

# CULTURAL HISTORY OF KINIK

*„Let's share our culture”*



DG Edukacja i Kultura  
Program „Uczenie się przez całe życie”  
Comenius

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# İZMİR- KINIK



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KINIK

### ITS HISTORY

First of all, Kınık is one of the districts of İzmir the third densely populated city in Turkey. İzmir is situated in the west part of Turkey by the Aegean Sea.

Kınık has a past which extends till one of the first dwellings of the earth. It is thought that Kınık was founded in the place of old **Gambreion** , which is the center of antiquities. The **Temple of Sibel** in the Karadere woods that is on the South east of Kınık and some relics are a proof of it.

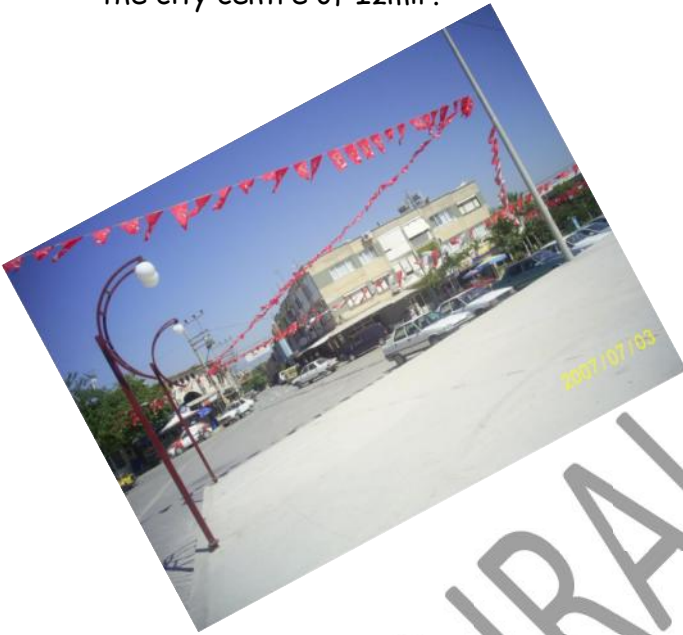
In 1330, Kınık was conquered by the Ottoman Empire and it continued to be a part of the Empire till 1922.

### GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

Kınık has been established in the Northeast part of the Aegean region of Turkey.

It is situated by the River of Bakırçay between the two mountains called Mandra and Yunt Mountain.

It is 40 metres high from the sea level and it is 120 km far from the city centre of İzmir.



Its population is in total 28.337 that Kınık takes place as 21. District of İzmir.

#### CLIMATICAL FEATURES

Kınık has a Mediterranean climate, which is dry and hot in summers, cool but not cold and rainy in autumns and winters. Its plant cover is generally red pines and oak trees with fruitful plains and pastures.



## HISTORICAL PLACES TO VISIT

In the beginnings of 1900, Kınık was a subdistrict of a place called Pergamon, which is the is home to two of the country's most celebrated archaeological sites: Pergamum's acropolis and Asklepion are both listed among the top 100 historical sites on the Mediterranean.

Most of the buildings and monuments in Pergamum date to the time of Eumenes II (197-159 BC), including the famed library, the terrace of the spectacularly sited hillside theater, the main palace, the Altar of Zeus, and the propylæum of the Temple of Athena. In the early Christian era, Pergamum's church was a major center of Christianity and was one of the Seven Churches of Revelation (Rev. 2:12-17).

The ancient city is composed of three main parts: the **Acropolis**, whose main function was social and cultural as much as it was sacred; the **Lower City**, realm of the lower classes; and the **Asklepion**, one of the earliest medical centers on record.



### Asklepion

Pergamum's 2nd-century Asklepion was a famed temple and medical center dedicated to Asklepius, the god of healing. Some treatments used a sacred water source that was later discovered to have radioactive properties.

### Pergamum Archaeological Museum

This museum has several interesting Artifacts from ancient Pergamum that help bring the ruins to life. There is even a faithful replica of the Zeus Altar.



### Red Basilica (Temple of Serapis)



This huge brick edifice was built in the 2nd century as a Roman temple to the god Serapis and later converted into a Byzantine church.

### Zeus Altar

The Zeus Altar was constructed by Eumenes II (d.159 BC) as a memorial of his victory against the Galatians. The altar is now in Berlin's Pergamon Museum, but the original site provides a sense of the altar's size and spectacular location.

