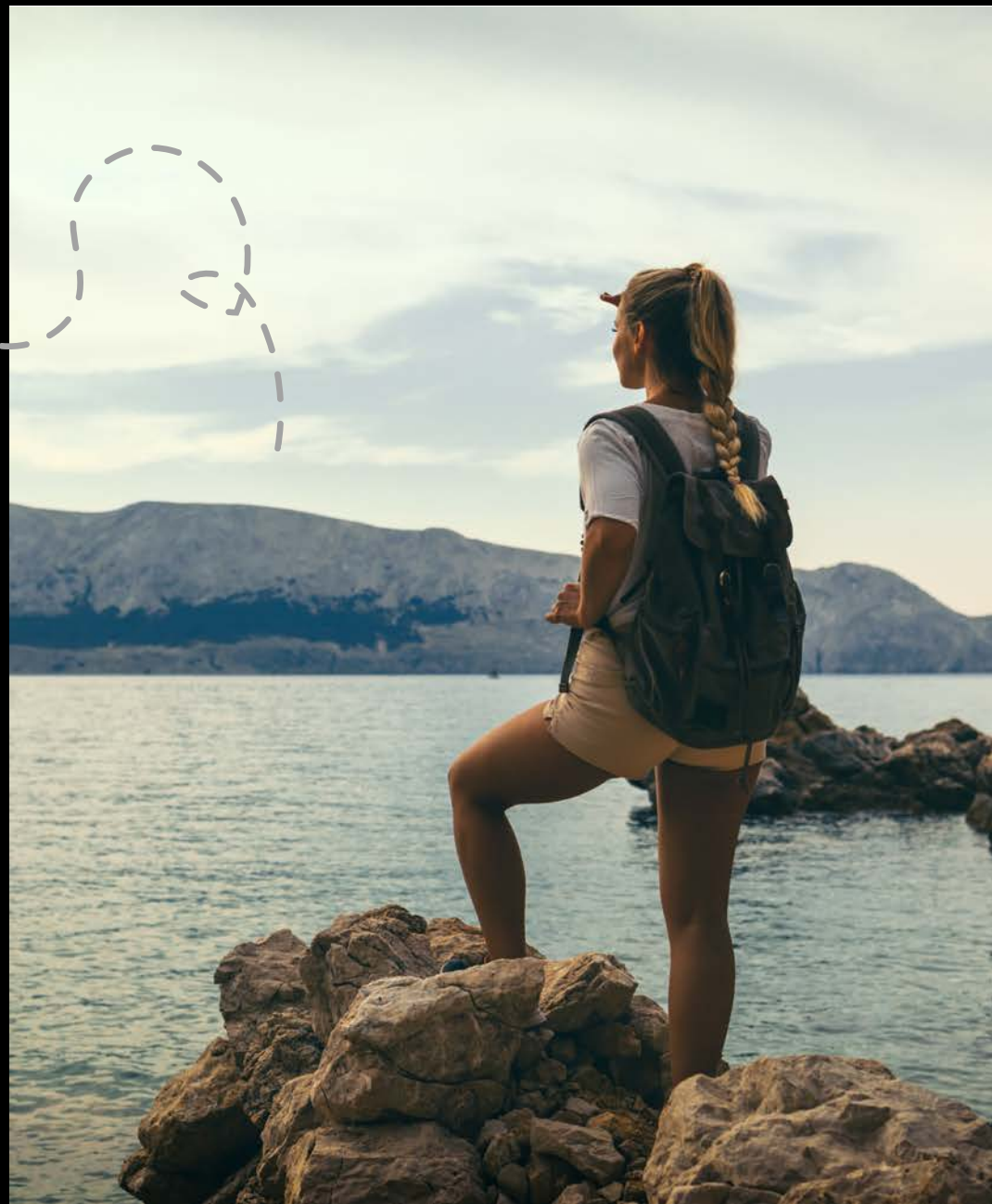




TOURIST
ATTRACTIONS
OF

ELAZIĞ &
KAYSERİ





KAYSERİ LİSESİ

Kayseri High School (Kayseri Lisesi), founded in 1893, is one of Turkey's oldest high schools. Küçükçalık Anatolian High School (Nuh Mehmet Küçükçalık Anadolu Lisesi) was established in 1984 and provides education in English. Kılıçarslan is a private high school which became a sister school with Anatolia College in Thessaloniki in 2000. TED Kayseri College in the Kocasinan district is a private, non-profit, co-educational kindergarten, primary, junior high, and high school and the third largest school in the TED group; since its foundation in 1966 thousands of students have graduated from the school.

Kayseri is home to 3 state and 1 private universities.

Abdullah Gül University is the first state university in Turkey to have, as part of its constitution, legal provision for support by a foundation whose efforts are entirely dedicated to the work of the university. It started enrolling students in 2013. Erciyes University is the city's largest research university. Founded in 1978, it is a successor to schools founded in 1206 and 1956,[27] and currently has 13 faculties, six colleges and seven vocational schools. The university employs more than 3100 academic and administrative personnel and enrolls



Kapuzbaşı waterfall

Kapuzbaşı, Yeşilköy and Derebağ waterfalls are located within the borders of Kayseri's Yahyalı district, and the most important of these waterfalls is the Kapuzbasi waterfalls. It is reported that the rocks rising in a valley are called "kapuz" in Old Turkic, and the waterfalls are mentioned with this name. Another saying indicates there are those who convey the fact that the ancient Turks took this name because they played at the beginning of the waterfall at the beginning of the water festivities celebrated during the spring season (at the same time the state affairs were also discussed). Near the village of Kapuzbasi there are seven waterfalls, five of which are large and two of which are side by side. The waterfalls spill between 60–76 m high and are constantly flowing in summer and winter. The waters are merged with the Aksu waters of Aladag and confused with the River of Zamantı and the Seyhan River from there. The large waters of the Aladag summit, where the snow and glaciers are nourished, present a noisy, horrific and spectacular view. The second highest waterfall in the world, Kapuzbaşı Waterfalls is higher than the waterfall of Finland Imarot (25 m), Erzurum Tortum (50 m), Antalya Düden (5 m) except for Victoria Waterfall (100 m) in altitude flow and the altitude of the activity is 700 m.



Gevher Nesibe hospital

Turks started a diverse array of reconstruction activities following their settlement in Anatolia- Asia's extended arm towards the Europe-. Within a short period, Turks built too many types of artifacts such as; madrasahs, mosques, dariüssifas. In the Turkish-Islamic darussifas (hospitals) were established between India and Spain between 8th-17th centuries, medical subjects were taught according to researches and scientific principles, and surgeons were educated at medical madrasahs as well. Medical health care service was provided in those places. The pioneering artifacts in the treatment of several diseases in the quality of today's clinics in terms of medicine, psychiatry and architecture. Gevher Nesibe Darussifa, built in Kayseri, is one of the oldest hospital and school of medicine in Anatolia.



Kayseri Castle

The impressive walls of Kayseri Castle were originally constructed by Roman Emperor Gordian III in the 3rd century, and later reconstructed by Byzantine Emperor Justinian. However, it was mostly built in the 13th century by Seljuk Sultan Alaattin Keykubat I, after being repaired twice due to collapses by Karamanoğulları and Osmanogulları.

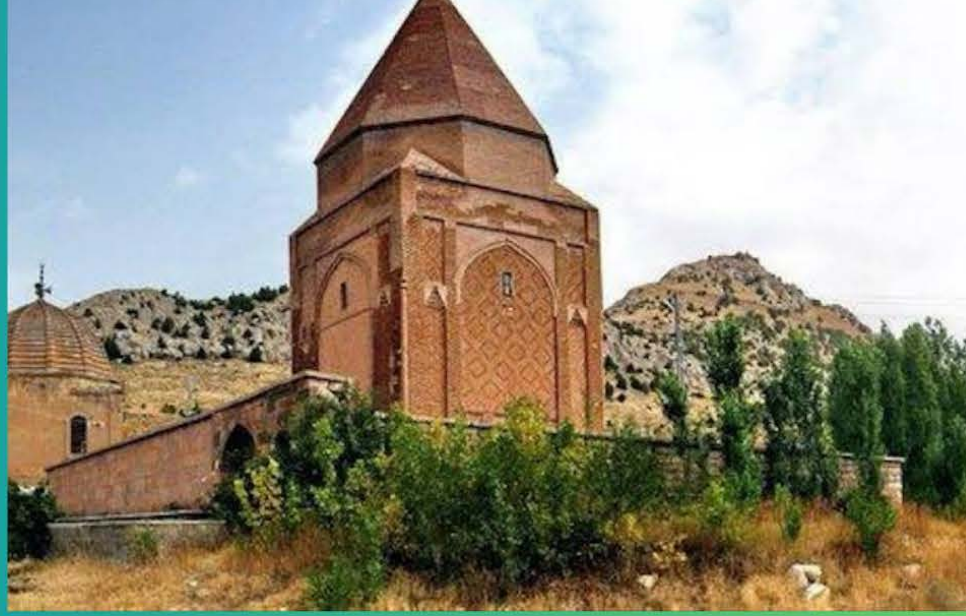
Located in the center of Kayseri and protecting the transportation routes in Central Anatolia, the castle was built on a flat surface and consists of two parts - the Outer Castle and Inner Castle. The Inner Fortress is situated higher than the Outer Fortress and is surrounded by fortification walls, making it a separate fortress.

There are 18 towers in total.

The Outer Castle, which includes administrative centers, housing areas, and fortification installations, serves to protect the city with its walls and bastions, and surrounds the ancient state halls.

During the Turkish period, the surrounding walls and bastions of the Inner Castle were upgraded, and changes were made to its use.

Since there was no longer a need to defend the city during the Ottoman period, neighborhoods were established within the Inner Castle, and the Fatih Mosque was built during this time.



Melikgazi Türbesi

Melikgazi Tomb that sits behind it in Turkey's central Kırşehir province are scheduled to be restored.

Accompanied by Kırşehir Provincial Director of Culture and Tourism Halil Çalışır, Kırşehir Mayor Ibrahim Akın visited the historical location in the Yenice district to inspect the site and receive information on the project.

The mayor told Anadolu Agency (AA) that the projects related to the historical structures' restoration and corresponding environmental plans were prepared by the Kayseri Regional Directorate of Foundations and were delivered to the governorate.

He said that the restrooms and ablution rooms, currently on the front side of the Lale Mosque, would be moved to the back and that the work was planned to be finished by the end of November.

an added that once the projects are approved by the Preservation of Cultural Heritage Council, the restoration will begin. He also said he hopes that after the renovations, the historical mosque and tomb will attract greater interest from local and foreign tourists.

Lale Mosque is believed to have been built in the 13th century as a mint facility. The mosque, which was constructed using rubble and cut stones, is still in service today. Behind it is the Tomb of Melikgazi, also erected in the 13th century from cut stones. The tomb has the aesthetic of old Turkish tent designs. The empty area between the two structures is currently used as a car park.



SEYYİD BURHANEDDİN

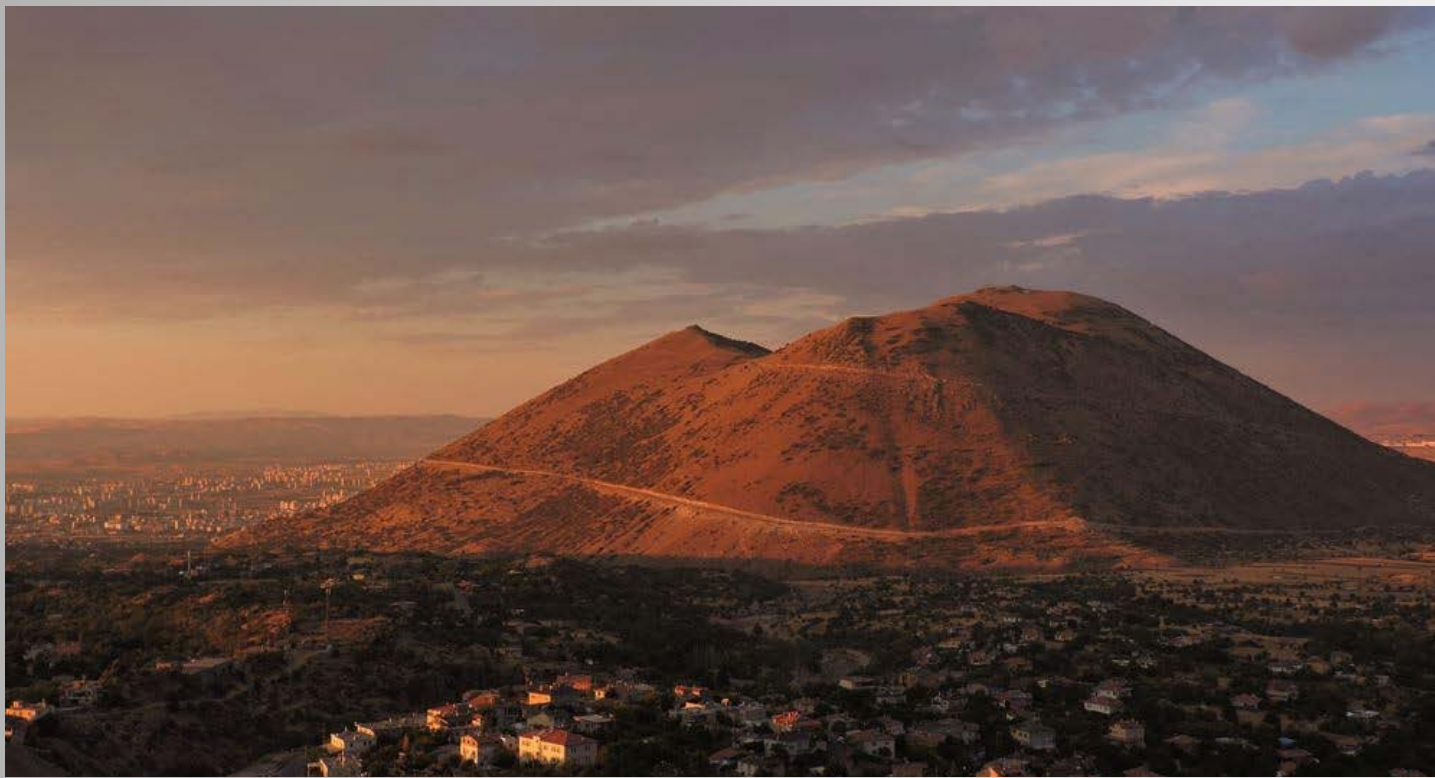
Seyyid Burhaneddin died in 1244. According to Ahmet Eflaki, the event of death is as follows: "The death of Sayyid when his life ended and he finished preparing a hot water after his life in the next world. Garip Sayyid left the world, he said, let him go. They are clean. They have prepared clean souls, O God, who is present and omnipresent who has given me a trust, please come and take this trust from me. I hope you will find me among the patient ones.

After the news of Sayyid's death, mourning ceremonies are held. After death forty passed, the Governor of Kayseri, Sahib Şemseddin, sent a letter to Mevlana, he came to Kayseri with his great friends, showing respect to Mevlana, and they held a mourning ceremony again after visiting Sayyid's grave. Sahib Şemseddin presents all of Sayyid's books and parts to them, they take what they want from the books, donate a few treatises as heirlooms to Sahib Şemseddin and set off for Konya again.

Seyyid Burhaneddin's tomb is located on Talas Street in the large cemetery named after him. The tomb of Seyyid Burhaneddin was built in 1892 by the Governor of Kayseri, Mehmet Nazım Pasha, with the help of the Ankara Governor Abidin Pasha.

The tomb has a square plan, is made of cut stone, and is covered with a dome. The sections outside the entrance door of this dome supported the dome with vaults. There is the tomb of Emir Erdoğan in the south and adjacent to the tomb. Although the tomb of Seyyid Burhaneddin was built at the end of the 19th century, it is in the Seljuk style. There is an inscription on the entrance door. His book contains the following statements:

"Fard-ı âdab ile zair muhlis ki budur
Merkad-ı muhterem-i Hazret-i Burhaneddin
Çeşm-i irfanına kuhi istersen olmalısın
Cephe say-ı kadem-i Hazreti-i Burhaneddin."



ALI MOUNTAIN

Ali Mountain, on the slopes of Talas District, is one of the main paragliding centers in our country. Mount Ali is 15 minutes away from Kayseri city center. Ali Mountain, which offers ease of ascent to the summit, good thermal and air currents for distance races, allows athletes to fly 130 kilometers. Ali Mountain, which can be flown up to 5400 meters high, is an international center for paragliding. There are two take-off runways with an altitude difference of 600 to 750 meters, one suitable for the south and the other for the north winds.

,It is also said that Mount Ali is called 'Ali Baba' or 'Mountain of Flame' because of the fire burning on its summit for combat purposes. Ali Mountain, at an altitude of 1890 meters with its three separate peaks, has become one of the favorite places of recent years.



Çifte Kümbet

It is understood that it was built by the daughters of Anatolian Seljuk Sultan Alaeddin Keykubad I in 645 (1247) for his wife Melike Adile (or Adiliye). The inscription, which is accepted to contain the master's name, cannot be read. II. Gıyâseddin Keyhusrev had his stepmother Melike Adile first imprisoned in Ankara Castle and then strangled, and his daughters had this tomb built in Kayseri for their mother.

There is a five-line inscription on the entrance door of the tomb. The literal meaning of this inscription is as follows: "This is Eyyuboğlu Melik Adil Abu Bakr-May Allah make their graves luminous and their souls and scents fragrant. His daughter is the source of good luck and blessings, the queen of queens, the queen of the world and the hereafter, the owner of superior qualities, the head of the time, the master of women in the world, the honor of Islam and Muslims, the protector of religion and the world, the taqwa, the martyr of good morals and the blessed queens. H.645 (1247-1248) ordered this to be done by their venerable daughters - May Allah help them achieve their goals and make their condition better.

The cupola is built on a high square base made of cut stone and has an octagonal plan. The cupola is covered with a dome from the inside and a pyramidal cone from the outside. In addition, Surah Baqara of the Qur'an with thuluth written on the walls is circulating as a generation. The outer faces of the octagon were enclosed in round arches and a crenellated window was opened on each of them. The entrance door is enclosed in a rectangular frame reaching up to the top of the walls. The portal niche with muqarnas surrounds a wide border formed by geometric star crosses. It has a pointed entrance with muqarnas and a round arched door. An inscription is placed above the entrance. The inside of the cupola is quite plain and there is a mummy section underneath.



Hunat Cami

Hunat Hatun Complex, wife of Alaeddin Keykubad I, II. The complex, which was built in 1238 in Kayseri city center by Mahperi Hunad Hatun, the mother of Gıyaseddin Keyhüsrev. [Hunad Hatun, From a hadith ("When a human being dies, his book of deeds is closed. Three things keep his book of deeds open: charity-i concubine, knowledge benefited from (continuing good deeds), good son who prays for him.") and his father-in-law I. Gıyaseddin Keyhüsrev's sister, who died at a young age, Gevher Nesibe Hatun, the first medical school and hospital built in Kayseri in 1206, the first medical school and hospital, Gevher Nesibe and Gıyasiyye Şifaiyyesi, which was Şifaiyye, and gave herself to charity.

Hunad Hatun Kulliye, which was built of cut stone, consists of a mosque, a madrasa, a Turkish bath and a tomb. The minaret of the Kulliye Mosque II. It was built by Abdulhamid. The rectangular planned madrasah of the complex is used as the Kayseri Ethnography Museum today. There are three sarcophagi inside the octagonal tomb with a pyramidal cone of the complex. The bath of the complex is a double bath. Both the dome of the men's section and the dome of the women's section of the bath were built with bricks. During the last restoration in the bath section of the complex, some tiles were unearthed.



erciyes mountain

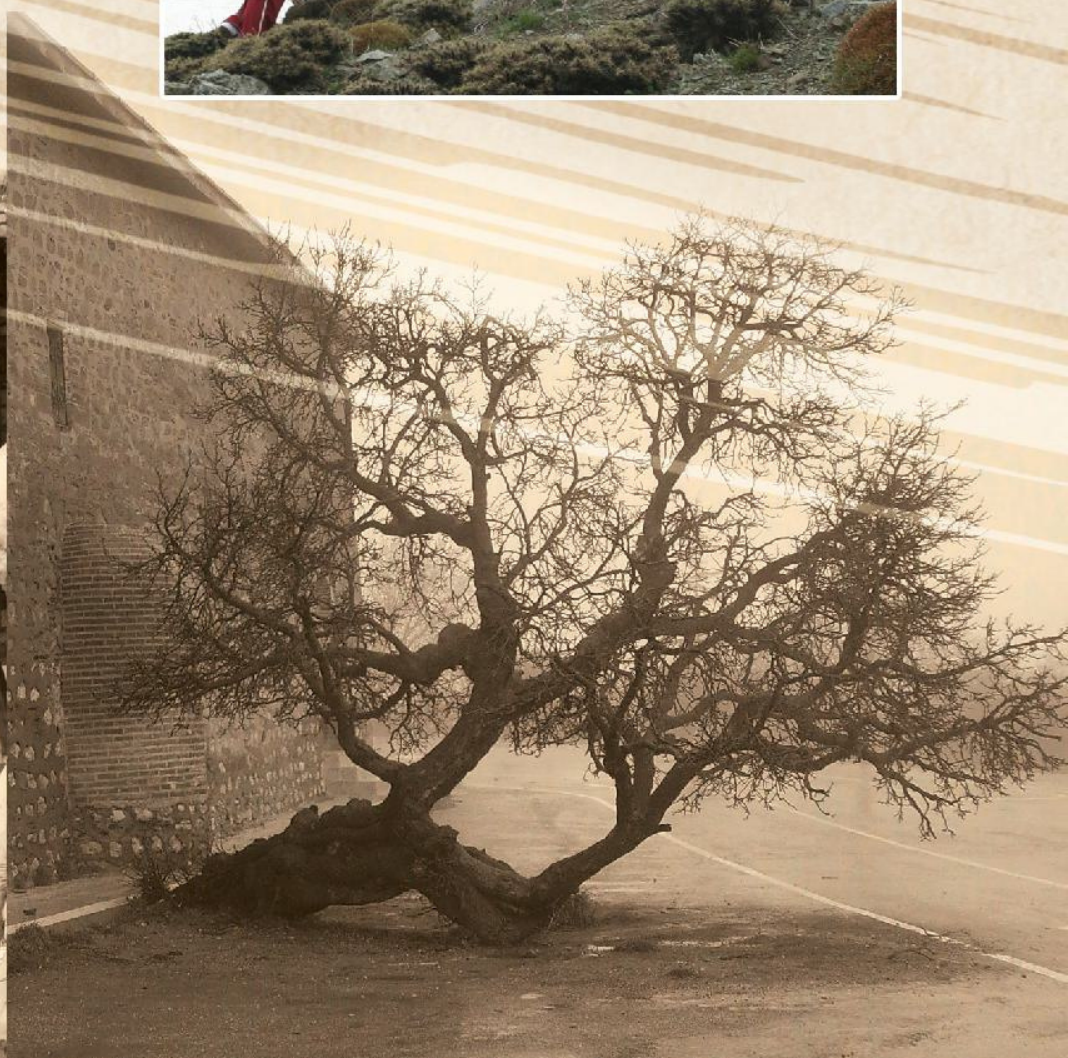
Erciyes Mountain is a magnificent looking mountain with a height of 3917 meters. It is in the southwest of the city of Kayseri in Turkey.

There is always snow on the mountain in summer and winter. In recent years, winter sports have started to develop. Mountaineering sports are also practiced. In recent years, many touristic hotels have been built both in Erciyes and Kayseri.

Mount Erciyes is an extinct volcano. It has been sleeping in its deep sleep for thousands of years. It has spewed lava around it in its rough times. The old name of the mountain is Argoios. The fairy chimneys in the Kabadokya region are formed from the ashes scattering by Erciyes.



ELAZIĞ



Briefly ELAZIĞ...

The province of Elazığ has an altitude of 1,067 metres, and its surface area is 9,313 square kilometres. It is in the Upper Euphrates Zone of the Eastern Anatolian Region. The province is adjacent to Bingöl Province to the east, the Keban Dam Lake and Tunceli Province to the north, the Karakaya Dam Lake and Malatya Province to the southwest, and Diyarbakır Province to the south. The City is principally fed by the Fırat River (Euphrates) and its tributaries, as well as other major rivers of the region, Dicle (Tigris), Murat and Karasu. Elazığ resembles an inland peninsula surrounded by the natural Lake Hazar and the dam lakes of Keban, Karakaya, Kralkızı and Özlüce. The provincial boundaries contain extensions of the Eastern Taurus Mountain Range including the peaks of Hazar Baba (2,347 m.), Mount Mastar (2,148 m.), Mount Asker (1,768 m.) and Mount Hasan (2,118 m.). The natural geography of Elazığ would indicate a harsh continental climate.



Harput Castle (Süt (Milk) Castle) The historical Harput castle is located in the southeast of the ancient city of Harput, at a position dominating the Elazığ plain. It is a known fact that this historical castle was built in the period of Urartu civilization. As stated in the historical documents, the Romans, Byzantines and Arabians conquered. There are various legends rumoured about the historical castle. According to one rumour, milk was used instead of water at the construction of the castle as the component of the plaster and therefore the castle is also called Süt (milk) castle beside Harput Castle.



Ulu Cami (Great Mosque) The mosque was constructed by Artuklu Monarch Fahrettin Karaslan in 1156 - 1157 A.D in Harput and is among Anatolia's oldest and most essential structures.



Meryem Ana Kilisesi (Virgin Mary Church)
The church is located on the left side of Harput Castle. It was constructed in 179 A.D. This church is also known as Kızıl Kilise (scarlet church), Süryani Church and Yakubi Church.



Hazar Lake

The lake is located at 22 km. distance to Elazığ at the direction of Elazığ - Diyarbakır highway and is a tectonic lake stuck between Hazar Baba and Astar Mountains. The lake is the most important lake of the Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia Regions with its original beaches. The lake is available for water sports and fishing.

Two of the beaches of this lake had attained Blue Flag from the European Environmental Education Society. The lake reflects every shade of blue and green, displaying a different appearance at each hour of the day.



Ice Cave

Buzluk Mağarası



Ice sheets, stalagmites and stalactites are formed naturally in the cave during summer due to the climatic conditions and air circulation resulting from its geomorphologic characteristics. On the contrary, in winter, it does not form ice because of the hot-air circulation. The cave is thought to be formed by the rocks that have been piled up due to a big collapse.



Hazarbaba Ski Center

The dominant climate in Elazığ Province is the terrestrial climate and the winter seasons pass cold and precipitant while the summer seasons pass hot and dry. However, due to the natural and artificial lakes around the city, some partial variations from the climate are experienced.



Keban Dam Lake

This lake is the biggest artificial lake in Turkey. The activities of fishing and fish production are executed in the Keban Dam Lake. There are numerous promenade places and fish houses on the shores of the Keban Dam Lake where the public can rest and enjoy. The surrounding area of the waterfall known as Çırçır Waterfall, which was formed during the formation of Keban Dam Lake was announced to be a natural park and promenade area.



Şefik Gül Culture House

Restored by a private initiative as a "Museum House" and opened to visitors, Şefik Gül Culture House aims for visitors to see and get to know Harput's traditional house architecture and life in place. The items in the culture house are also arranged in accordance with the purpose and the spirit of the period.

PREPARED BY

Kaya
Karakaya
Fen Lisesi
Elazığ

Tamara
Fen
Lisesi
Kayseri