

ERASMUS+  
GREEN WORKS

İSTANBUL  
TOUR GUIDE

## GREEN WORKS!, Erasmus +

<b>Monday 12.09.2022</b>	<b>Tuesday 13.09.2022</b>	<b>Wednesday 14.09.2022</b>	<b>Thursday 15.09.2022</b>	<b>Friday 16.09.2022</b>
<b>Breakfast at the hotel 10.30- shuttle to school</b>	<b>Breakfast at the hotel 9.30 - shuttle to school</b>	<b>Breakfast at the hotel 9.30 - shuttle to school</b>	<b>Breakfast at the hotel 9.30 - shuttle to school</b>	<b>Breakfast at the hotel 9.30 - shuttle to school</b>
<b>11.00-12.30</b>  Opening Ceremony  Presentations of schools  Activity: Water Dairy	<b>10.00-18.00</b>  Cultural Trips - Topkapı Palace - Aghiasophia Museum - Blue Mosque - BasilicaCistern - Column of Constantine - Grand Bazaar - Spice Bazaar + lunch at Sultanahmet	<b>10.00-11.00</b>  Presentation „Green Travel”	<b>10.00-12.00</b>  Visiting: - Water recycling facility - Drinking Water facility	<b>10.00-11.00</b>  Evaluating meeting
<b>12.30-14.00</b>  Lunch		<b>11.00-12.00</b>  Presentation by TURMEPA (Turkish NGO about sea ecology)	<b>12.30-14.00</b>  Lunch	<b>11.00-12.00</b>  Preparing a memorial flower garden in the name of the project
<b>14.30-16.00</b>  Visiting Beyoğlu Municipality to listen their environmental policies		<b>12.30-14.00</b>  Lunch	<b>14.00-18.00</b>  Visiting: - Galata Tower - İstiklal Street - Mevlevihane - St Antuan Church - Santa Maria Draperis Church	<b>12.00-14.00</b>  <b>Free time</b>
		<b>14.00-18.00</b> Visiting: -Aynalıkavak Pavilion -Koç Museum -Miniaturk		<b>14.30-18.00</b>  Boat trip on Bosphorus

12/09/2022-16/09/2022 Istanbul Meeting

## Tuesday:

### Topkapı Palace:

The palace was built by Fatih Sultan Mehmet between the years 1460-1478. In the Ottoman Empire, sultans lived here for about 400 years. It was turned into a museum on April 3, 1924. It is be accepted the first museum of the Republic of Turkey. It was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1985. The palace contains many structures such as Hagia Eirene Church, mint, oven, hospital, wood warehouse, Justice Tower, Harem and Enderun.

### Hagia Sophia Museum:

Hagia Sophia, whose full name is Saint Sophia Museum, is a historical museum in Istanbul. It was a basilica planned patriarchal cathedral built by the Byzantine Emperor Justinianus between the years 532-537 in the old city center of Istanbul and was converted into a mosque by Fatih Sultan Mehmet in 1453 after Istanbul was taken by the Ottomans. Since 1935, Hagia Sophia serves as a museum.

### Blue Mosque:

The Blue Mosque (Sultanahmet Camii) was built between 1609 and 1617 and is also known as the Blue Mosque because of the blue tiles used to decorate the walls of its interior. The construction was commissioned by Sultan Ahmet I. The idea was to build a monument that would not only rival with the magnificent Hagia Sophia, but also surpass it.

### Basilica Cistern:

The Basilica Cistern, which was built by the Byzantine Emperor Justinian in 532, was connected to the waterways that met the water needs of the regions between the first and second hills of the city. It has a water storage capacity of approximately 100,000 tons. According to a rumor, the reason why the shapes on it resemble tears represents hundreds of slaves who died during the construction of the great basilica. The two heads of Medusa under the two columns in the northwest corner of the cistern are masterpieces of Roman sculpture art.

Although there is no certain information about from which building these heads from the 4th century were taken, it is thought that they were dismantled from an ancient structure belonging to the Young Roman Age. The Basilica Cistern was used for a while after the conquest of Istanbul by the Ottomans in 1453 and water was supplied to the gardens of Topkapi Palace, where the sultans lived. The cistern, which was restored twice during the Ottoman Empire, was first repaired in the 18th century during the Ahmed III. and the second major repair was in the 19th century during the reign of Sultan Abdulhamid II. The biggest repair in the republic period was started by the Istanbul municipality in 1985. It is open to visitors between 09:00 and 17:30 every day.

Column of Constantine:

Istanbul is a city on 7 hills. Column of Constantine was built on one of these 7 hills. Constantine the Great had it removed from the Temple of Apollo in Rome and erected here.

When it was first built, there was a statue of Apollo saluting the rising sun on the column. Then, Constantine the Great put his own statue on the column instead.

Later, in the Ottoman period, the Apollon Column had a great fire. Sultan II. Mustafa had a wall added under the column and surrounded it with iron circles to make it strong. After that day, its name was known as "Çemberlitaş". The Turkish name Çemberlitaş, from çemberli "hooped"; and taş "stone"

Grand Bazaar:

The Grand Bazaar in Istanbul is one of the largest and oldest covered markets in the world, with 61 covered streets and over 4,000 shops which attract between 250,000 and 400,000 visitors daily.

In 2014, it was listed No.1 among world's most-visited tourist attractions with 91,250,000 annual visitors. The Grand Bazaar at Istanbul is often regarded as one of the first shopping malls of the world.

Spice Bazaar:

No visit to Istanbul is complete without stopping by the atmospheric Spice Bazaar. While the Grand Bazaar may be the largest and most famous of Istanbul's covered bazaars, this spice market wins the prize for being the most colorful, fragrant, and often the most fun – as visitors can taste the goods on offer.

Built in 1664, as part of the Yeni Camii (New Mosque) complex, it is known in Turkish as Mısır Çarşısı, and sometimes translated to "Egyptian Bazaar" or "Corn Market" (mısır means both Egypt and corn in Turkish).

### **Wednesday:**

#### Aynalıkavak Pavilion

The only surviving structure from the Tersane Palace, aka Aynalıkavak Beach Palace, which is the fourth largest palace of the Ottoman Empire in Istanbul, is Aynalıkavak Pavilion.

#### Koç Museum:

Rahmi M. Koç Museum is an industrial museum in Hasköy, Istanbul, on the edge of the Halic. The museum is the first important museum in Turkey dedicated to industry, transportation, and industry communication history. And the museum is light on where and how Turkey captured the industrial revolution. The museum often organizes, concerts and special exhibitions.

#### Miniatürk:

Miniatürk is the largest miniature park in the world that displays the models of various structures in Turkey. Miniatürk became Turkey's showcase with the slogan "Small Model of the great Country". Miniatürk is also an ideal place for those who want to take a great tour of Turkey in a short time. The voice guidance system next to the works is first implemented in Miniatürk. The system provides information in nine different languages.

## Thursday:

### Galata Tower:

Galata Tower is a tower located in Beyoğlu, Istanbul. Galata Tower was included by UNESCO in the World Heritage Interim List in 2013. Galata Tower was built as a watchtower within Galata walls. But now, it serves as a museum. The window on the door with the round arch was the soldiers' lookout. It's a nine-story structure and has a balcony on the top floor. At the 17th century, Hazerfan Ahmet Çelebi jumped from this tower with his wooden wings and he flew down the Bosphorus and went down to the Üsküdar. And one important information: According to legend, if you go to the Galata Tower with your lover, you will marry him/her and you'll be very happy together.

### İstiklal Street:

It is located on a street between Tunnel Square and Taksim Square in the Beyoğlu district of Istanbul. The middle of the street is the area where Galatasaray High School is, which is founded in 1481. İstiklal Street is one of the most visited streets in Istanbul. It is a must-have visiting place for foreign and domestic visitors to Istanbul. It's always crowded with cafes and bars on the street. Available for shopping and caterers for any budget. The street also hosts many cultural centers.

### Mevlevihane:

The Galata Mevlevi Lodge was built in 1491 and was the first Mawlawi house in Istanbul. It ceased to function as a dervish tekke (*lodge*) in 1925 and opened as a museum in 1975 (*after a brief spell as a school*). It underwent a major refurbishment between 2005 and 2009 and now serves as a museum about the Mevlevi Sufi Islam sect. This Galata museum is a low-key affair but offers an insight into a Turkey you won't find elsewhere with information on the culture, music, and traditions of the Mawlawi, and so is worth including on any Galata tour.

#### St. Antuan Church:

St. Antuan Church is a Catholic Church in Istanbul with the largest congregation and the largest architectural structure. The church was built and blessed to serve the citizens and families of Catholic countries, such as France and Italy, who are dealing with trade. It was used in state and royal services during the Ottoman Empire. The church was built in 1230 in the name of Saint Francis of Assisi around Galata. The church was burned twice in 1639 and 1660 and was rebuilt in the same place after both fires. It is said that the church accepted Pope John XXIII (from 1958 to the death of 1963) as the official envoy of the church for 10 years before the Pope was elected. He is a native of Italy, also known as "Turkish Pope" because of his love for Turkey and İstanbul.

#### Santa Maria Draperis Church:

The Church of Santa Maria Draperis is a Franciscan church originally founded in Sirkeci in 1453. The Franciscans are a cult that believes that a true Christian should live without all the values of matter and urging people to redeem their sins by traveling continuously. The church, founded in Sirkeci, moved to Galata after the conquest of Istanbul, and had a big fire in 1584.