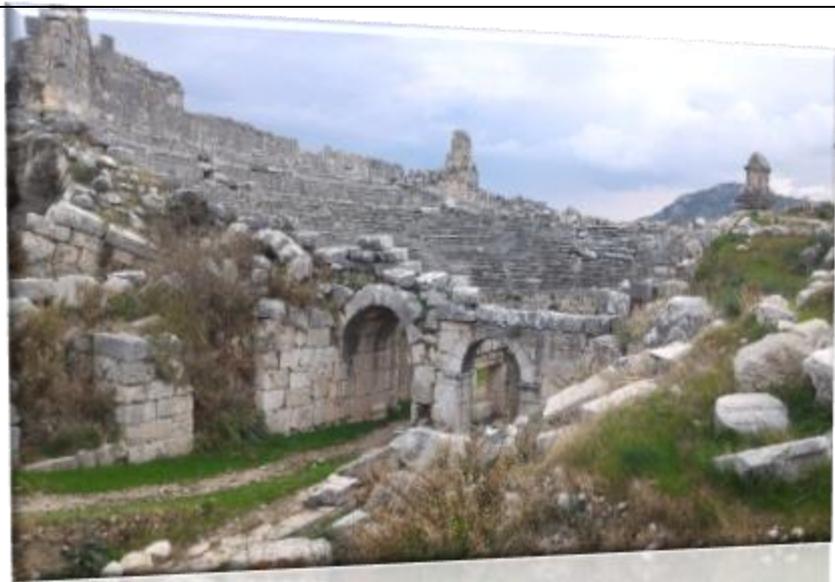


The ruins of Xanthos are on the south slopes of a hill, the ancient acropolis, located on the northern outskirts of the modern city, on the left bank of the Xanthos, which flows beneath the hill. A single road, Xantos yolu, encircles the hill and runs through the ruins.

Xanthos is a Greek name, acquired during its Hellenization. Xanthos was a centre of culture and commerce for the Lycians, and later for the Persians, Greeks and Romans who in turn conquered the city and occupied the adjacent territory. After the fall of the Byzantine Empire in the 15th century, the region became Turkish. As the centre of ancient Lycia and the site of its most extensive antiquities, Xanthos has been a mecca for students of Anatolian civilization since the early 19th century. Many important artefacts were found at the city.

Visiting Xanthos was really enjoyment for us. It is very interesting historical place and we can recommend a visit to everybody who arrives to Fethiye.





Kayaköy

(Written by Eliška)

Kayaköy (anciently known as Lebessos and Lebessus, later as **Livissi**) is a village 8 km south of Fethiye in south-western Turkey. In ancient times it was a city of Lycia.

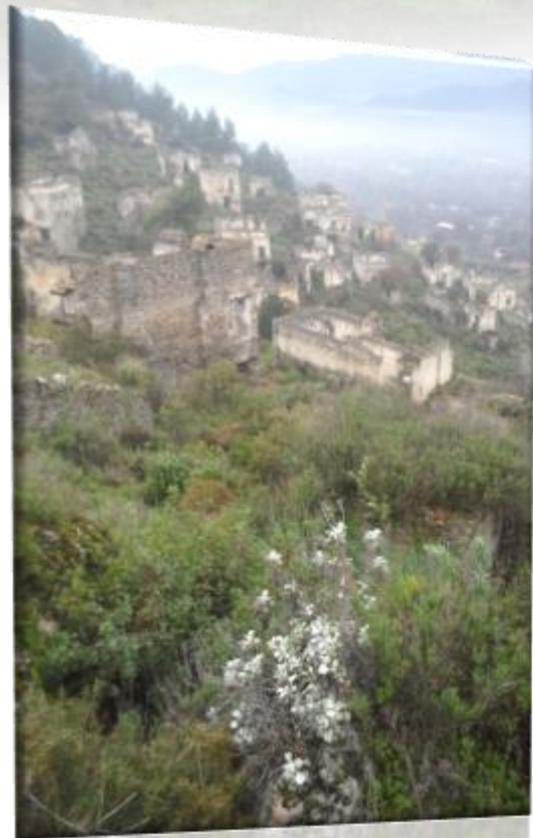
Later, Anatolian Greeks lived there until approximately 1922. The ghost town, now preserved as a museum village, consists of hundreds of rundown but still mostly standing Greek-style houses and churches which cover a small mountainside and serve as a stopping place for tourists.

Its population in 1900 was about 2,000, almost all Greek Christians. Now it is empty except of tour groups and roadside vendors selling handmade goods. However, there is a selection of houses which have been restored, and are currently occupied.



Kayaköy is a very nice, magical place for tourists. We enjoyed it very much and we are glad that we had opportunity to visit it. Today Kayaköy village serves as a museum and is a historical open air monument. We know that around 500 houses remain as ruins and are under the protection of the Turkish government. This place was adopted by the UNESCO as a World Friendship and Peace Village.





Pamukkale (Written by Zuzana)

Pamukkale, the UNESCO World Heritage Site, is located in south-western Turkey.

Pamukkale is in total about 2,700 metres long and 160 m high.

Sometimes called Cotton Castle, Pamukkale was created by the hot spring waters that flow out at the centre of the ancient city of **Hierapolis**.

There are 17 hot water springs in which the temperature ranges from 35 °C to 100 °C. The water emerges from the spring deposits calcium

carbonate which is main element that is Pamukkale made of. Calcium carbonate is deposited by the water as a soft jelly but this eventually hardens into travertine.



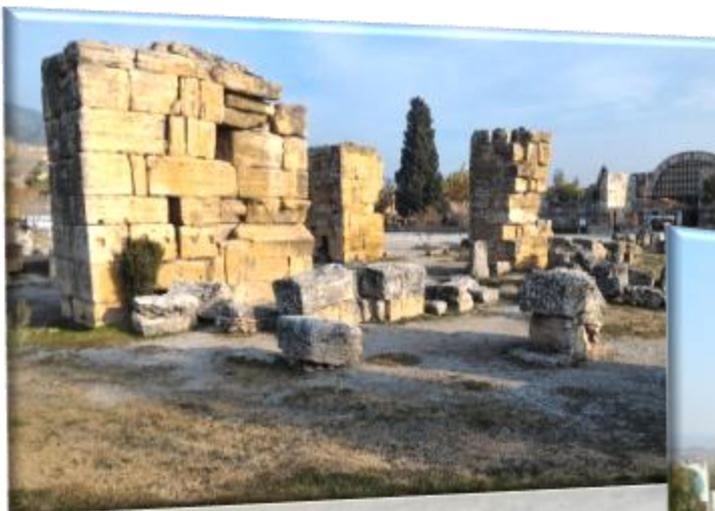
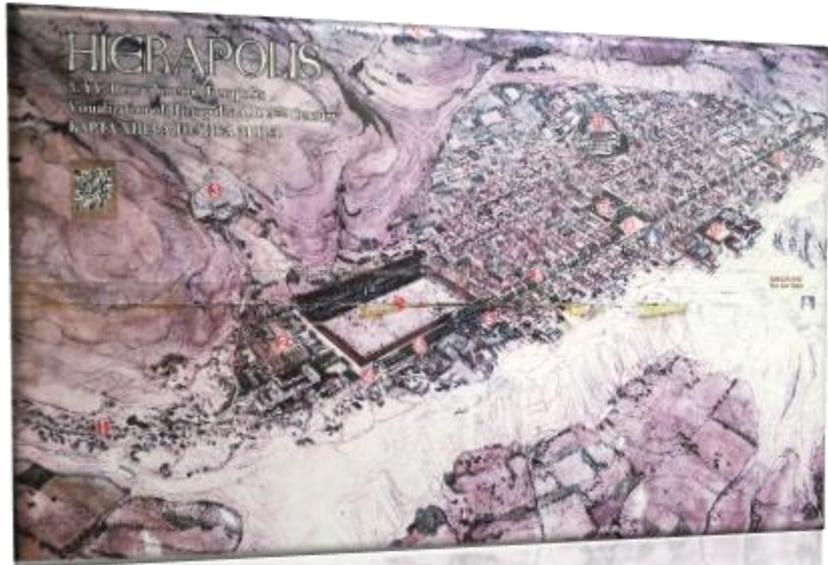




Hierapolis

The Byzantine city of **Hierapolis** was built on top of the Cotton Castle (Pamukkale).

Hierapolis was founded here by a Pergamene king during the second century BC. After becoming a part of the Roman Empire in 129 BC, Hierapolis was partly knocked down by catastrophic earthquakes in 17 AD and 60 AD.



Tourism has been a major industry here. People have bathed in its pools for thousands of years. Of course, we tried it as well.



As recently as the mid-20th century, hotels were built over the ruins of Hierapolis, causing significant damage. When the area was declared a World Heritage Site, the hotels had to be demolished and the road leading to them removed and replaced with artificial pools. Wearing shoes in the water is prohibited to protect the site.



**Good bye Turkey,
see all of you in Italy.**