

Turkey

ERASMUS+



WELCOME

Middle Anatolia

ATATÜRK SECONDARY SCHOOL



Atatürk Secondary School is located in Yahyalı. It is one of the most successful schools in the area in terms of TEOG that is an exam for high schools. We are one of the pilot schools in STEM (Science-Technology-Engineering-Math) and robotics project. We have art exhibition and sport tournaments, science fairs every year. We have 27 classroom, a library ,40 teachers and 746 students. This year we have two Erasmus+ projects.



YAHYALI

Yahyalı is a town of Kayseri City in the Middle Anatolia. It is famous for apple, traditional handmade carpets and mining. It is rich in natural beauties like waterfalls and bird paradise. It has a population of 36 600.



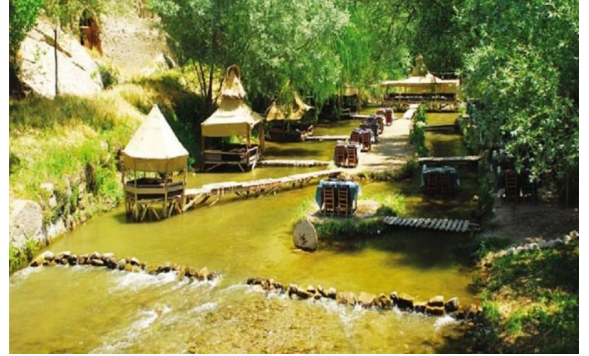
DEREBAĞ WATERFALL

It's 10 km to Yahyalı. It's 15 meter in height. Clear and bright spring waters from the two caves flow into a narrow valley and reach the Yahyalı. The surrounding area is organized as a picnic area.



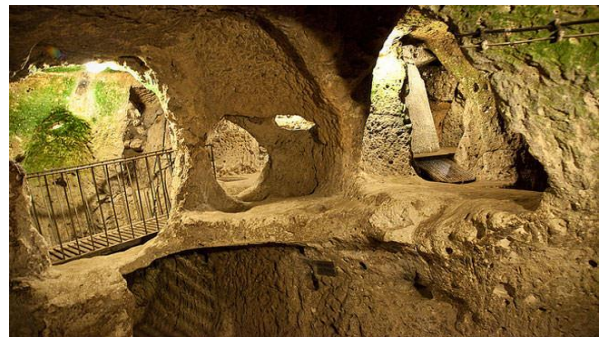
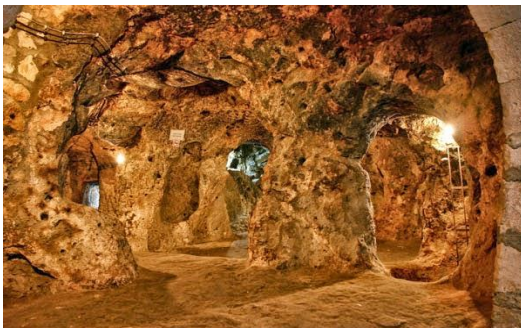
IHLARA VALLEY

Ihlara Valley is the great nature of Cappadocia as the second largest canyon of the world. Nature, history, art and culture are combined with the canyon, vegetation, churches and chapels. In history sources, its name is "Peristremma". It was formed as a result of thousand years of erosion of the Melendiz Brook, which traveled over the area undergoing tectonic uplifts and the collapse of the Hasandağı volcano. Ihlara Valley has a depth of 100-120 meters.



DERİNKUYU

Derinkuyu is located in Derinkuyu town of Nevşehir. It is the underground city which has the widest navigable area in the region. It is thought to have been structured since the protohyitic period. The first settlements of Derinkuyu extend to the Assyrian colonies. The first Christians who escaped from the persecution of the Roman Empire in the century came to Cappadocia through Antakya and Kayseri and settled there. The first Christians who set up the underground cities in the region were saved in these cities, whose entry was not easily noticeable, and were saved from the persecution of Roman soldiers. They have expanded their fields by making reservoirs, ventilation chutes, wineries, churches, monasteries, water wells, toilets and meeting rooms as they may have to live without going out for a long time in underground cities. In these cities, which are interconnected rooms, some rooms are connected to each other by narrow tunnels that a person can pass through. There are large stone cylinders at the entrance and exit of the tunnels that are used to close tunnels for safety reasons.



SULTAN MARSHY PLACE AND BIRD PARADISE

The marshy places and lakes making up Sultan Sazlığı become smaller in the dry season and larger in the rainy season. These lakes are fed by the waters coming down Mt. Erciyes and Mid-Taurus Mountains. Sultan Sazlığı, which covers an area of 17.200 hectare, constitutes a world-famous ecosystem. There are hardly noticeable small reed islets floating towards the center of the reedfield. Both fresh and salty water ecosystems coexist in this area which was taken under protection in 1988. Providing shelter for 301 bird species, Sultan Sazlığı is the second major bird paradise in Turkey, after the lake Manyas. An observation tower and a breeding station have been set up so that the migration route of birds and their living environments can be studied. It is on the migration route of birds because of its flora and fauna, Sultan Sazlığı is beginning to contribute more and more to tourism with appropriate attempts and research.



KAPUZBAŞI WATERFALLS

Kapuzbaşı Waterfalls consists of 7 waterfalls, 5 of which are big and 2 of which are side by side, within an area of 500 square meters, and they are 30-76 m. It is the source waterfalls which are poured with a great amount of water from the altitudes and also flowing continuously in the summer and winter months. Aladağ-Aksu merges with the waters of the Zamantı River and then into the Seyhan River. A narrow valley flows through the forest, and the extremely large waters provide a terrific and splendid landscape with noise and sound. The three waterfalls in the east are named "Team Waterfalls" and are known by their altitudes from the waterfalls of the Aladağ summits, which are nourished by the snow and glaciers and whose summer and winter waters are never cut off.



60 million years ago; Erciyes, Hasan and Güllü mountains erupted. Soft layers of lava and ash were eroded by rain and wind. It extends as far as the Paleolithic turn. The Hittites' land was one of the most important centers of Christianity in later periods. The rocky houses and churches have made the region a shelter for the Christian who escaped the Roman Empire.

The Cappadocia region is a region spread over a region of Kırşehir, Niğde, Aksaray and Kayseri cities, in the capital Nevşehir. The Cappadocia region is an integrated place of nature and history. While geographical events form the Peribacas (Erosion Columns) in the historical process, people perceived the civilizations of thousands of years by decorating them with houses, churches and frescoes inside the peribacas.



Ürgüp: Urgup, which has a geologic structure with volcanic origin, has been established in a region where frequent and typical examples of interesting natural formations, which are referred to as peribacas(erosion columns or fairy chimneys), brought rain and wind erosion to the water. The peribacals rising between the rainy waters flowing from the valley slopes and the crevices resulting from the erosion of the winds have created a very interesting landscape image especially for this region.

Avanos and Göreme

There are about 360 carved churches in Cappadocia, with four sides surrounded by rocky carved churches. Open-Air Museum is the chief crown of the region. There are two monasteries in the museum, six churches and one priestly priest and one priestess



Zelve

Zelve Valley is one of the most important valleys of Cappadocia. The Zelve Ruins Place, which is composed of three vans, is also the place where the fairy chimney formations in Cappadocia are concentrated. There are 15 churches of the 8th and 9th centuries carved into the formation of hundreds of interesting fairy chimneys with pointed and wide bodies.

MERSİN

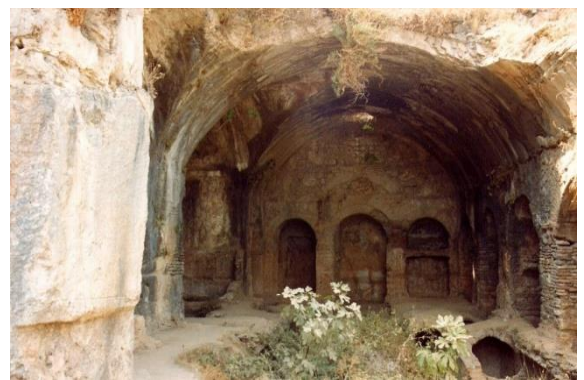
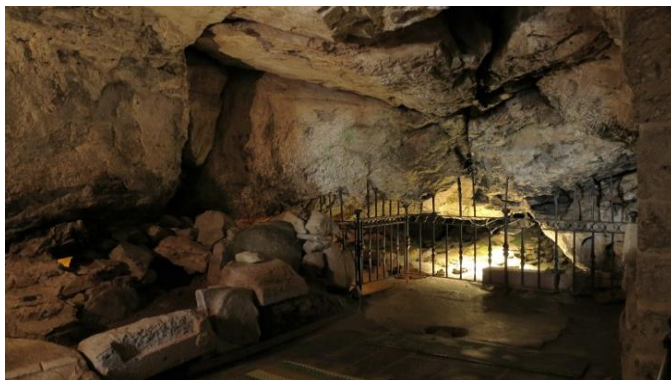


Mersin is one of the few self-sufficient cities in Turkey, with clean beaches, orange and lemon gardens, and many historical monuments that stretch along the Mediterranean Sea. There are no other cities in the world where the graves of three divine denials lie side by side. Mersin is Turkey's largest city, the second largest mosque in the history of the Republic and the center of the Christian world. Mersin is the only city where the state opera and ballet are located after the three major cities.

CENNET-CEHENNEM (HELL-PARADISE)



ESHAB-I KEYF



Eshabi Cave is considered a sacred place of visit by Christians and Muslims. The cave is carved into the four corners of the cave and entered with 1520 steps. According to the information on the website of Eshab-ı Kehf Culture and Protection Association, the cruel ruler called Dakyanus (Dakyus) in a city called Efsus or Yarpuz forces the people to worship themselves and their idols. A few young people who believe in God's existence and unity will worship in secret and out of this cruel command. The young people who flee from Dakyanus who is informed of this, come across a faithful shepherd as they are on the way. Seven people, known to the shepherd and who take refuge in a watery cave, fall asleep here. The king's viziers find the cave, but they can not enter their fears and close the mouth of the cave in order not to let them in. The people called "7 sleeps" remain in this form for about 309 years. Then wakes up. Yemliha goes to buy bread for seven days, but Dakyanus is caught because

he wants to shop with money from his time. Yemliha tells the situation in the established court and takes the people to the cave to convince them. Yemliha and his friends who enter in alone to tell the people living in fear of their friends in the mountains become secrets.

ST. PAUL CHURCH TARSUS

St. Paul, the founder of the Pavlik Churches, is a Christian missionary. It is estimated to have been built between centuries 11-12. Tarsus town, known as the birthplace of Paul, is located to the west of fertile Cukurova. St. Paul Church and the well were integrated with the existing urban texture as a spiritual center. In the past, by long long journeys, Christians who visited the place to visit Jerusalem as pilgrims were visited and drunk from the water of the well. In the year 200, Paul's Church, St. Mary's Church, on the temporary list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Paul Well and Circle are also visited as places of pilgrimage by Christians.

