



# LET'S TEACH EACH OTHER



Erasmus+KA229 School Exchange Partnership

"LET'S TEACH EACH OTHER"

# HAGIA SOPHIA



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The Hagia Sophia's role in politics and religion remains a contentious one, even today—some 100 years after the fall of the Ottoman Empire.

Since 1935, nine years after the Republic of Turkey was established by Ataturk, the legendary structure has been operated as a museum by the national government, and it reportedly attracts more than three million visitors annually.

However, since 2013, some Islamic religious leaders in the country have sought to have the Hagia Sophia once again opened as a mosque. And, the debate isn't just a religious one: For much of the 21st century, Turkey's society has witnessed a rise in nationalistic fervor, with a growing recognition of the Ottoman era as being a fundamental part of the country's history.

Dating back to 685 B.C., and was the capital for many civilizations such as the Romans, Byzantine and Ottoman Empire for ages, the Historical Peninsula is the tourist area in Istanbul where all the tourists head for most.

The region is the old Istanbul inside the city walls with all the sightseeing heavyweights packed together with must-see mosques, museums, palaces and more. The historical peninsula of Istanbul is now within the Fatih district.

Istanbul is the largest city in Turkey, constituting the country's economic, cultural and historical center. Arts festivals were established at the end of the 20th century, while infrastructure improvements have produced a complex transportation network.



# CAPPADOCIA



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Cappadocia contains several underground cities, largely used by early Christians as hiding places before they became a legitimate religion.

The Cappadocian Fathers of the fourth century were integral to much of early Christian philosophy. It's also produced, among other people, another Patriarch of Constantinople, John of Cappadocia who held office 517-520. For most of the Byzantine era it remained relatively undisturbed by the conflicts in the area, first with Sassanid Empire and later against the Islamic expansion led by Arabs.

The area is a world famous and popular tourist destination, as it has many areas with unique geological, historic and cultural features.

The region is southwest of the major city Kayseri, which has airline and railroad service to Ankara and İstanbul.

The Cappadocia region is largely underlain by sedimentary rocks formed in lakes and streams, and ignimbrite deposits erupted from ancient volcanoes approximately 9 to 3 million years ago.

The rocks of Cappadocia near Göreme eroded into hundreds of spectacular pillars and minaret-like forms.

The volcanic deposits are soft rocks that the people of the villages at the heart of the Cappadocia Region carved out to form houses, churches, monasteries. Göreme became a monastic center between 300-1200 AD.



# ANCIENT CITY OF EPHESUS



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The ancient city of Ephesus takes you on an unforgettable journey through history; etched on minds as the home of the Blessed Virgin Mary, stretching back to the Neolithic period and inhabited in the greatest period of the Roman Empire.

The ancient city was valued for a long time as a harbour town, and due to the excavations which have uncovered new sections and artefacts every year, the city continues to surprise its visitors and to maintain its historical value.

İzmir is the third largest city in Turkey with a population of around 4 million, the second biggest port after İstanbul, and a very good transport hub.

The fact that almost half of its population of 4 million are under the age of 30, makes İzmir a city full of life.

The city hosts tens of thousands of university students, educates scientists, artists, business leaders and academics. It is a rapidly growing city on the Central Aegean coast of Turkey.



# GÖBEKLİTEPE



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Göbeklitepe is a pre-historic site, about 15 km away from the city Şanlıurfa, Southeastern Turkiye.

What makes Göbeklitepe unique in its class is the date it was built, which is roughly twelve thousand years ago, circa 10,000 BC.

Göbeklitepe is a series of mainly circular and oval-shaped structures set on the top of a hill. Excavations began in 1995 by Prof. Klaus Schmidt with the help of the German Archeological Institute.

There is archeological proof that these installations were not used for domestic use, but predominantly for ritual or religious purposes.

With a history of 12,000 years, Sanliurfa, thought by some to be the ancient city of Ur, proudly exhibits the legacy of all the civilisations that have prospered in the region.

In ancient cities such as Harran and Soğumatar, history going back millennia was established through studies and excavations.

Many other monuments of ancient civilisations, which have remained buried of thousands of years, are being brought to light one by by archaeolocical working throughout the city.

Şanlıurfa, with its wealth of biblical associations, is known as the "Jerusalem of Anatolia" and regarded as a holy site by Jews, Christians and Muslims alike.

According to the Old Testament, the Prophet İbrahim, "the father of three monotheistic religions", was born in the city of Ur and he, together with his family, migrated to Harran—the "home of the patriarchs.



# NEMRUT MOUNTAIN



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The mausoleum of Antiochus I (69–34 BC.), who reigned over Commagene, a kingdom founded north of Syria and the Euphrates after the breakup of Alexander's empire, is one of the most ambitious constructions of the Hellenistic period.

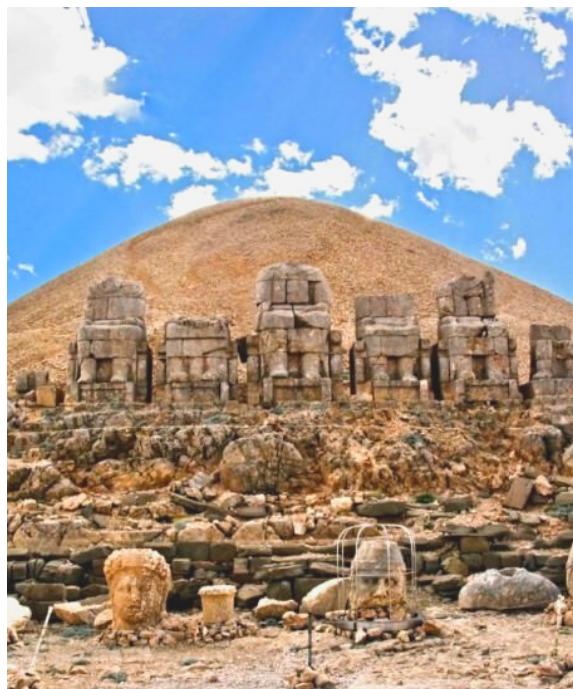
The syncretism of its pantheon, and the lineage of its kings, which can be traced back through two sets of legends, Greek and Persian, is evidence of the dual origin of this kingdom's culture.

Crowning one of the highest peaks of the Eastern Taurus mountain range in south-east Turkey, Nemrut Dağ is the Hierotheseion built by the late Hellenistic King Antiochus I of Commagene (69–34 BC.) as a monument to himself.

Adiyaman lies in the southeast of Turkey in the central Fırat river region. According to archaeological research the history of the area goes back to the Paleolithic Age. During the Neolithic Age

It hosted many civilizations throughout its history including the Hittites, Mittanis, Urartus, Persians and the Kommagene.

The area has ample pieces , structures and specimens coming from the Hellenistic era, Romans and Byzantine together with those belonging to the Islamic-Turkish heritage.



# THE ANCIENT CITY OF TROY



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The Troy is a city which was often thought to be a myth, existing over 4000 years ago.

It was first discovered in the 19th century and is known as Truva in Turkish and is recognised as a World Heritage Site.

The ruins may not be as breathtaking as first expected, but well worth the visit if you have ever heard the tales of either the Trojan War of Homer's Iliad.

Until the archaeologist Schliemann discovered the ruins of four ancient towns, it was thought that the writing of Homer was a legend. It's located in Çanakkale.

Çanakkale, province of Turkey, is an important town and seaport of the country and is a significant center of tourism.

Çanakkale province is the second one in Turkey (the foremost being İstanbul), which has territory in both the countries of Asia and Europe.

It lies on the southern coast of Dardanelles Strait that connects the Aegean and Marmara Seas.



# SAFRANBOLU

A scenic view of traditional Ottoman houses in Safranbolu, Turkey. The houses are white with dark wood-framed windows and red-tiled roofs. Some have multiple stories. The scene is framed by branches of trees with vibrant autumn leaves in shades of red, orange, and yellow. The lighting suggests it's either sunrise or sunset, casting a warm glow on the buildings.

# SAFRANBOLU



Safranbolu is the best preserved town in Anatolia. A rare blessing for those who would like to picture how an Ottoman town looked 200 years ago.

Safranbolu, with its little-changed cobbled pavements and authentic marketplace is a virtual open-air museum.

The sloping terrain at Safranbolu, which is situated in a deep canyon carved out by three rivers, produced interesting architectural soulutions. The stone-built ground floors of Safranbolu houses, most of which are two - or three- storey mansions, generally follow the natural gradient of the street.

Although the houses are built on small, oddly shaped lots, thanks to this building technique the upper level rooms are nevertheless rectangular and spacious.

Another aspect of the technique is that the house's axis can be rotated slightly on the upper stories according to need or exposure to the sun!

The houses along the narrow streets of the marketplace thus rise twisting and turning like screw shells over the narrow and sloping plots of land to which they cling.





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## About The Project

Nowadays, we have been living in such a digital era that the social and cultural values are often forgotten. It is seen that our youngs waste their time on social networks and prefer learning via ICTs, which results in missing their own culture, history, society and traditions. Due to this fact, we have decided to take full advantage of using new technologies and making students change their attitude towards history, traditions, cultural wealth and inspire them to be proud of their own countries, to provide solidarity and friendliness towards others.

The project activities will be focused on combining informal education in the field of history, culture, traditions with digital literacy and language competences. The partners will share ideas throughout mutual meetings, on workshops, discussions with experts and excursions to the cultural facilities.

The project methodology is based on four fundamental pillars:

1. Building an international project team and setting and implementing the project objectives
2. Preparatory phase before the mobility and the promotion of the project
3. Evaluation of project results, their pilot testing and finalization
4. Dissemination and implementation of the project ideas and outputs

New innovative methods will be applied such as the tangible project results like methodological materials, the web-page of project, on-line dictionary of cultural and social terms, photos, a short film mapping the project implementation, a photo-book about project, on-line test and a digitized game about European cultural heritage, promotional materials and small traditional handmade objects and the qualitative project outcome will be the newly acquired skills and information on the project topic and the change in attitude to the common European heritage.

The exchange of experience and good practices will contribute to the improvement of the application of modern ICT and widen their general knowledge and, make them open minded, improve digital competence and social skills.

As the school we are honoured to collaborate with Stredna Odborná Škola in Slovakia, 2nd Upper Secondary School of Nea Ionia in Greece, Strední Skola Electrotechnica Energetica in Czech Republic and participate in such a creative and unique Erasmus + Project together with them.



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