

EU Grundtvig Project “Ancient Cities And Reflections To Today’s World”

“Ancient Cities In Anatolia “

4 th Partners Meeting Latvia /Riga 20-25 June 2011

Prehistoric Sites in Anatolia



Geographical Setting



- When we talk about **Asia Minor**, geographically, we refer to the land mass known as **Anatolia**, which roughly occupies the area covered by present day Turkey.
- The word Anatolia covers much of present Turkey, whereas Asia Minor is limited to Central and Western portions of the country. As generally referred, Asia Minor doesn't include the eastern Turkey. So, Anatolia, relatively covers a larger area than Asia Minor does.

History of Anatolia

- We don't know exactly when and how the Anatolian Peninsula came to be called Asia Minor or Asia, but we have some clues from ancient writers like Homers, Herodotus, Strabo who refer to the land by this name. The name Asia Minor was first clearly used by Ptolemaios in the 2nd C., and in the modern geographical meaning it was used in the first half of the 5th C. In the ancient times, Asia Minor referred to was a much narrower area than what we know today. Asia Minor was used to discriminate the land in question from a larger area Asia Major that covers the continent of Asia.



Catalhoyuk, the high level of Civilization of Neolithic period



Detail from the tomb of Alexander the Great ?



Hattusas, the imperial Capital of Hittites



Catalhoyuk, the high level of Civilization of Neolithic period

- Besides the name Asia Minor, another name is often used to refer to this area as well. **Anatolia** or Anadolu in Turkish means “*the land where the sun rises*” comes from the ancient Greek name Anatole and has been used since the 3rd C. Anatolia in general covers a larger area than Asia Minor does and is used to cover Syria, Mesopotamia and Egypt as well as Asia Minor. Anatolia is more often used after the 3rd C., and in the Byzantine times it was used replacing the name Asia.

- Land is bordered by the three seas being, **Pontus Euxinus (Black Sea)** on north, by **Aigaios Pelagos (Aegean Sea)** on west, by **Thalassa (Mediterranean Sea)** on south and an inner sea **Propontis (sea of Marmara)** on the northwest. The Seas of Pontus Euxinus and Propontis are connected with a long narrow strait known as **Bosporus Thrakios (Bosphorus)**. On his Scythian campaign Persian king Darius built a pontoon bridge of boats and transported his army across the Bosphorus. Propontis sea is separated from Aigaois Pelagos by another strait **Hellespont** or **Dardanelles**.



Cavustepe (Sardurihinilli) Urartian fort in Eastern Turkey



Gordion, the Capital of Phrygians and King Midas' Tomb in the Background

• Similar to that of Darius, Xerxes the Persian king on his campaign against Greece built a pontoon bridge on Dardanelles between the towns Abydos and Sestos through which his army moved into Europe. Pontus Euxinus, according to Herodotus is the most amazing among the seas and most beautiful and he gives us the length of this sea as 11,100 stadia (1,250 miles) whereas the Pontus is roughly 6,000 stadia (750 miles).



Yarimbuzguz Cave earliest human presence in Turkey



Perge, the great city of Hellenistic and Roman Period

- Two great mountain chains run from west to east, being **Pontic mountain chain** along the Black Sea coast to the north and **Taurus mountain chain** that goes parallel to the coast of Mediterranean Sea and bends inward towards the eastern Turkey. Besides these two main chains, the country has many single volcanoes that scatter from central to Eastern Turkey. One to mention here, **Mt. Ararat** in eastern Turkey was the final resting place of Noah's Ark after the great flood that is told in the chapter Genesis of the Old Testament. Mt. Ararat is the highest peak in the land with its elevation of 16,000 feet. **Mt. Nemrut** on the northern shore of Lake Van in eastern Turkey that is at an altitude of roughly 5,500 feet has one of the largest volcanic craters in the world with a 4 1/4 miles diameter.

- Known in ancient times as, **Mt. Argaeus** (Erciyes) located in eastern Cappadocia with an elevation of 13,000 feet spewed out volcanic tufa that was to form unreal volcanic rock formations of Cappadocia. **Mt. Hasan** that marks the western border of Cappadocia has an elevation of 10,000 feet and its eruption in the past played a role along with Mt. Argaeus in forming Cappadocia area.



Burial Mound for the queen of the King Antiochus, southeastern Turkey



Theater at Aphrodisias



Perge, the great city of Hellenistic and Roman Period



Euromos with the temple of Zeus

- **Anatolia has abundance of water.** There are great rivers in Anatolia that emerge from various parts of the land and run in various directions. **Sangarios** river (Sakarya) emerges from Pessinus in Phrygia and after running through Galatia, Phrygia and Bithynia flows into Pontus Euxinus. River **Halys** with a length of 400 miles emerges from the mountains in eastern Turkey and flows through central Anatolia into Pontus Euxinus. Inside the bent of Halys was the homeland of Hittites.

- **Iris** river (Yesilirmak) emerging from eastern Anatolia runs through the hinterlands of Pontus area and joins the Pontus Euxinus. Rivers of the Old Testament, **Euphrates** and **Tigris** both emerge from eastern Turkey and flow down through respectively Syria and Iraq into Persian Gulf, having in between the ancient land of Mesopotamia. **Araxes** river rises in eastern Turkey and flows through Caucasus east to the Caspian sea.



Sardis, the capital of Lydian Kingdom and the city of the King Croesus



Aphrodisias great city of antiquity.



The Kingdom of Urartu



Hittite homeland



Phrygian kingdom at its greatest extent



Lydian Kingdom



Persian Empire



Alexander the Great's Empire

Civilizations and Periods in Anatolia

- **PREHISTORIC PERIOD** 500,000 - 2,000 BCE
- **HISTORIC PERIOD** ca, 2,000 BCE onward
- **HITTITES** 2,000 - 700 BCE
- **URARTIAN KINGDOM** 860 - 580 BCE
- **PHRYGIAN KINGDOM** 750 - 600 BCE
- **LYDIAN KINGDOM** 680 - 546 BCE
- **PERSIAN PERIOD** 546 - 334 BCE
- **HELLENISTIC PERIOD** 323 - 30 BCE
- **ROMAN PERIOD** 30 BCE - 395 CE
- **BYZANTINE PERIOD** 395 - 1453 CE
- **OTTOMAN PERIOD** 1453 - 1923 CE
- **MODERN TURKEY** 1923 - Present



400,000

Paleolithic Age. Earliest human (*Homo erectus*) presence in Yarimburgaz (Istanbul), Karain (Antalya), Beldibi (Antalya) Caves, primitive stone tools used. Hunting, fishing, collecting edible plants from the nature.

11,000

Mesolithic Age in Anatolia, a transition from Paleolithic to Neolithic.

7,250 - 6,500

Neolithic Age. First settlements at Hallan Cemi, Nevali Cori, Cayonu, Hacilar, Catalhoyuk. Catalhoyuk the largest settlement in the near east. Early agriculture (wheat, barley, lentils). Religious shrines and figurines, pottery, mural paintings. Burials inside homes

6,500 - 5,500

Catalhoyuk becomes first cultural center and introduces religious shrines. The Mother goddess becomes the main deity in Anatolia. First temples and sanctuaries

5,400 - 3,250

Chalcolithic Age. Use of Copper. Dark ages. Burials in cemeteries

5,000

Alacahoyuk, Alisar, Canhasan and Beycesultan rise as main settlements

3,000

Anatolia enters Bronze Age and reaches a high level of civilization. First settlement at Troy. City-States, fortresses and feudal Lords began to appear. Bronze extensively used to make weapons and ornamentation.

2,500 - 2,000

Hatti people, and Assyrian trading colonies and posts (Kanesh) are established in Anatolia. Strong commercial ties between Anatolia and Mesopotamia. Cuneiform tablets are the earliest written records found yet in Anatolia.

1,750

Hittite kingdom founded by Anitta. Hattusas was built.

1650

Hittite Empire founded

1,620 - 1,590

Reign of Mursilis I. Hittite Kingdom becomes the leading power in the Mid-east.

1520

First law codes made by Telepinus in Hittite State.

1,450	Tudhaliyas I founds a new dynasty that creates Hittite Empire.
1,380 - 1345	Reign of Suppiluliumas I, the Hittites' greatest ruler. Suppiluliumas destroys the Kingdom of Mitanni and extends his borders into northern Syria.
1,275	Reign of Muwattalli. War at Kadesh between Hittites and Egyptians, and earliest known international treaty signed and Ramses withdraws from Syria.
1,200 - 1,100	Anatolian civilizations destroyed by outside invaders called "Sea Peoples". Trojan war, fall and sack of Troy by Achaeans. Hattusas destroyed. Hittite Empire collapses and organized as small city states at Carchemish, Karatepe, Zincirli, Aslantepe. Vacuum of power in Anatolia.
1112	Assyrian king Tiglath Pleser defeats the coalition of 23 local princes in the land of Nairi in Urartu region.
1,100 - 1,000	Beginning of Greek migration to Aegean coast of Anatolia. Miletus the first Greek colony and city.
900 - 800	Urartu civilization in the eastern Anatolia. Phrygian becomes main power in central Anatolia. Lydian, Lycian and Carian cultures along the Aegean and Mediterranean. Greek culture rises and founds Pan-Ionic league.

860 - 840

Reign of Aramu, first known king of Urartu.

840 - 830

Reign of Sarduri II, who makes Tushpa capital of Urartian Kingdom. First written records by Urartu.

800

Water channel of Shamram was built by Urartians for irrigation.

756

Cyzicus founded by Milesian colonists

750

Miletus active in establishing colonies along the Aegean and Black Sea coasts.

735

Siege of Tushpa, capital of Urartu, by Tiglath Pleser III.

717

Assyria captures Carchemish and other Neo-Hittite states and gains control in Anatolia. Phrygia takes over in W Anatolia.

700 - 650

Phrygians and cities of Western Anatolia destroyed by Cimmerians . Lydia rises main power in Western Anatolia. Homer born at Smyrna. First coin in the World introduced by Lydians at Sardis. Greek colonists from Ionia occupy the Black Sea coast.

- 685 Chalcedon, the ancient town across the Bosphorus from Byzantium was founded by Greeks.
- 680 - 648 Reign of Gyges, first king of Mermnad dynasty of Lydia. Ionian cities under heavy attack by him. Cimmerian invasion of Anatolia.
- 677 Selymbria on the Propontis coast was captured by Greeks.
- 660 Byzantium founded by Megarians. Miletus continues to establish more colonies.
- 652 Gyges dies fighting Cimmerians, his son Ardys becomes king of Lydia.
- 604 Peace treaty between Lydians and Mileasians.
- 600 Ionia leading area in Greek science and Philosophy. Tyrants rule Anatolia.
- 590 Urartu conquered by Medes
- 585 Solar Eclipse happened during the war between Persians and Lydians. Thales of Miletus had predicted the solar eclipse.
- 560 Croesus becomes ruler of Lydia.
- 560 - 546 Croesus ruler of Lydia. Croesus defeated by Cyrus of Persia. Persian domination established all over Anatolia and Greece.

512

Byzantium captured by Darius.

499

Ionian cities encouraged by Athens revolt against Persian rule. Sardis burned down.

498

Sardis captured from Persians and burned by Ionian cities.

494

Persians crush Ionian revolt at Battle of Lade, and burns down Miletus.

479

Persians defeated again at battles of Plataea and Mycale. Ionian cities temporarily regain freedom.

478

Delian League welcomes Ionian cities.

467

Persians defeated once more by Athenians at Eurymedon.

413

Battle between Athenians and Ionian cities.

410

Alcibiades defeats the Peloponnesians at the naval battle of Cyzicus.

405

Athenians defeated by Peloponnesians at the battle of Aegospotami.

401

The ten thousand under Xenophon begins expedition through Anatolia into Persia.


- 395 Sardis besieged by Agesilaus.
- 394 Battle of Cnidus
- 386 Anatolia under Persian rule again by King's peace.
- 363 The Satraps' Revolt.
- 337 Kingdom of Pontus founded
- 334 Alexander crosses Dardanelles into Asia Minor. Persians defeated at Granicus battle. Ionian cities liberated from Persian yoke. Miletus and Halicarnassus besieged by Alexander.
- 334 Alexander conquers Lycia, Pamphylia and Pisidia. Cities of Sillyum and Termessus gives Alexander hard times.
- 333 Alexander's conquests in Cilicia, decisive defeat of Persians at Issus battle.
- 323 Alexander the Great dies at Babylon. Perdiccas becomes regent.
- 321 Perdiccas killed in Egypt, Antipater becomes regent. Antigonus chief commander of the Army.
- 319 Antipater dies, Polyperchon replaces him as regent.
- 318 Antigonus takes over Asia Minor.
- 315 -311 First war between Diadochi, Lysimachus, Ptolemy, Cassander, Seleucus vs. Antigonus.
- 311 Peacetreaty between the Diadochi. Seleucus was excluded from the treaty.
- 310-309 Roxane and Alexander, the wife and son of Alexander the Great were murdered by Cassander.
- 308 Seleucus I gains the title of King.
- 306 Antigonus and his son Demetrius proclaim kings.
- 305 Ptolemy, Lysimachus and Cassander take the titles King.
- 304 Agathocles proclaims himself king.
- 304 Antigonus defeated at the battle of Ipsus, losing control of Anatolia

- 295 Seleucid occupies Cilicia. Lysimachus conquers Ionia.
- 287 Lysimachus and Pyrrhus split Macedonia.
- 281 Seleucus I defeated Lysimachus at the battle of Corupedium. Lysimachus dies at the battlefield.
- 280 Seleucus I was murdered by Ptolemy Ceravnos at Lysimacheia. Bithynian, Cappadocian and Armenian kingdoms declare independence from Seleucid kingdom.
- 278 Gauls invade Anatolia and settle in Central Anatolia.
- 277 Antigonos Gonatos defeats the Celts at Lysimacheia.
- 275 Gauls defeated by Seleucid Emperor Antiochus I.
- 263 - 241 Rise of Pergamum kingdom under Attalid dynasty.
- 230 Rome and Pergamum becomes strong allies. Gauls crushed by Pergamum.
- 189 Antiochus defeated by Romans at Magnesia.
- 188 Treaty of Apameia puts an end to Seleucid rule in Anatolia.
- 133 Attalus III the last king of Pergamum dies and bequests his kingdom to Rome.
- 130 Roman province of Asia Minor established. Pergamum becomes capital. Aristonicus defeated.
- 120-63 Reign of Mithridates VI of Pontus

- 101 Cilicia (southern Anatolia) becomes Roman province
- 88 Mithridates the king of Pontus destroys the cities and massacres number of Roman citizens.
- 84 Lycia was incorporated by Romans into province of Asia
- 83 End of Seleucid kingdom. Mediterranean coast becomes center of Piracy.
- 81 Pontus was annexed into Roman province
- 80 Commagene kingdom in the remote east Anatolia founded, after the death of Antiochus, monumental tomb built on the top of Mt. Nemrut.
- 78 Pompeii the general campaigns against Pirates in Pamphylia, Cilicia and Isauria.
- 74 Nicomedes IV the king of Bithynia dies and leaves his kingdom to Rome.
- 67 Cilicia becomes a Roman province.
- 66 After defeated by Romans, Mithridates kills himself. Romans control much of Anatolia
- 53 Crassus was defeated by Parthians at Harran.
- 41 Anthony and Cleopatra come together at Tarsus.
- 40 Anthony and Cleopatra marry at Antioch
- 32 Rome declares war on Cleopatra's Egypt.
- 31 Cleopatra and Antony defeated by Octavian at the battle of Actium.
- 30 Octavius (Augustus) visits Antioch. Cleopatra and Antony commit suicide. End of Hellenistic period and beginning of Roman Imperial Period.
- 29 Ephesus replaces Pergamum as capital of the Roman Province of Asia.

Common Era

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 40 - 56 | St. Paul's missionary journeys. First Christian community at Antioch. |
| 72 | Roman empire annexes Commagene kingdom |
| 117 | Trajan dies at Selinus, Cilicia, Hadrian becomes Imperator |
| 124 | Hadrian's visits in Asia Minor. |
| 129 | Galen the famous physician at Pergamum |
| 165 | Plaque in Asia Minor |
| 215 | Caracalla at Antioch |
| 229 - 260 | Romans and Sassanids fight a series of wars over eastern Anatolia. |
| 260 | Emperor Valerian is defeated and captured by the Sassanids at Edessa. The Persians take the control of territories as far as Caesarea in Cappadocia. |
| 301 | Armenia converted to Christianity |
| 303 | Christians severely persecuted at Nicomedia. |

- 
- 312 Constantine becomes sole emperor of the Roman Empire after defeating his rival Maxentius at the battle of Milvian Bridge near Rome.
- 313 Christianity tolerated religion in Byzantine Empire. Byzantium renamed Constantinople.
- 324 Constantinople becomes capital of Roman empire.
- 325 First of Ecumenical council meetings at Nicaea under Constantine the great.
- 329 - 379 St. Basil of Cappadocia founds monasteries in Anatolia
- 361 Julian the Apostate attempts to return the empire to the worship of pagan gods.
- 381 Second council meeting at Constantinople.
- 392 Christianity made state religion by Theodosius and the polytheist pagan religion was banned in the Roman Empire.
- 395 Roman Empire divided as Eastern and Western sections. Eastern Roman Empire based in Constantinople survived for another 1100 years, until it fell to Ottoman Empire in 1453.

Civilizations in Anatolia

Hittite Kings

Mitanni Kings

Urartian Kings

Lydian Kings

Persian Kings

Antigonid Dynasty

Ptolemy Dynasty

Seleucid Kings

Pontus Kings

Pergamum Kings

Bithynia Kings

Commagene Kings

Armenian Kings

Roman Emperors

Byzantine Emperors

Trebizond Empire



Thrace

- Later the name was used for the greater part of the eastern Balkan Peninsula, bounded on the north by the Danube River, on the east by the Euxine (Black Sea), on the south by the Propontis (Sea of Marmara), the Bosphorus, the Hellespont (Dardanelles), the Aegean Sea, and Macedonia, and on the west by Macedonia, Paionia, and Dardania. Ancient Thrace was largely uncultivated and covered with forest; mineral deposits, particularly of gold, made the region a coveted possession. The Thracians were a barbaric, warlike people who established their own kingdom in the 5th century BC. Thrace became successively a Macedonian, Roman, and Byzantine province.

Bithynia

- A mountainous region, with heavy forests and fertile valleys, Bithynia acquired its name from the Bithyni, a tribe that had emigrated from Thrace. The country was conquered by Croesus, king of Lydia, in 560 BC and, after the subjugation of Lydia by the Persians four years later; it became a dominion of Persia. In 334 BC Alexander the Great occupied Bithynia. After his death in 323 BC, the country was nominally ruled for a period by Antigonos I, one of the Macedonian generals who partitioned Alexander's empire. About 316 BC Antigonos founded Nicaea (now Iznik), later a chief city of Bithynia. Led by a native prince, Ziboetes, the Bithynians regained their independence early in the 3rd century BC.

The first dynasty of Bithynian kings was established by Ziboetes's son Nicomedes I (reigned 278-250 BC), who founded Nicomedia (now Izmit) in 264 BC and made it his capital. Bithynia flourished under the succeeding kings of the dynasty, notably Prusias I (reigned 237-192 BC); Prusias II (r. 192-148 BC), who founded Prusia (now Bursa); Nicomedes II (r. 142-91 BC); and Nicomedes III (r. 91-74 BC). In 74 BC Nicomedes III, a close ally of the Romans, bequeathed the kingdom to Rome. It was then united with the Roman province of Pontus for administrative purposes. Later, under Byzantine rule, the territory of Bithynia was restricted to an area west of the Sangarius River (now Sakarya River). It formed a province in the Diocese of Pontus. In AD 1298 Bithynia was overrun by the Seljuk Turks under Osman, and thereafter the region formed an integral part of the Ottoman Empire. Bithynia is now part of Turkey.

Mysia

- The Mysians seem to have been Thracians who crossed over to Asia at an early period. Mysia was subject to Lydia and later, under Persian rule, formed with Lydia one of the satrapies created by Darius I. After the death of Alexander the Great, the country shared in the vicissitudes of Asia Minor during the wars among his successors. Mysia became important in the 3rd century BC as the center of the kingdom of Pergamum, a Hellenistic state that controlled much of western Asia Minor. In 130 BC, Pergamum came under Roman rule, and Mysia became part of the Roman province of Asia.



Tetrapylon was the entrance of the Aphrodite temple at Aphrodisias



Norsuntepe, a prehistoric tell near Euphrates river

Ionia

- The region received its name from the Ionians, Greeks who emigrated from the mainland of Greece probably before 1000 BC. The area is mountainous and includes three fertile valleys, watered by the rivers Gediz, Ergene, and Menderes. Ionia was extremely prosperous in ancient times because of a flourishing agriculture and commerce. In the 7th and 6th centuries BC Ionia made important contributions to Greek art and literature, and particularly to philosophy. Great cities grew up, of which Ephesus, Clazomenae, Erythrae, Colophon, and Miletus were the most celebrated. Several cities, such as Miletus and Phocaea, became important commercial centers and sent out colonies westward as far as present-day Spain and northward to the Black Sea. Common interests led the 12 Ionian cities to form a confederacy, within which each city remained autonomous. Smyrna (now Izmir) was originally settled by the Aeolian Greeks, but was later occupied by colonists from Colophon and became an Ionian city. In the 7th and 6th centuries BC the cities of Ionia were involved in a series of wars with the kings of Lydia, to whom Ionia yielded a nominal submission. Ionia exercised a powerful influence on Lydian culture, its own culture being influenced in turn by Lydia. In 546 BC the Ionians came under the sway of Persia, but revolted from Persian rule in 500 BC, assisted by the Greek cities of Athens and Eretria. The revolt was put down, but the participation of Athens and Eretria gave the Persians a pretext for declaring war on Greece. With the defeat of Persia by the Greeks in 479 BC, the Ionian cities became nominally free, but in reality they were dependent on Athens. Around 334 BC Alexander the Great annexed the cities to his Greco-Macedonian empire. Subsequently, Ionia was incorporated into the Roman and Byzantine empires.

Lydia



Ancient Sarcophagus with superb carvings



Ephesus has a great theater for 24,000 people

- The country was known to Homer under the name Maeonia. It was celebrated for fertile soil, rich deposits of gold and silver, and a magnificent capital, Sardis. Lydia became most powerful under the dynasty of the Mermnadae, beginning about 685 BC. In the 6th century BC Lydian conquests transformed the kingdom into an empire. Under the rule of King Croesus, Lydia attained its greatest splendor. The empire came to an end, however, when the Persian ruler Cyrus the Great captured Sardis about 546 BC and incorporated Lydia into the Persian Empire. After the defeat of Persia by Alexander III, king of Macedonia, Lydia was brought under Greco-Macedonian control. In 133 BC it became part of the Roman province of Asia. The Lydians are said to have been the first people to coin money.

Caria

- The Taurus Mountains extend into the interior region, and the irregular coastline has numerous deep inlets. The islands of Rhodes and Kos lie off the coast. Ancient Greek and Roman historians recorded that the original inhabitants of this region were pushed inland by an influx of people called Carians. The Carians, who were notable as mercenary soldiers, had been driven from their native islands in the Aegean Sea by invading Greeks. The Greeks also established colonies along the coast of Caria, notably Cnidus and Halicarnassus. In the 6th century BC, Caria was incorporated into the kingdom of Lydia; subsequently, it became a Persian dominion, ruled by Carian kings who were subject to Cyrus the Great. Mausolus was the best known of these monarchs; his widow built the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. In the 4th century BC, Alexander the Great seized Caria. After his rule, the country became a part first of the Seleucid kingdom of Syria and later of the kingdom of Pergamum; in the 2nd century BC, Pergamum was turned into the Roman province of Asia.

Lycia

- The terrain of Lycia was mountainous, and the hills and valleys were fertile. The country was originally called Milyas and inhabited by the Solymi and the Termilae, who were subjugated by the invading Lycians. The Lycians and the Greeks first came into contact before the Trojan War, and the remains of Lycian tombs, temples, and theaters show a marked Greek influence. Lycia and Cilicia were the only two countries of Asia Minor that were not conquered in the 6th century BC by Croesus, king of Lydia. In the same century, however, the Lycians were defeated by the Persians under King Cyrus the Great despite heroic resistance. Under the Persians, Lycia remained prosperous and virtually autonomous. Along with the rest of Asia Minor, Lycia was conquered by Alexander the Great of Macedonia in the 4th century BC and incorporated into the Greco-Macedonian Empire. In 189 BC the Lycians were vanquished by the Romans, under whom they continued to enjoy prosperity and relative freedom. In the 4th century AD Lycia became a Roman province.

Pamphylia

- The inhabitants, a mixed race of aborigines, Cilicians, and Greek colonists, spoke a language that was probably Greek in origin but that was changed through the addition of barbaric elements. Persian domination was followed by the area's conquest by Alexander the Great in the 4th century BC. After his death the country was ruled by the Seleucid dynasty. Later a part of the kingdom of Pergamum, it was bequeathed to the Romans with the rest of the kingdom by Attalus III in 133 BC.



Priene, one of the Ionian Cities on Aegean coast



Pergamum, the capital of the Pergamum kingdom

Cilicia

- The western part of Cilicia (Cilicia Trachia) is mountainous and forested; much of the eastern part (Cilicia Pedias) consists of fertile plains. The principal rivers were the Cydnus (now Tarsus), the Adana (now Seyhan), and the Jihun (now Ceyhan); the principal cities were Tarsus, Seleucia (now Silifke), and Issus, which was prosperous during the Roman Empire. From the 6th to the 4th century BC, when most of Asia Minor was under the control of the Persian Achaemenids, Cilicia was an independent kingdom paying tribute to Persia or part of a Persian satrapy. After the conquests of Alexander the Great, during the Hellenistic period, from the 4th to the 2nd century BC, most of Cilicia was part of the Seleucid Empire. Eastern Cilicia was conquered by the Romans in 103 BC, and all of Cilicia became a Roman province about 67 BC. Under the Romans, the region was noted for the export of so-called cilicium, cloth made of goat hair, valued for the manufacture of tents. In the 1st century AD the apostle Paul lived in the city of Tarsus. The province was later included in the Byzantine Empire until it was captured in the 8th century by Arabs.

Cappadocia

- As early as 1900 BC, merchants from Assyria established a colony in Cappadocia. From about 1750 BC to the formation of the Persian Empire of the Achaemenid dynasty in the 7th century BC, this region was the center of power of the Hittites. Later, the Persians controlled the area and divided it into two satrapies, or provinces. The northern province became known as Cappadocia near the Pontus, or merely Pontus; the southern area retained the name Cappadocia, by which it was known in classical times. After the conquest of Persia by Alexander the Great early in the 4th century BC, Cappadocia became independent. The first king of the Cappadocian dynasty, Ariarathes I (reigned 330-322 BC) paid tribute to Alexander, but Alexander's successors were unable to conquer the country. Later, the kings of Cappadocia sided with Rome, then a rising power, against the Seleucids and against Pontus. Cappadocia changed sides often in its support of the various factions during the Roman civil wars of the 1st century BC. The independence of the country ended when the Romans supplanted the Cappadocian dynasty with a puppet king about 40 BC. In AD 17 the Roman emperor Tiberius made Cappadocia a province of the Roman Empire. Thereafter, the importance of Cappadocia as a separate political unit declined. Among the important towns of Cappadocia were the capital of the kingdom, Mazaca (now Kayseri), known in Roman times as Caesarea Mazaca; Tyana; and Melitene (now Malatya). The modern town of Bogazkoy is on the site of the Cappadocian town of Pteria, which was built on the site of the city of Hattushash, capital of the Hittite Empire.

Phrygia

- Early in the 1st millennium BC it is believed to have comprised the greater part of the Anatolian Peninsula, but at the time of the Persian invasion in the 6th century BC it was limited to the districts known as Lesser Phrygia and Greater Phrygia. Lesser Phrygia stretched west along the shores of the Sea of Marmara and the Hellespont to Troas, a region afterward part of Mysia. Greater Phrygia lay farther east and inland, where the Phrygian capital, Gordion (near present-day Ankara), was located. In the 3rd century BC the Gauls occupied the northern part of Greater Phrygia. For purposes of provincial administration the Romans divided Phrygia into two parts, attaching the northeastern part to Galatia Province and the western portion to Asia Province.

Greater Phrygia was in general a high and barren plateau; the most fertile region was the valley of the Sangarius. Grapes were cultivated extensively, and Phrygian marble, celebrated in antiquity, was quarried. The religion of the Phrygians was an ecstatic nature worship, in which the Great Mother of the Gods, Rhea, or Cybele, and a male deity, Sabazius, played a prominent part. The orgiastic rites of this religion influenced both the Greeks and the Romans.

The Phrygians are believed to have been an Indo-European people who entered Asia Minor from Thrace about 1200 BC and seized control of the whole central tableland. Records exist of numerous kings, bearing alternately the names of Gordius and Midas, but their power was apparently broken by the invasions of the Cimmerians in the 7th century BC. In the 6th century BC Croesus, king of Lydia, conquered all that was left of Phrygia, which passed successively under the rule of Persia, Macedonia, Pergamum, and Rome.

The Phrygian cap, a cloth head-covering worn by the Phrygians, was adopted by freed slaves in Roman times, and thus this cap became a symbol of liberty.

Galatia



First International Treaty in the world, between Hittites and Egyptians



Ancient Orthostat showing Hittite chariot with warriors on

- Ancient region of Anatolia, named for the Galatians, a Gallic people from Europe who settled here in the early 3rd century BC. The region lies in the basins of the present-day Kizil Irmak and Delice Irmak (rivers), on the great central plateau of Turkey. Galatia possesses some expanses of fertile soil, but most of the land is suitable only for pasturing the large flocks of sheep and goats raised here. In addition to the Gauls, many Greeks settled in the region, and it eventually became Hellenized; the inhabitants, therefore, were often referred to as Gallo-Graeci. Dominated by Rome through regional rulers from 189 BC, Galatia and adjacent regions became a Roman province in 25 BC. It was conquered by the Seljuks in the 11th century AD. Paul the Apostle visited Galatia and addressed his Epistle to the Galatians to several churches here.

Paphlagonia

- The mountainous area between Bithynia and Pontus on the Black Sea coast, bordered by the ancient Halys river to the east. The name Paphlagonia probably derives from ancient Luwian or Pala language and its original spelling might have been Pauwa-Lacawana. The peoples of this area were called Paphlagonians by the Greeks and mentioned by Homer in his " Iliad " as being on the side of Trojans. Paphlagonians were one of the earliest peoples who lived in Anatolia in 1st millennium BC. Paphlagonia was heavily colonized by the Greeks and they built number of cities along its coast. Although any local kingdom has never been established here, it was the area, during the Hittite period that the Hittite kings had to deal with its peoples. It was not a political unit and was annexed and occupied by the kings of Bithynia and Pontus respectively. It was won (63 BC) by the Romans.

Pontus

- The name Pontus does not occur in records before the 4th century BC and did not come into common use until after the time of Alexander the Great of Macedonia. Before Alexander's conquest of Persia in 330 BC, Pontus was governed by a satrap for the Persian Empire. The foundation of the powerful kingdom of Pontus was laid by Mithradates I Ctistes (died about 301 BC). His son, Mithradates II (died about 265 BC), gained control of Paphlagonia and northern Cappadocia. The most important king of Pontus was Mithradates VI. On his overthrow in 66 BC by the Roman general Pompey the Great, the kingdom was divided, the western portion being joined to the province of Bithynia in a Roman province known as Pontus and Bithynia and the eastern region being assigned to native princes. The eastern territory was constituted a Roman province in 62 AD and at first was joined to Galatia, but in the 4th century AD, under the Roman emperor Constantine I, it became a separate province with the name Pontus Polemoniacus.

Aeolis

- Ancient region of the west coast of Asia Minor (in present-day Turkey). Aeolis was not a geographic term but a collective term for the cities founded there by the Aeolians, a branch of the Hellenic peoples. The 12 southern cities were grouped in the Aeolian League; these were Temnos, Smyrna, Pitane, Neonteichos, Aegirusa, Notium, Cilla or Killa, Cyme, Gryneum, Larissa, Myrina, and Aegae.



Lycian rock-cut tombs at Caunos, southwestern Turkey



Xanthos was an important city of the Lycian League, Lycia region in southwestern Turkey

Pisidia

- It is situated in southern Anatolia and bordered by Phrygia on the north, Pamphylia on the south, Caria on the west and Cappadocia on the east. It was a mountainous country, traversed by the Taurus range. Its warlike tribes maintained their independence until the country was incorporated into a Roman province in the early 1st cent. A.D.



Lycaonia



TARİHTEKİ İLK PARA



- This ancient district is located between Galatia and Cilicia on the north and south and Phrygia and Cappadocia on the west and east. It was ruled at different times by Hittites, Phrygians, Lydians, Persians and Hellenistic kingdoms, later it was incorporated into Roman Empire and made a province of it. It was visited by Paul and Barnabas (Acts 14.6). Its chief city was Iconium.

Troad

- Ancient district of Troad is bordered by the regions, Mysia in the east, Aeolis in the south, Aegean Sea in the west and Dardanelles in the north. This region has been ruled by the natives of Anatolia, since 3rd millennium BC, and invaded by the Achaeans in the 13th C. BC. During the migration of Thracians in the 1200s, Troad was populated by various Thracian kin groups. In the 7th C. BC., Troas came under Lydian control and following the destruction of the Lydian kingdom by the Persians in the 6th C. BC., it was ruled by the satraps appointed by the Persian kings. In the end of the 5th C. BC., and beginning of the 4th C. BC., it was ruled by a certain local man Zenis who was from the town Dardanos and controlled by the satrap of Dascylium. On his death, the satrap Pharnabazus appointed his wife Mania to replace him. Mania, in addition to paying regular tribute to Satrap, gathered an army of mercenaries and assisted the Persian satrap in his punishment campaign against Mysians and Pisidians. Although, the local cities of Hamaksitos, Larissa and Colonai revolted and soon supported by Ilium, Neandria and Coyclon, later in 394 BC., Persians were able to control the area again. With the arrival of Alexander the great after the victory at the battle of Granicus, the whole of Troas along with the rest of Anatolia came under Macedonia. During the war of Diadochoi (Successors to Alexander the great), Troad was ruled by Antigonos, Lysimachus and Seleucus in turn. Following the war between the Romans and Seleucid kingdom at the battle of Magnesia in 190 BC., the Romans was victorious, and presented this region to Eumenes II the king of Pergamum, who assisted the Roman army during the battle. Attalus III, the last king of Pergamum bequeathed his kingdom to the Roman Empire, and Troad was annexed by the Romans and incorporated into the province of Asia.

THRACE AND MARMARA



Abydos
Aegospotami
Aianteion
Alopekonesos
Ankyron
Aprus / Apri
Artace
Astyra
Bergula / Arcadiopolis
Bizye
Byzantium
Cardia
Chalcedon
Cius
Cyzicus
Dascylium
Didymoteichos
Elaeus
Gentinos
Hamaxitus
Helgai / Caeseria Germanice
Heraion Teichos
Kabaia

Acheion
Agora
Ainos
Andeira
Aphrodisias
Argyria
Artamia
Athyra
Birytis
Boulgarophygon
Callipolis
Cebrene
Charioupolis
Collonai
Dakibyze
Daunioteichos
Drepanon
Ganos
Granicus
Harpaigon
Heracleia
Hiera Germe
Kanzares

Achilleium
Agrilion
Akhaion
Angelocome
Apollonia ad Rhyndacum
Arisbe
Astacus
Basilinopolis
Bisanthe / Rhaedestus
Bryseis
Calpe
Cenopurio
Chrysopolis
Cypsela
Dardanus
Delcus
Druzipara / Drousipara
Gargaros
Hadrianopolis / Odrysia
Hebdomon
Heraion Oros
Hyriboulos
Killa

THRACE AND MARMARA 2

Ksenodokhion

Lampsacus

Libyssa

Lysimachea

Malgara

Miletopolis

Myrleia

Nicaea

Ophrynum

Ovid's Tower

Palaiskepsis

Perikharaksis

Phinopolis

Poimanenon

Prainetos

Prousias

Pythia

Rhoeteium

Salmydessos

Sestos

Syracellae

Thermae Pythia

Tragesai

Tzouroulon

Lamneis

Liada

Limnai

Madytos

Maneta

Mocasura / Mokapora

Naendria

Nicomedia

Ostidizum / Nikaia

Pactye

Panados

Perinthos / Heraclea

Pionia

Polikhna

Priapus

Prusa

Rhaedestus

Rhusion / Rousion

Scamandria

Sigeum

Tarsia

Thymbra

Tristatis

Verisse

Lamponion

Libon

Lopadion

Malagina

Matrai

Myriophyton

Nassete

Odyrse

Otroea

Palaeiperkote

Parion

Perkote

Plotinopolis

Polymedion

Proconnesus

Pylae

Rhegium

Ritzion

Selymbria

Skepsis

Telamonian Aias

Tipsum

Troy

Zesutera



AEGEAN ANATOLIA

Abarnia / Abernis

Adramyttium

Agroeira

Akhyraous

Alinda

Antandros

Apollo Smintheus

Asclepieum

Balbura

Belevi

Bubon

Caryanda

Cedrae

Chersonese

Cindya

Cnidus

Crya

Cyzicus

Diopolis

Erine

Euthena

Gerga

Halicarnassus

Heracleia under Latmus

Acharaca

Aegae

Aizanoi

Alabanda

Amos

Antiocheia ad Maeandrum

Apollonia

Assos

Barglyia

Belkahve

Bybassus

Castabus

Ceramus

Chryse

Claros

Colophon

Cyllene

Daedala

Elaea

Erythrae

Gargara

Gryneum

Halisarna

Hierapolis

Adatepe

Agamemnonion

Akcakaya

Alexandria Troas

Amyzon

Aphrodisias

Arvalia

Atarnaesus

Bayrakli

Bintepe

Calynda

Caunus

Chalcetor

Cibyra

Clazomenae

Colossae

Cyme

Didyma

Ephesus

Euromos

Gargaros

Hadrianouthrai

Hemithea

Hydae/Hyla

AEGEAN ANATOLIA 2

Iassus	Idyma	Illion/Troy
Imbros	Kalanda	Karabel
Kebrene	Kerasa	Khliara
Labraynda	Lagina	Laodiceia
Larisa	Lebedus	Legen
Lesbos	Leucaea	Loryma
Lydaea	Madnasa	Magnesia ad Sipylum
Magnesia on the Meander	Mastaura	Metropolis
Miletopolis	Miletus	Mobolla
Mylasa	Myndus	Myonnesus
Myrina	Myus	Nakrasa
Neandria	Neapolis/Scala Nova	Neonteichos
Niobe	Notium	Nymphaeum
Nysa ad Maeandrum	Oenoanda	Panamara
Panionium	Pedasa	Pelopia/Thyatira
Pergamum	Philadelphia/Calletibus	Phocaea
Phuscus	Phygela	Pisye
Pitane	Priene	Pyrgion
Pythicus	Sandaina	Sardis
Skala/Urla	Smyrna	Stratoniceia
Syangela-Theangela	Syrna	Telandria
Telmissus	Tenedos	Teos
Termera	Termessus Minor	Teuthrania
Thebe	Thera	Thyatira/Pelopia
Thyrra	Thyssanus	Titnaeus
Trakhoula	Tralles	Triopium

MEDITERRANEAN ANATOLIA



Adamkayalar
Alarahan
Andriace
Antiocheia ad Cragum
Apollonia
Aspendos
Baghras
Candyba
Cennet-Cehennem
Claudiopolis
Corasium
Cotenna
Demre
Erymna
Gagae
Iotape
Kanytelis/Neapolis
Kizkalesi
Limyra
Mallus
Mopsuestia/Misis
Nisa
Patara
Phoenicus
Rhodiapolis
Seleuceia ad Calycadnum
Selinus
Sillyum
Soli/Pompeipolis
Tarsus

Adaniya
Alexandria
Anemurium
Antiphellus
Arsada
Attaleia
Baiae
Carmylassus
Charadrus
Comba
Corycus
Cyaneae
Elaeusa/Sebaste
Etenna
Hierapolis Castabala
Issus
Karatepe
Laertes
Lyrbotae
Mamure Kalesi
Myra
Olba/Diocaesarea
Perge
Pinara
Rhosus
Seleuceia in Pamphylia
Side
Simena
Sura
Teimiussa

Alahan
Anazarbus /Anavarza
Antioch on the Orontes
Aperlae
Arycanda
Ayatekla
Cadyanda
Celendris
Choma
Coracesium
Corydalla
Dattassa
Epiphania
Flaviopolis
Imbriogon
Istlada
Kekova
Letoon
Magydus
Megarsus
Narlikuyu
Olympus
Phaselis
Pydnae
Sagalassos
Selge
Sidyma
Sis/Kozan
Syedra
Tell El Cudeyde

CENTRAL ANATOLIAN PLATEAU



Acemhoyuk

Agras/Agrai

Altintepe

Ankyra

Arinna/Alacahoyuk

Arzashkun

Beycesultan

Buyuk Gullucek

Carghemish

Comana/Kummanni

Derbe

Eupatora

Gavurkale

Goreme

Haftavan

Hashoyuk

Iconium

Kanesh/Nesa

Karaoglan

Kremna

Lystra

Nerik

Pessinus

Seleuceia

Teishebaina

Tyana

Urshu

Adada

Ahlatlibel

Amblada

Antiochia of Pisidia

Arslantas

Asiklihoyuk

Burdur

Caesarea/Mazaca

Catalhoyuk

Degirmentepe

Doryleum

Fasiler

Gaziura

Gurgum/Maras

Hakpis

Hattusas

Isinda

Kapaliin

Konana

Kushara/Alisar

Midas' City

Parlais/Barla

Prostana/Acroterion/i

Talbonda/Tymandos

Tell Acana

Tymbrianassos

Vanessa

Adilcevaz

Alisar

Anaboura/Enevre

Ariassos

Arslantepe

Baris/Isparta

Burushanda

Caralia

Celanae

Demircihoyuk

Eflatun Pinar

Fraktin

Gordion

Hacilar

Hanhana

Horoztepe

Ivriz

Karahoyuk

Kormasa

Laranda

Neapolis

Pazarli

Samuha

Tegarama

Tell Tayinat

Urgup

Yazilikaya

BLACK SEA COAST



Abonuteichus / Ionopolis (Gr R)	Aigialos	Amaseia
Amastris/Sesamos	Amisus	Andoz Castle
Apollonias	Apsaros	Ardanoutzi
Ardasa	Ardesen	Aretias
Arhavi	Artvin	Athenai/Pazar
Aynikola	Cabeira/Neocaesarea	Calpe
Camlihemsin	Canca	Cerasous
Chabaca	Cierus	Coralla
Cordyle	Crobialos	Diapolis
Dikaisimion	Dolishane	Erythinoi
Ethlabopiastes	Findikli	Gumushane
Hahuli Monastery of	Heracleia Pontica	Ishan Monastery
Karousa	Kastamonu	Kefken
Kinolis	Kissa	Koloneia
Konopeion	Kordyla	Kromna
Kytoros/Gideros	Lerin	Mavpari
Mesochaldia	Monastery of Tibeti	Oinaion
Olucak Monastery	Ophis	Opiza Monastery
Oski/Osk Van church	Othta Eklesia	Paipertes
Palaia	Parhali Monastery	Parthenios
Paurae	Phadisana	Philocalaia
Platana	Polemonion	Promentorium Syrias
Psillum	Rhebas	Rhizaion
Savsat	Sinope	Soterioupolis
Soumela Monastery	Sourmania	Syspiritis
Themiscra	Thynias	Tieum/Hisaronu
Trapezous (Trebizond)	Trinopolis	Yamshah



EASTERN ANATOLIA

Adilcevaz

Altintepe

Ani

Ararat Mt.

Aznavurtepe

Bastam

Digor

Erebuni

Giriktepe/Degirmentepe

Giyimli

Guzelova

Haftavan

Karaz Hoyuk

Karmir Blur/Teishebaini

Kayalidere

Kefkalesi

Kumukh

Manzikert

Meherkapi

Metsamor

Milid/Malatya

Norsuntepe

Palanli

Patnos

Pulur

Sardurihinili / Cavustepe

Tel Ahmar

Tel Halef

Tepecik

Tilkitepe

Toprakkale

Tushpa

Zernaki Tepe

SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA



Amida

Arsameia ad Euphrateum

Arsameia on the Nymphaeos

Asurianienu-Tormenapa

Basrip - Busrip

Carchemish

Cavi Tarlasi

Cayonu

Dagara

Doliche/Duluk

Dunaysır

Edessa

Erkanikana

Grikihaciyen

Gurgum

Halaf

Halfeti- Ekamia

Harran/Carrhae

Ingilene

Kapiandas

Kazane

Kurban Hoyuk

Marde

Markasi/Germanicopolis

Martyriopolis

Matiate

Nemrud Mt.

Nevali Chori

Nisibis

Osrhone

Pordonium

Rumkale

Sakcagozu

Sam'al - Zincirli

Samosata

Sevaverak

Sogmatar

Sozopetra

Sultantepe

Sumutar Ruins

Tel el Cudeyde

Tilmen Hoyuk

Turlu Hoyuk

Yesemek

Yunus

Zeugma



