

The Art School of Gerakas, Athens, Greece.

**Visit to Kayseri, Cappadocia, Turkey
16-21 January 2015**



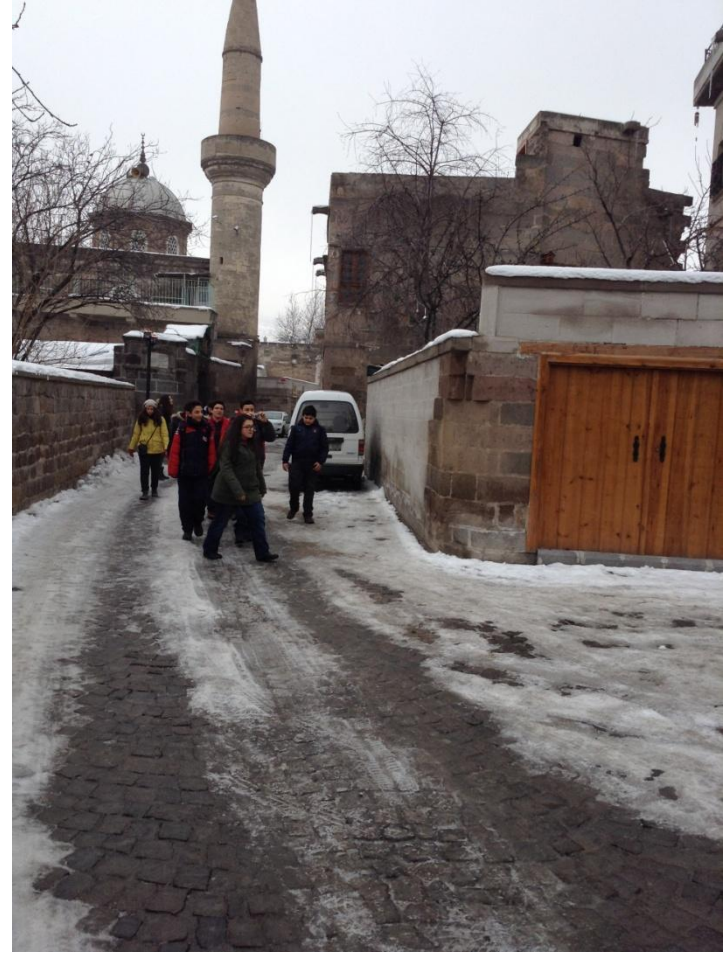
**«Living Our Common Ancestry»
Comenius Multilateral Partnership
2013-2015**

In the old Kayseri neighbourhood



Ottoman Road (traditional street)





Yaman Dede's house



Inside the house



Rooms of the house



On Mount Erciyes



Snow slides



Playing with the snow



Enjoying each other's company...



....and delicious Turkish food



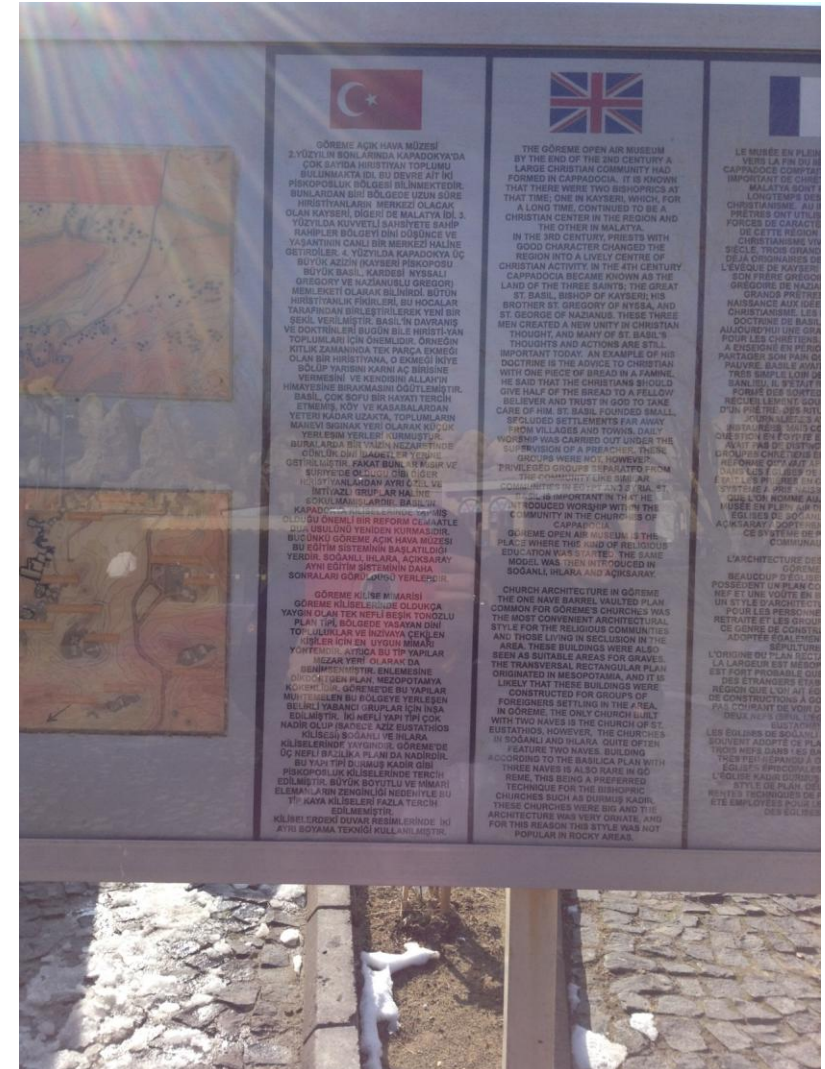
Day trip to Cappadocia



Rock settlements in Cappadocia



At Zelve and Goreme open air museums



Rock dwellings





Fairy chimneys in Cappadocia





18/01/2015





The teachers of the project



The Dark Church, Christian Orthodox church





Sightseeing in Avanos



Hands-on experience in pottery





Traditional Turkish dances



Trying the traditional Ebru Painting



Comenius corner



Let's learn about each other



The Greek students performing Byzantine Games



Traditional Turkish dances and music



Working on the project



Outside the mosque



Entering the mosque, appropriately dressed





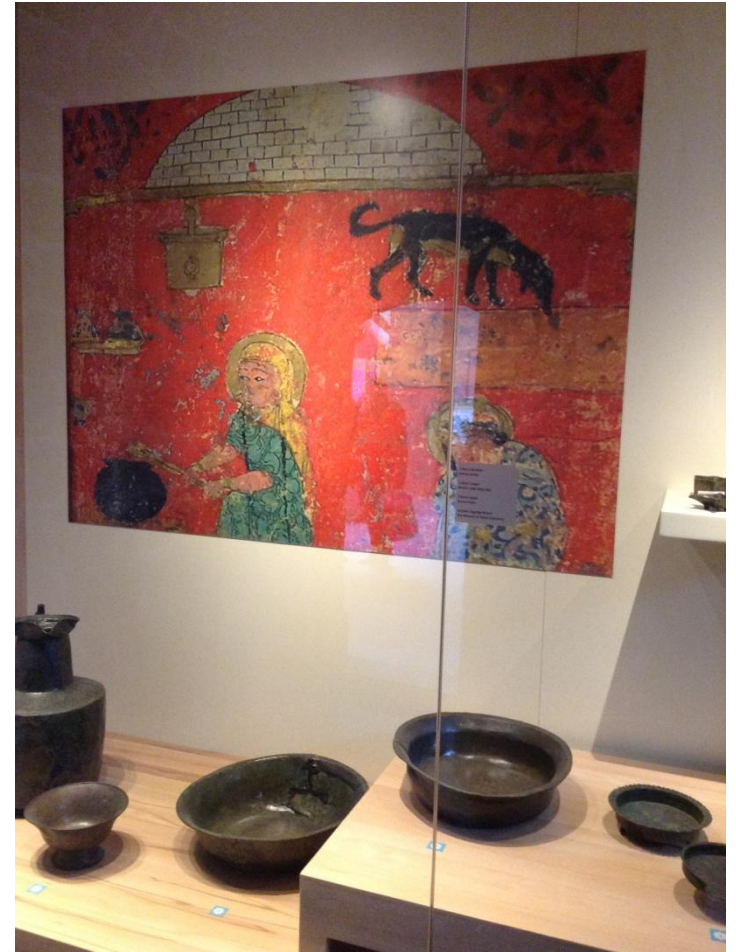
Walking the streets of Kayseri



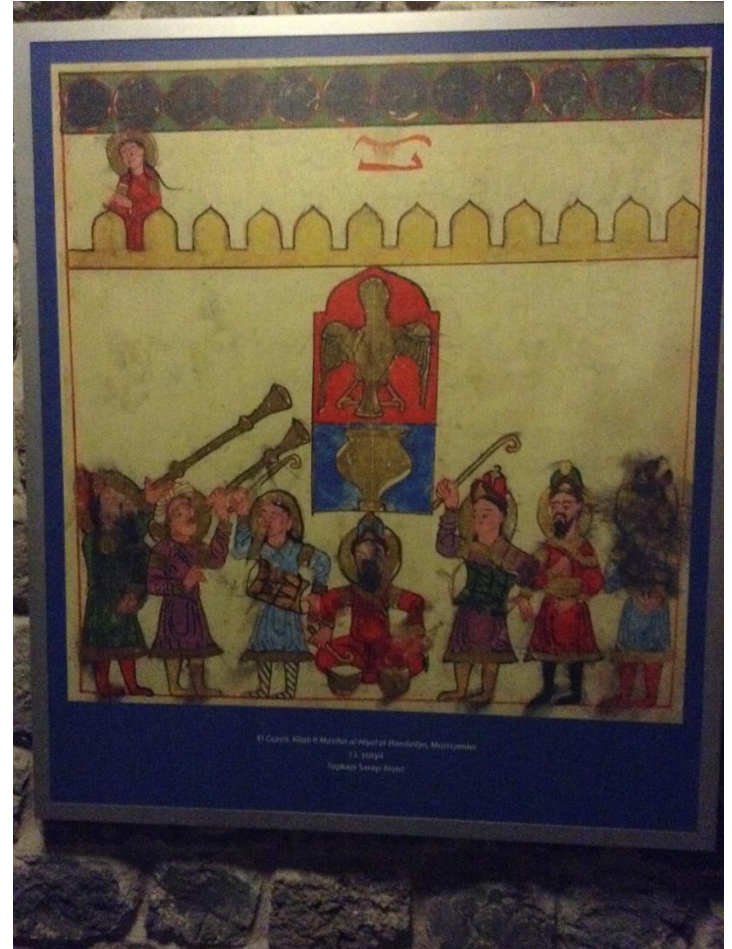
Official reception at the directorate of education



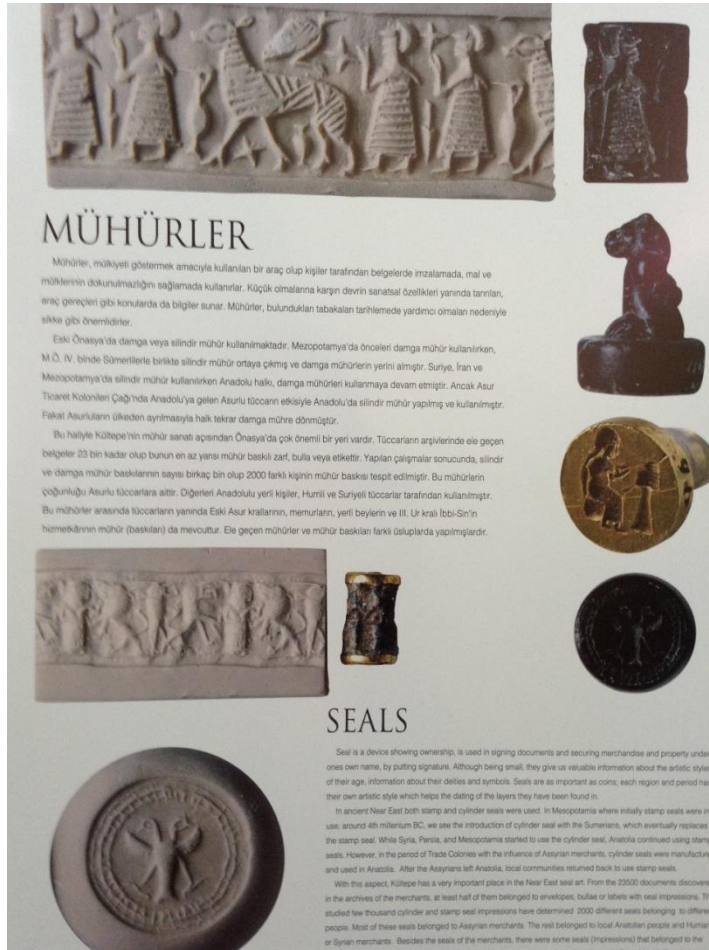
**Inside the medrese, there was a
hospital for the mentally ill**



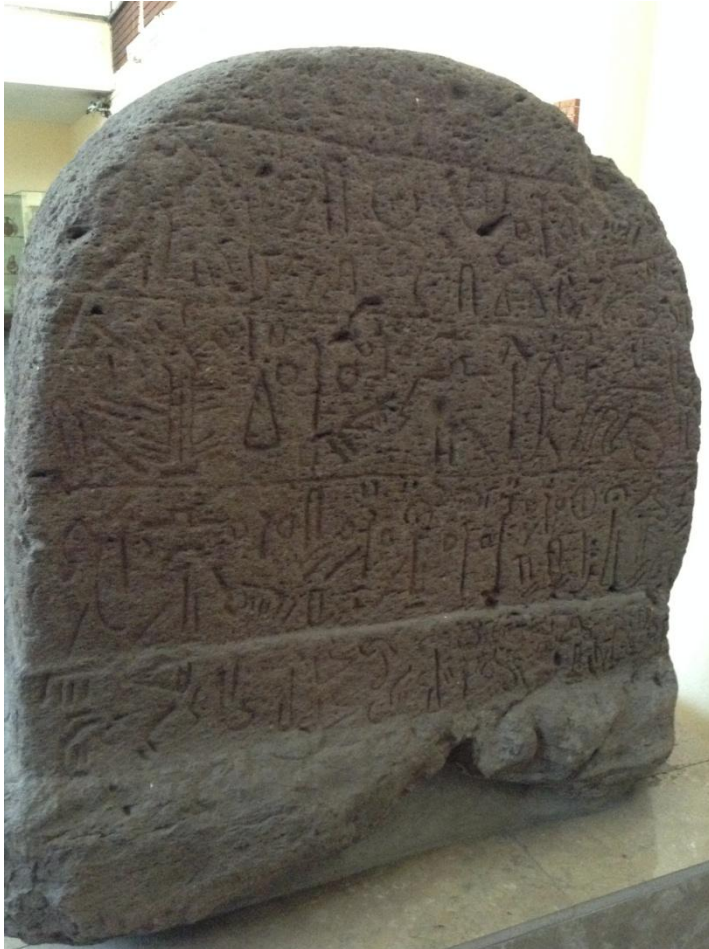
The healing power of water, fire, music, for the mentally ill.



At the archaeological museum in Kayseri



Exhibits and information



GEÇ HİTİTÇAĞI

M.Ö. 1200 yılından sonra batıdan, boğazlar üstünden gelen ve deniz kavimlerinin göçü olarak adlandırılan saldırılarla Hitit İmparatorluğu ortadan kaldırılmış başta Boğazköy olmak üzere bütün Hitit şehirleri yıkılmış, Hitit çivi yazısı tamamen unutulmuştur.

Bu saldırılardan kurtulabilen Hititler Güney ve Güneydoğu Anadolu'ya doğu torosların dağlık bölgelerine çekilerek tarihte geç Hitit beylikleri çağını yaşamışlardır. Bundan sonra bir daha merkezi bir Hitit devleti kurulmamıştır. Geç hitit beyliklerinde M.Ö. 700 yılına kadar yaşamışlar bu tarihten sonra Asurlular tarafından teker teker ortadan kaldırılmışlardır.

Bu devir beyliklerinin en önemlileri Aslantepe, Karkamış, Zincirli, Maraş Sackagözü ve Karatepe olup Kayseri bölgesinde Kültepe, Kululu, Sultanhan'ı sayabiliriz.

Geç Hitit beyliklerinde devlet merkezini surlarla çevirmişler, Şehir kapılarını, resmi binalarının birçok kabartma ve hiyerolif yazılarla süslemişlerdir.

LATE HITTITE PERIOD

Sometime after 1200 B.C., Boğazköy and the other Hittite cities were sacked and the Hittite Empire destroyed by a disruption attributed to the migration of a diverse group known collectively as the Sea Peoples.

After this massive attack, a centralized Hittite state was never again founded and the Hittite cuneiform script of the Empire fell into disuse.

Those of the population who were able to escape the onslaught fled to south and southeast Anatolia, to the area of the Eastern Taurus, and there established a series of small principalities. These minor city states continued to function until 700 B.C. when they at last succumbed to the powerful Assyrians.

The most important centers of this age were Malatya-Aslantepe, Karkamış Zincirli, Maraş, Sackagözü and Karatepe. During this so-called Late Hittite period, a hittite hieroglyphic script was used in these cities instead of the Empire cuneiform.

The capitals of the Late Hittite kingdoms were surrounded by fortification walls which were often decorated with orthostat reliefs and hieroglyphic inscriptions as were the city gates and official buildings.

A welcome by the Mayor of Kayseri







Farewell!

