



ANTALYA

History

During the Hellenistic period, King Attalos II of Pergamon (159-138 BC) told his soldiers, "Go and find me heaven on earth." Attalos II liked the place his soldiers showed him, considering the strategic importance of the region, had a port city built here and the city was named "Ataleia" after its founder Attalos. Ateleia means "Land of Attalos".

Antalya and its surroundings carry the heritage of both lifestyles that have been in existence for centuries. When the Turks first came here, they immediately adapted to the settled order and founded villages, towns and cities. A part of the population continued a nomadic life as it was before the Turks came to Anatolia.

They raised animals such as camels and sheep and made a living by exchanging or selling the products they produced from these with the products of the settled people. They produced meat, milk and oil, and weaved wool tents and natural root-dyed rugs. There were even those who planted grain and vegetables in narrow areas during the winter quarters. There were even large nomadic groups (tribes, clans) that trained horses for the Ottoman army

Natural Beauties

Manavgat Waterfall: Located in the Manavgat district of Antalya. The waterfall has a magnificent natural view and allows adventure in natural landscapes. Various nature sports such as rafting and canoeing can be done in certain stages of the river..



Saklıkent Canyon: Located between the borders of Antalya and Fethiye, Saklıkent Canyon has a total length of 18 kilometers. If you want to plan a trip surrounded by nature, you can have a very enjoyable time in Saklıkent Canyon, where you can also see forest areas formed by red pine, cedar and black pine trees.



Kurşunlu Waterfall Nature Park: Located within the borders of the Aksu district of Antalya. Kurşunlu Waterfall, where 7 ponds merge and flow, falls from a height of approximately 20 meters. With its refreshing effect and the view it creates, the waterfall, which is an indispensable part of an Antalya holiday, was opened to visitors as a nature park in 1991.



Goynuk Canyon: It is located in the Kemer district of Antalya. It is located on the Lycian Way, which is shown as one of the world's top 10 long-distance hiking routes by various sources. The pond creates an impressive view with its lush green waters.

Köprülü Canyon National Park: Located in the Bozyaka neighborhood of Manavgat district, Köprülü Canyon National Park is 25 km long. Köprülü Canyon, which impresses visitors with its natural beauty, is Turkey's most popular rafting area. Rafting is a fun and exciting river sport performed on high-flow rivers with boats called rafts.



Kekova Island: It is located in the Demre district of Antalya. There is no construction on Kekova Island, where you can both enjoy the sea and organize historical tours during your Mediterranean holiday. The island, which offers a very impressive visual feast with its turquoise colored sea, is also surrounded by sunken ancient cities that are prohibited from entering.

İncekum Nature Park: It is located in the Alanya district of Antalya. It stands out among the important natural beauties of Antalya. Located at a unique point where the greenery of the forests meets the blue of the Mediterranean, the park is an ideal spot to spend time away from city life and in a calm manner.





Çıralı Yanartaş: It is located in Kemer district of Antalya. Çıralı Yanartaş, located on the skirts of Çataldağ, one of the natural beauties of Kemer, has quite impressive features. The fire burns 24 hours a day in the area where methane gas can be seen burning continuously among the rocks on its top.

Düden Waterfall: Düden Waterfall is one of the most visited tourism centers of Antalya due to its fascinating natural beauty. According to a rumor in 334 BC, commander Alexander the Great watered his horses here on his way to conquer the Pamphylia region. There are 2 waterfalls, Lower and Upper Düden.



Tazı Canyon: It is a canyon valley located in the Manavgat district of Antalya province. Tazı Canyon, located within the borders of Köprülü Canyon National Park, was formed by the Köprüçay Stream eroding the valley. It is estimated that the formation of the canyon dates back to the ice age. It was formed by ice masses separating from each other, melting and releasing themselves into the valleys by creating erosion with great energy, carving the insides of limestone rocks in non-calcareous regions. The length of the canyon is 4 km.

Historical Places

Kaleiçi, Old Antalya Houses, Yivli Minaret, Şehzade Korkut Mosque, Karatay Madrasah, Perge Ancient City, Karain Cave, Hadrian's Gate, Phaselis Ancient City, Phaselis, Aspendos Theater, Xanthos Ancient City, Sillyon Ancient City, Alanya Castle, Myra Ancient City, Apollon Temple, Olympos Ancient City have many cultural heritages.

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

Various agricultural products are grown in the fertile lands of Antalya region. Among the agricultural products, wheat, barley and oats are grown the most. In addition, cotton, sesame, onion, peanut, chickpea, vegetables are grown on 35 thousand hectares. It is our most advanced province in greenhouse farming. Tomatoes, peppers, beans, eggplant, cucumber, melon and watermelon are grown in 32



thousand hectares of greenhouses. It is sold domestically and abroad. Antalya is very advanced in fruit growing. Antalya is the province where the most bananas and oranges are grown. In addition, apples, pears, plums, quinces, peaches, apricots, grapes, oleaster, carob, cornel and other fruits are grown. Mandarin, lemon and grapefruit are Antalya's main source of income, and in addition to citrus fruit production, olive cultivation is quite developed.

The Antalya region, with its climate characteristics, brings with it a rich vegetation and wildlife. Deer, fox, marten, squirrel, fallow deer, wild goat, jackal, hyena, wolf, bear, partridge, quail, turtle dove, wild pigeon, woodcock, francolin, blackbird, oriole and crane constitute the main wildlife of the province.

Ataturk

Our great leader Mustafa Kemal Atatürk is the founder and first President of the Republic of Turkey. He was born in Thessaloniki in 1881. His mother is Zübeyde Hanım and his father is Ali Rıza Efendi.

After his military education, he went to Samsun on May 19, 1919 when the homeland began to be occupied and started the national struggle. He was elected as the head of the Assembly and the Government with the opening of the Turkish Grand National Assembly. Then, he received the title of Gazi and Marshal with the victory of the Sakarya War. He became the first President of the Republic of Türkiye with the declaration of the republic in 1923. He physically passed away on November 10, 1938.

National and Religious Values

Our National Anthem, which is read with a moment of silence on national holidays celebrated with enthusiasm such as April 23 National Sovereignty and Children's Day, May 19 Commemoration of Atatürk, Youth and Sports Day, August 30 Victory Day and October 29 Republic Day, is also among our national values. Our National Anthem was written by Mehmet Akif Ersoy and accepted by the Turkish Grand National Assembly on March 12, 1921. It was later composed by Osman Zeki Üngör.

Ramadan Feast and Eid al-Adha are among our religious values.

Local Folk Dances

Antalya region folk dances have a regional characteristic called "Teke Folklore". In the region, the influence of the Yoruks is dominant in folk dances as well as in music. The dances of the region are composed of dances such as Mengi, Samah, Teke, Kaşık oyunu and Zeybek, which are performed by dancers without holding on to each other. In the districts to the east of Antalya, Konya spoon havası, Boğaz havaları, Serenler Zeybeği, Anamur Yolları, Silifke'nin Yoğurdu, Cezayir havaları are played. These dances are performed individually or collectively.

Local Foods

The basis of the Yoruks' diet is determined by animal husbandry and foods obtained from wheat. Although fresh vegetables are produced in small amounts on the coastline, wheat and dried vegetables become



more prevalent as you go inland. It is possible to find all world cuisines in touristic hotels and restaurants in Antalya. Local dishes specific to the region are: Sac kavurma, Tandır kebabı, Kölle (boiled wheat, beans, chickpeas and broad beans), Domates civesi, Hibeş, Arapaşı

Festivals and festivals

Festivals and festivals are organized in Antalya at various times. These festivals are generally summer festivals in the plateaus in the highlands of Antalya (such as Feslikan Plateau Festival, Söbüce Plateau Festival, Alanya Festivals). In addition, the people living in the Alevi-Bektashi-Turkmen culture in the Elmalı region also organize festivals (such as Abdal Musa Festivals). Festivals are organized in Antalya on a local scale as well as national and international scale. The largest festival on a national scale is the Antalya Television Awards, which started to be organized in 2010. The Antalya Golden Orange Film Festival is organized every October on an international scale. In addition, the International Antalya Sand Sculpture Festival is one of the largest sand sculpture events in the world and the only one in Türkiye that has become a tradition.

Traditional Handicrafts and Crafts in Antalya

Antalya, which has been a cultural basin throughout its history and still preserves this feature today, also draws attention with the diversity of traditional handicrafts. As a result of field research carried out in our province on various dates, some of the handicrafts identified can be listed as follows

- Wooden Boat Making
- Coppersmithing
- Knife Making
- Musical Instrument Making
- Bell Making
- Dowry Chest Making
- Sock Knitting
- Blacksmithing
- Glass Fiğla Glass Making
- Gılamık Weaving
- Carpet Weaving
- Silk Weaving
- Tinsmithing
- Spoon Making
- Kilim Weaving
- Girth Weaving
- Lace Knitting
- Gourd Embroidery
- Quilt Making