

2019/2020 Education Year



AKIF PALALI ANATOLIAN HIGH SCHOOL
My Country BULLETIN



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This bulletin is due to introduce Akif Palalı Anatolian High School and share work of art, social activities, events, information and ideas of students/teachers at Akif Palalı Anatolian High School.

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EDITORIAL
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In this issue of our newsletter, we have explored and compiled seven special and beautiful historical and touristic places with our students for you. While reseracing, they were very impressed by the places they have heard but never seen .

At the moment, they dreamed of visiting the magnificent places where they were content with only the pictures and information written about them. They wrote their favorite places on the bucket lists. Of course, our learning journey would be great with experiences, but for now we have to make do with the successes we have achieved. We hope you will enjoy reading about 7 wonderful places told by us.

CAPPADOCIA AND FAIRY CHIMNEYS



The formation of fairy chimneys, which are found in different parts of the world as in Cappadocia, dates back centuries. As a result of the excavations carried out in Cappadocia, the region proved to be an inland sea. Hasan Mountain, Erciyes Mountain and Güllüdağ volcanoes started to actively spray lava and dried the inner sea. With the drying of the sea, lava began to accumulate in the pit formed by the drying of the inner sea.

The lava spread and hardened over time. New lava layers have come on the hardened lava layers and the same process has been repeated several times. Thus, a layered structure was formed. With the end of volcano activities, streams entered the circuit. These streams first formed deep valleys. Afterwards, undulating and sloping structures emerged in the valley with strong winds blowing.

Fairy chimneys started to form with these processes that took place over the years. The parts worn by the wind have been separated in time and the appearance today has occurred. The heavy layer on the upper side causes

downward pressure. With pressure, light portions are compressed and become more resistant to wind. The layer in the upper layer is worn only so that its center remains intact. The fairy chimneys, which were started to be carved first in the Paleolithic period when the human settlement was just beginning to be seen, were used both as a shelter, as a place of worship and a house for the Christians to freely practice their beliefs in the 3rd century after the Hittites. and frescoes reflecting their stories are embedded in the fairy chimneys. Fairy chimneys, which are mostly formed by the introduction of hard rock caps, which are described as hats on conical bodies, owe these hats. The harder part of the hats compared to the land they are on provides the protection of the body part, which has a relatively soft structure.

Although there are fairy chimneys in different parts of the world, it is not as dense as in Cappadocia anywhere. For this reason, Cappadocia fairy chimneys are considered as one of the 7 wonders of the world.

EFES ANCIENT CITY

Establishment BC That noble city dating back to 6000 years and used as an active settlement from the Hellenistic period to Rome, Byzantine (Eastern Rome), Principalities and Ottoman periods; Ephesus.

It has been accepted as a center of pilgrimage for centuries and has been accepted as a center of pilgrimage for centuries, as it is a cradle of cultures as an inevitable result of hosting civilizations with a rich culture for thousands of years, with its being an exemplary urban planning example for centuries, as a port city of great importance.



characterized by; I think it would not be wrong to say that Ephesus is not a part of history but history itself.

It is rumored that Ephesus was originally founded by female warriors, known as amazon in history, and even its name came from Apasas, a city of the Kingdom of Arzawa (Mother Goddess). Although there is no clear information about this period, it is believed that the locals lived in this region for many years.

The wealth accumulated in the city is also reflected in the architecture. It is possible to estimate how impressive the city is from the splendor of the Celsus Library, which is exhibited by standing up again. It is said to compete with Rome.



The most famous structure and beauty of the city is the Temple of Artemis, which was built by the Lydian king Creseus in 550 BC and was among the 7 wonders of the world before the city was conquered by the Romans. Unfortunately, today only a few pieces of stone and a combined column remain from the temple. It is thought that Artemis, a Greek goddess, is the continuation of the fertility goddess

of Anatolia, Kibele, and was synthesized into Greek culture.

Ephesus was home to people of many religions and races. Trusting the atmosphere of tolerance here, Saint Paul brought Mary here to be safe after Christ's crucifixion in Jerusalem in 36 AD. The house where the Virgin Mary lives today is a pilgrimage point visited by Christians from all over the world.

GÖBEKLİTEPE

An archaeological study that will enable us to rethink what we know about human history, change the established understanding of history and question the history of religions, and that some of us are not even aware of its existence, has been continuing in Urfa Göbeklitepe since 1995. Göbeklitepe, whose construction dates back to 10000 BC, is known as the oldest and biggest worship center in history. Göbeklitepe is 7000 years older than Stonehenge in the UK and 7500 years older than the Egyptian pyramids. In addition, the ancestor of the culture plant wheat, which represents the transition to settled life, was found on the skirts of Göbeklitepe. These temples, which were buried and covered by people 1000 years after they were built, come to light again.

Göbeklitepe is located near the village of Örencik, 20 kilometers northeast of Şanlıurfa, with a 300 meter diameter and 15 meter high view.

Göbeklitepe, belonging to the Neolithic period, is important in terms of being the center of the first temple and therefore the first faith on earth. Approximately 20 temples have been identified in this area and only 6 temples have been unearthed so far. The oldest known temple until the discovery of Göbeklitepe is in Malta and it is 5000 years old. In addition, 7000



years older than Stonehenge and 7500 years older than the Egyptian pyramids .

In line with the researches and findings obtained in the region, it was revealed that the ancestor of wheat, which is an important cultural plant and has hundreds of genetic variations, first grew on the skirts of Göbeklitepe.

Göbeklitepe was included in the World Heritage Temporary List by UNESCO in 2011.

Dr. Klaus Schmidt died of a heart attack.

“With the findings we obtained during the excavations in Göbeklitepe, we discovered that one of the oldest known worship centers in the world is in this region. However, with the latest excavations, we found that the worship center is the largest worship center in the world. In our researches, people who lived in the Polished Stone Age When we examined the reliefs of scorpions, foxes, snakes, lions, wild donkeys, wild ducks and wild plants, we came to the conclusion that they could not domesticate their animals. Also, the pictures and reliefs on the sewn stones (Stel) give us an idea about the arts of the people who lived at that time. It has the feature of being the biggest temple “ Dr. Klaus Schmidt



HAGIA SOPHIA MUSEUM



Dating from the 6th century Hagia Sophia museum is one of the most magnificent buildings in Turkey. The Basilica Cistern and Sultan Ahmet are within walking distance. It is the largest church built by the Eastern Roman Empire in Istanbul and was built three times in the same place. When it was first built it was called Megale Ekklesia (Great Church), and it was defined as Hagia Sophia (Holy Wisdom) from the 5th century on. Hagia Sophia served as the cathedral as the capital's largest church, crowned by monarchs throughout the Eastern Roman Empire.

Columns and marbles used in this structure; It was brought from the ancient city ruins in Anatolia and Syria such as Aspendos, Ephesos, Baalbek, Tarsus. The white marbles in the building were brought from Marmara Island, green porphyries from Eğriboz Island, pink marbles from Afyon and yellow marbles from North Africa and used in Hagia Sophia. In the wall coverings in the interior of the building; Symmetrical shapes are revealed by dividing the marbles into two blocks in a single block and side by side, and a decorative richness is

created by the use of veined colored marbles in the interior. In addition, it is known that the columns brought from the Temple of Artemis in Ephesus were used in the naves, and 8 porphyry columns brought from Egypt were used under half domes. There are 104 columns in the building, 40 of which are in the lower gallery and 64 in the upper gallery.

All surfaces except the marble covered walls of Hagia Sophia are decorated with beautiful mosaics. Materials made of gold, silver, glass, terracotta and colored stones were used to make the mosaics. The vegetative and geometric mosaics in the building are dated to the 6th century and the depicted mosaics are dated after the iconoclasm (Depiction of Refraction Period 730- 842).

Since Hagia Sophia was the Imperial Church in the Eastern Roman Period, it was the place where the coronation ceremonies of the Emperors were held. For this reason, the omphalion, which is located on the right of the main place (naos) in Hagia Sophia, is made up of crowned Eastern Roman Emperors.

Conquest of Istanbul and Turning Hagia Sophia into a Mosque

Fatih Sultan Mehmet, following the conquest of Istanbul in 1453; He turned Hagia Sophia into a mosque. The building, which was previously used as a Church for 900 years, remained as a Mosque for 500 years. Today, Hagia Sophia, which serves as a museum, carries the traces of both heavenly religions and is one of the most special historical monuments in the world. Hagia Sophia Museum is also the most visited historical monument of Istanbul. An average of 3 million people per year from home and abroad go to Sultanahmet to see Hagia Sophia.

OLYMPUS ANCIENT CITY



Olympos Ancient City is an important port city located within the borders of Kumluca District in the west of Antalya. The name of the city is 2375 m. from the Tahtali Mountain with a height. It has two entrances on the Antalya Kumluca Highway. When Finike arrives by Kumluca, using the Adrasan entrance and Antalya and Kemer direction, using the Olympos entrance will save time. The distance of the ancient city to Antalya is 87 km and to Kumluca is 28 km.

The entrance of the city is reached by passing through the forests and pensions. Entrance is paid, Müzekart is valid. If you are visiting in the summer, do not forget to swim at the perfect Olympos Beach, which is reached by passing through the city. In the ancient city, where excavations continue, pay attention to the snakes in the bushes that have not been cleaned in the summer.

Although the exact date of establishment is not known, Olympos mentioned in the Lycian Union coins published between 166-168 BC is one of the 6 cities with three voting rights in the Lycian Union. He represented the east of Lycia in the Union. Most of the ruins of the city, which have

survived to the present day, are covered with trees and bushes in the forest and belong to Hellenistic and Roman Byzantine periods.

The ruins of Olympos that have survived to the present day are generally scattered in the mouth of a river flowing from east to west and on both sides. In the ancient period, the river bed, which divided the city into two, was taken into a canal and both sides were used as a pier and connected by a bridge. One leg of the bridge stands in place and has survived to the present day. On the southern shore, the polygonal wall of the Hellenistic period and the part pointing to the Roman and Byzantine repairs are seen. In the small and steep acropolis near the mouth of the river, there are ruins of buildings from the late periods. The Hellenistic small theater with a Roman restoration on the south bank of the river is quite devastated and one side of the entrance is well preserved. Another important visible structure of the city is 150 m. It is the temple gate located to the west. It is understood from the architectural fragments that it belongs to a small temple in the Ionian order, and that it was built in the name of the Roman emperor Marcus Aurellius (AD 172-173).

PAMUKKALE



Pamukkale travertines are a visual feast created by thermal waters in Büyük Menderes basin with a series of earthquakes 400 thousand years ago. Located in Denizli, Pamukkale is famous for its snow-white travertines, fascinating Cleopatra Pool, Hierapolis Ancient City, which are visited by millions of people every year.

The terraces of his natural masterpiece, which has been serving hot springs for 1000 years, consist of carbonate minerals deposited from the hot spring water. It is also one of the 29 places in the world that are included in the UNESCO World Heritage List with both natural and cultural features. Cappadocia beginning with the natural beauty of foreigners they most wanted to see in Turkey.

Pamukkale Travertines consist of spring waters and hills with travertine terraces. Located at the foot of the Çökelez Mountain and 100-150 m from the plain. This terrace extending at a height of about 6 km. There are thermal springs that create Pamukkale and provide the formation of travertines at a distance.

The travertines start from the area called Piglet near Kadi Creek and extend to Çaltık Creek flowing next to the last grave of the Necropolis in the north. Thermal waters provide the formation of these travertines, which are 50

meters high, about 3 km long and 250-600 meters wide.

Formation of Pamukkale Travertines

The thermal water coming from the source covers a distance of 320 meters, reaching the top of the travertine, and from there pouring into the snow-white travertine layers, it travels about 240-300 meters. When the water saturated with calcium carbonate evaporates under the sun, the cottony appearance of the white travertines first emerges and solidifies and the surface turns into crystallized rocks. In its composition, besides calcium carbonate, it contains sulfate, sodium, iron, potassium, magnesium, free carbon dioxide.

Due to the sedimentary rock travertine terrace, white like cotton and the softness of its original form, there are 17 hot water areas at 33-35 ° C temperature ranges. It welcomes visitors who have been known for their healing waters since antiquity and who want to find healing as today.

Its healing waters are good for digestive, respiratory, circulatory and skin diseases. Bringing to the stage of destroying travertines once; With the removal of the hotels located between the travertines and the ancient bath structure, it regained its former whiteness.

YEDİGÖLLER

42 km from Bolu in the Western Black Sea Region. The National Park, which is located in the south of Zonguldak in the north, is reached by the roads separated from Yeniçağa at the 152th km of Ankara-Istanbul highway and from Bolu at the 190th km. Since the Bolu - Yedigöller route (with snow) is closed in winter, transportation is made via Yeniçağa - Mengen - Yazıcık or Devrek- Yazıcık.

Yedigöller Basin, which is 1642 hectares in size, was taken under protection as a national park in 1965. Basin and 1500 m. It consists of 7 lakes lined up at a distance. It is understood from the ruins that belonged to the new Byzantine period in the “Köyveri” location in the national park, that the region was a settlement in the old times.

There are 7 lakes within the national park as Büyükgöl, Seringöl, Deringöl, Nazlıgöl, Küçükgöl, İncegöl and Sazlıgöl. These lakes are 100 m long. It is on two plateaus with altitude difference. Average 780 m. Büyükgöl is the largest of the lakes in the plateau at a height. Its deepest place is 15 m. Deringöl in the southeast of Büyükgöl, 20 m. It is connected to Büyükgöl with its long flowing section.

Büyükgöl is used for breeding purposes for growing live trout in Yedigöller. The first trout breeding station in our country was established here in 1969. Seringöl is in the north of Büyükgöl. 100 m from the other plateau. the widest lake of the plateau at height is Nazlıgöl. The abundant water leaking from the bottom is also called “Waterfall Lake”, as it leads to the surface of the lake to form a waterfall. Sazlıgöl, İncegöl and Küçükgöl are located on the same plateau. In the region, which descends from north to south, the highest place is 1488 m. Eğrikiriş Hill and the lowest place is 465 m. and Kirazçatı.

Yedigöller National Park also has a strong infrastructure for scientific research and



research. The national park, which contains many plant species, has the most beautiful, mixed natural forests of our country. Beech, hornbeam, oak, alder, maple, elm, aspen, yellow and black pine, fir, hazelnut, lime and ash tree trees, which are the main tree species, are tall and smooth. There are also declining plant species such as badger.

There are bears, pigs, wolves, foxes, martens, squirrels, deer, roe deer and rabbits from wild animals, and wild ducks, wild pigeons and partridges from birds. Over 100 bird species have been identified in the National Park area. With these features, Yedigöller National Park is a paradise of nature. Every year, in the months of May and September, sportive angling can be done in Büyükgöl and Deringöl for a fee. There are lake trout and rainbow trout in lakes.

It is possible to see the lakes and unique landscape beauties by going to “Kapankaya Scenic View” in Yedigöller National Park. There is also a monumental tree on this route. You can also visit the deer breeding station in the national park.

With its quiet and calm structure, beautiful views, different land forms, walking paths, waterfalls, slopes decorated with plants and trees of various breeds, recreational activities such as picnics, rest, taking pictures, doing sports and camping are also performed in 1 hectare area. done. The best time to visit the park is between April and November.