

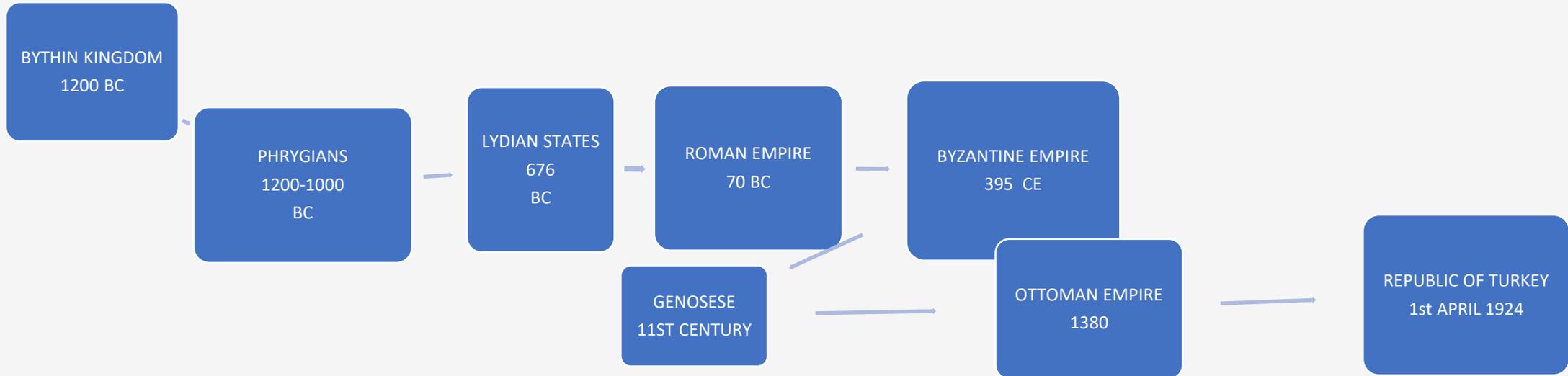


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CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL HERITAGE
OF
ZONGULDAK

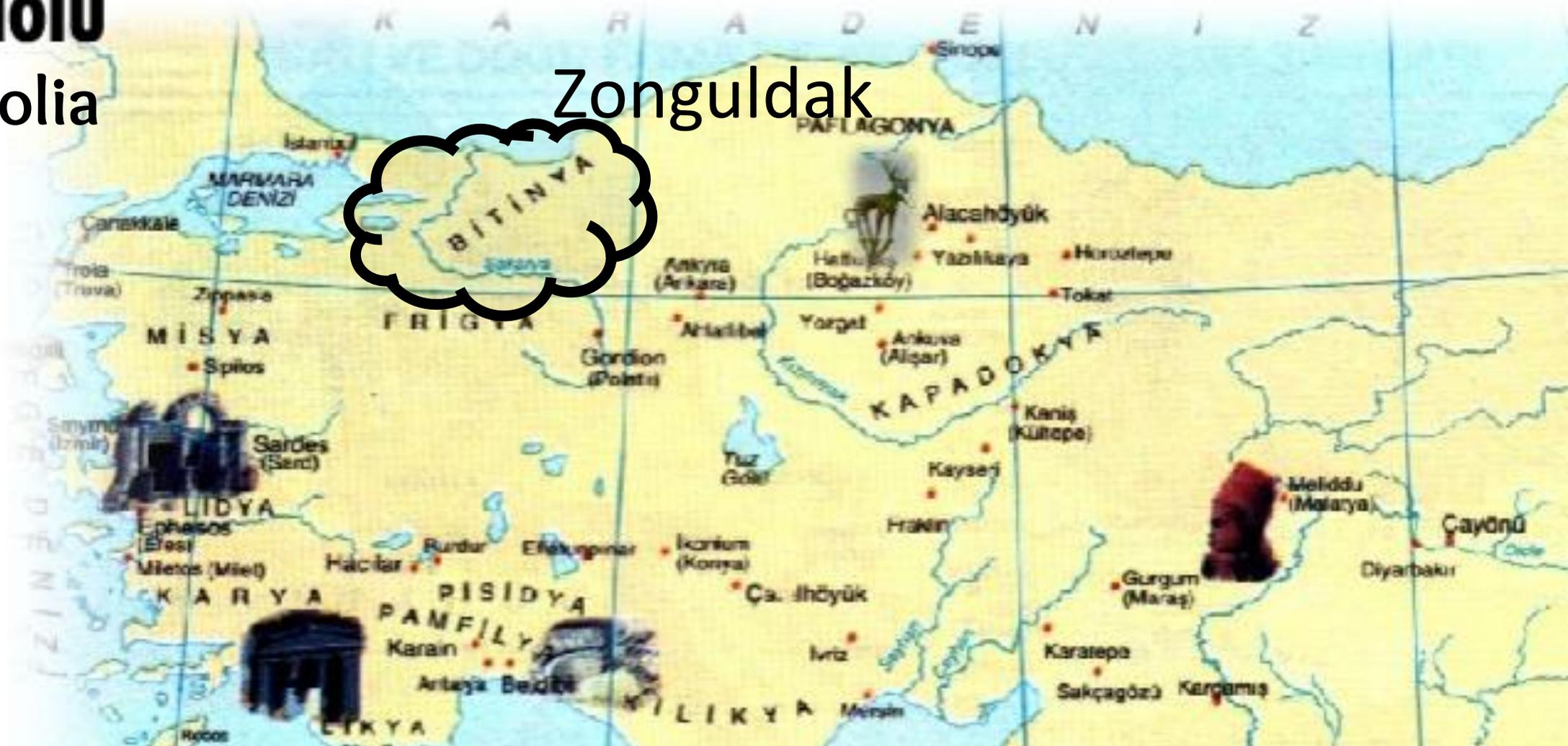
TIMELINE



Anadolu

Anatolia

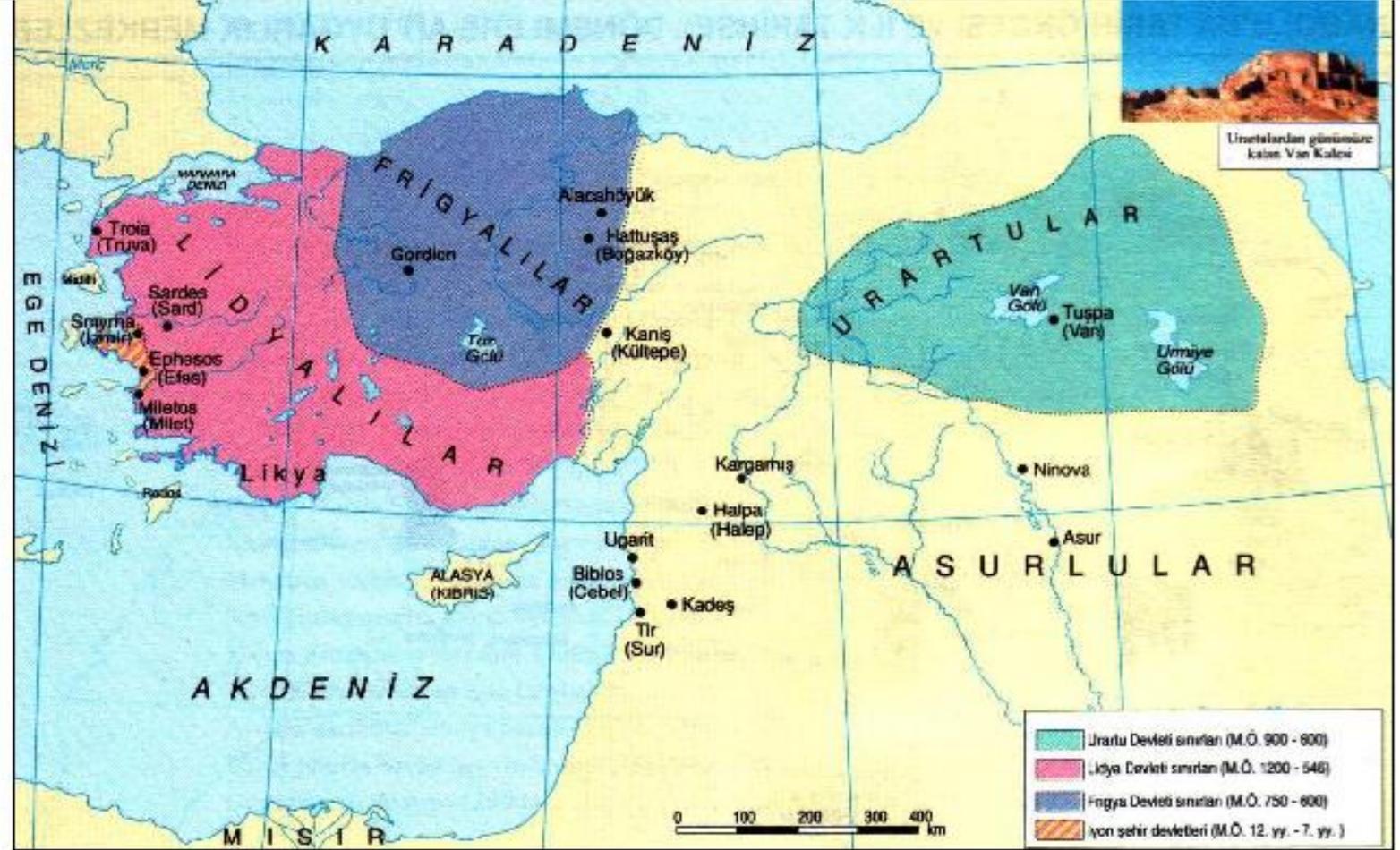
Zonguldak



Anatolia has been a center of attraction in every historical period due to its optimal climate, peninsular shape and natural structure.

PHRYGIANS IS THE FIRST PEOPLE OF ZONGULDAK SINCE 1200 BC.

Frigyalılar PHRYGIANS



Colonization Period

- In the 6th century BC, the Lydian State expanded to the north and achieved a superiority in the Zonguldak region.



Zonguldak



Lydia = They first used coins.

Some historical heritage samples found in Hereklia region in Zonguldak.



THE ROMAN EMPIRE dominated the Zonguldak, Ereğli and Amasra regions.



The Roman Empire and Byzantine Empire Period in Zonguldak

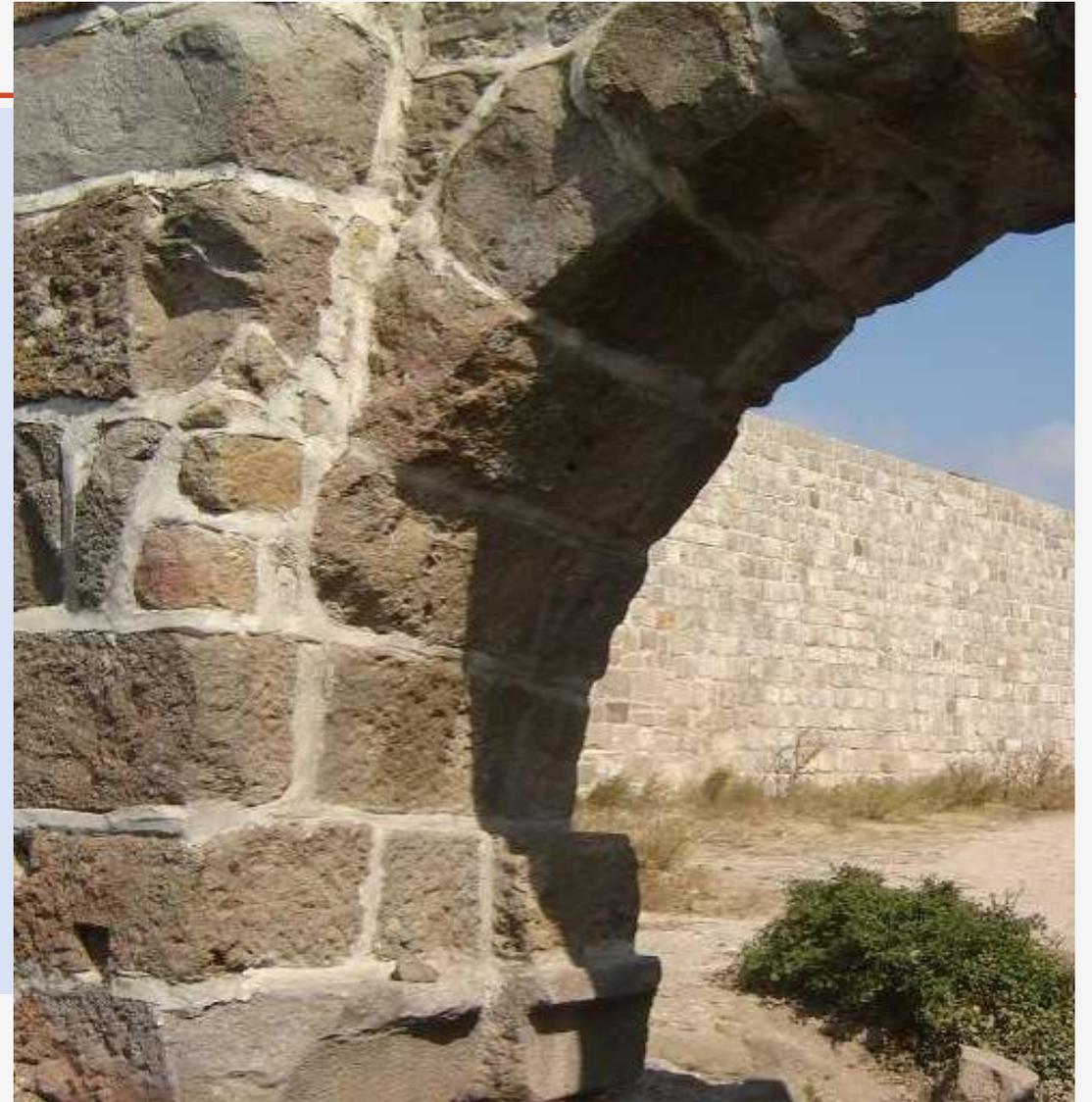


The geographer Strabon who wrote about the Roman period mentioned Herakleia-Ereğli as *"a city with good harbors"*.

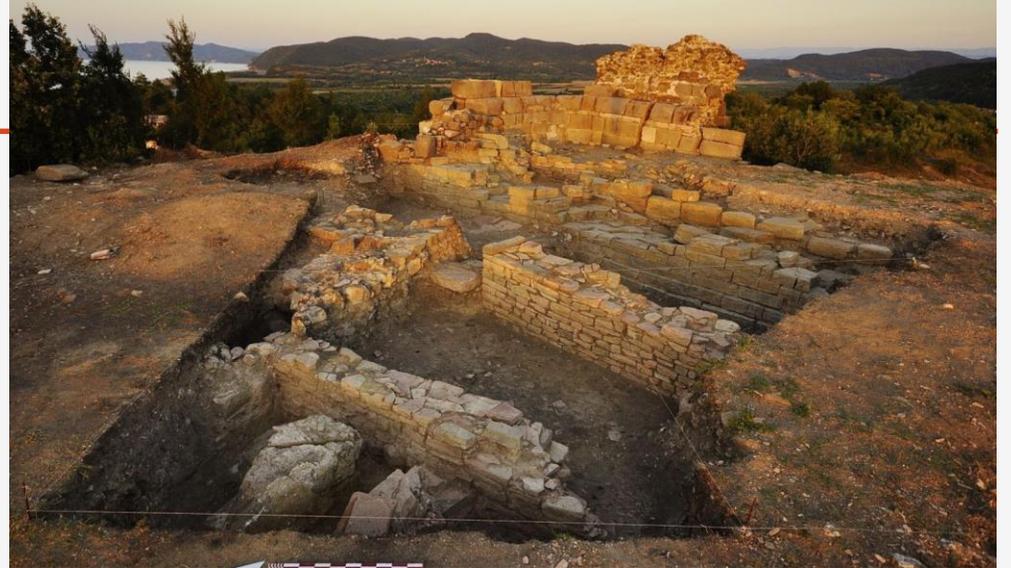


In 70 BC, Romans captured Ereğli (Herakleia) district.

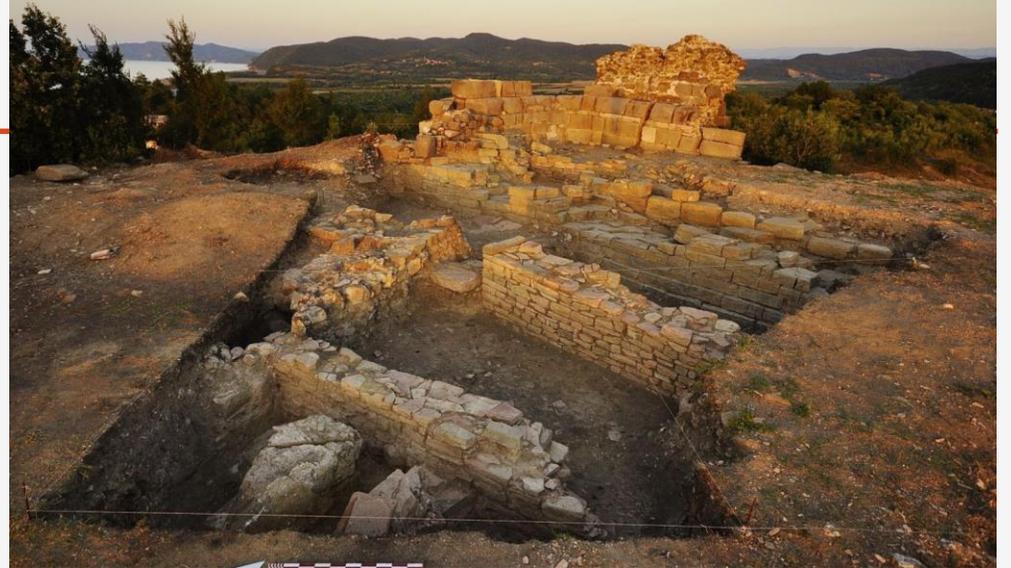
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- **Filyos Castle, located in Filyos and thought to have been built by the Romans, was built on the cape, which is a point of the city overlooking the sea.**
 - **Large stones were used in its construction to give it a solid and imposing appearance.**



- After the castle remained in ruins for a long time, maintenance was carried out by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in 2003. Today, there are walls belonging to the Medieval Castle and the remains of towers dating to the Hellenistic-Roman periods.



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Cehennem mağzı Caves dated back to Roman and Byzantine Empires periods in Zonguldak

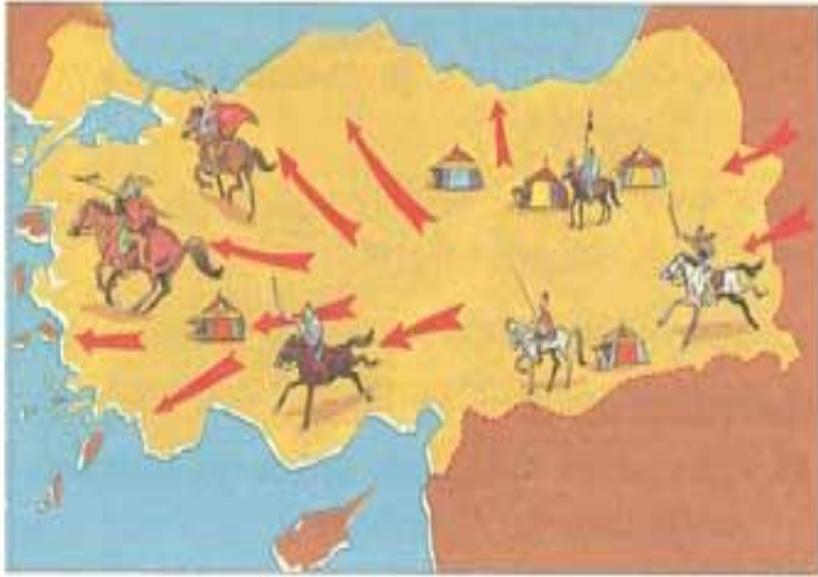


Cehennemagzi Caves consist of three caves side by side. The total length of these caves, which are also included in mythological stories and legends and history books, is 85 meters. Kocayusuf (original Cehennemagzı Cave) is a large cave with a large lake and processed groundlandia columns. On the northern edge of Kocayusuf, which is accepted as the cave opening to the country of the underground god Hades in mythology, there is the Church Cave, which consists of a single hall and is covered with mosaics.

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- There are oil lamps in the side walls of this cave, which is used as a place of worship for Christians. Ayazma Cave is located to the south of Kocayusuf. Today, various shows (concerts, conferences, exhibitions, etc.) are held and the cave has a lake at the end and the total length of this cave is 103 meters. Cehennemagzı Caves, known as Acheron Caves in Western sources; the richness of its natural environment as well as its historical and mythological textures; It creates a great potential for religious and cultural tourism and is an important place that is in demand with these features. There is sufficient lighting in the caves.



- *During the period when the Turks started invading Anatolia, the old cities of Zonguldak region were like small towns and castles.*
- *At the end of the 13th century, the Genoese settled in EREĞLİ and AMASRA and established trade centers, and after a while they took over the administration of these cities.*



Türklerin Anadolu'yu fethini gösteren
temsili resim.

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- From the 11th century onwards, Turks began to dominate all of Anatolia.
 - But until the 13th century, Zonguldak was under the control of Genoese merchants, like all port cities in your Black Sea.
 - During the Ottoman Empire, Sultan Mehmet the Conquerer took the region from the Genoese.

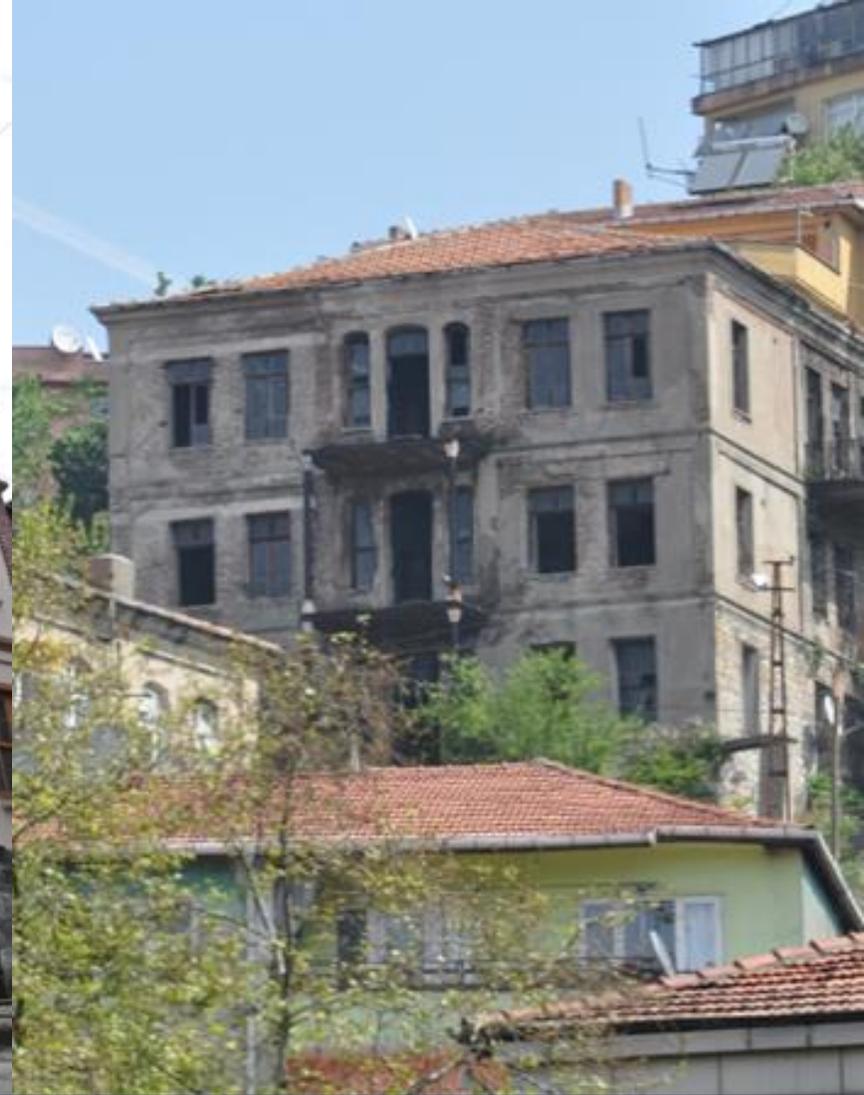
OTTOMAN EMPIRE PERIOD IN ZONGULDAK

Halil Pasha Mansion
In Ereğli Province of
Zonguldak from
Ottoman time. This
building is now a
museum.



Republic Period in Zonguldak

- After foundation of Turkish Republic, Zonguldak became the first official city of Republic of Turkey on 1st April, 1924.
- During Ottoman Empire period, the coal mine enterprises were managed by French, Italians, German, Russian and Greek companies. But mostly French culture and architecture affected the cultural structures in Zonguldak. Today, it is also possible to see French effect in the city.



Renovated French Houses in Zonguldak .



Architectural Structures belongs to Architect Seyfi Arkan in Zonguldak

- He built 30 houses for engineers, 60 houses for married workers, 65 houses for officers, 7 blocks for single workers, a primary school and a cinema within TURKIS Project in Zonguldak between the years of 1934-1936.
- He built 85 houses for officers and workers, dormitories for single workers, a management building, a primary school and a tennis court in KOMÜRIS Project in Zonguldak between the years of 1934-1936.(Ref. Elif Akbulut thesis, June 2011)
- Seyfi Arkan is an important architect for Zonguldak. He is subject matter of many thesis of university students. He worked in workshops of Hans Poelzig in Berlin between 1929-1933.

Seyfi Arkan's Architectural projects



By Cemal
Emdem, 2009



By Cemal
Emdem, 2009



By Cemal
Emdem, 2009

Uzun Mehmet Statue



It was built by Architect Yılmaz Soylu in 1973. It represents 3 martyrs of coal mining.

By Department of Culture
and Tourism.

Statue of Miner



It was built by Sculptor Prof. Dr. Tankut Öktem in 1986. As Zonguldak is a mining city for years, The Mining Union had this statue built by Sculptor Prof. Dr. Tankut Öktem. Since then, it is one of the symbols of the city.