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# DISCOVERING OUR NATIONAL HERITAGE



TÜRKİYE is a bridge that connects Asia and Europe.  
And every civilization that crosses this bridge has left  
some traces on these lands.

# Languages Spoken in TÜRKİYE

- The official language of writing and education in Türkiye is Turkish. There are 3 languages recognized in Türkiye apart from Turkish: Armenian, Greek and Hebrew. The main languages spoken in Türkiye are:
- Albania ,Kurdish,Arabic,Zazaki,Turkic languages,Balkan languages,Laz,Circassian,Armenian,Caucasian,Greek,Western European languages (English 17%, German 4%, French 3%)
- All languages spoken in our country are an element that enrich to our culture.



# LEGENDS and TALES from TÜRKİYE



## KELOĞLAN (BALD BOY)

Keloğlan tales taking place among the most beautiful examples of the Turkish fairy tale.

Keloğlan tales have reflections of Turkish cultural features



## ŞAHMERAN

The legend of Şahmeran comes from South Anatolia. Şahmeran was half a snake and half a very beautiful woman. She is queen of the all snakes.



## FERHAT AND ŞİRİN

This love story is told for years.

It is the story of two lovers who could never meet.

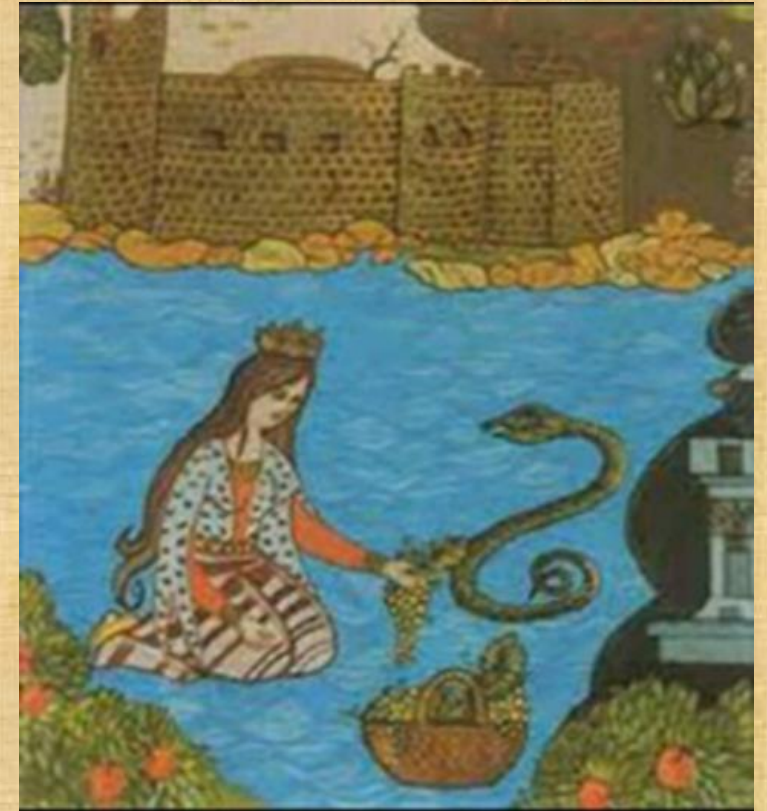


## DEDE KORKUT ( GRANDFATHER KORKUT ) TALES

Dede Korkut "Grandfather Korkut," is a well known soothsayer and bard, and an advisor or sage, solving difficulties faced by tribal members in Turkish oral tradition .

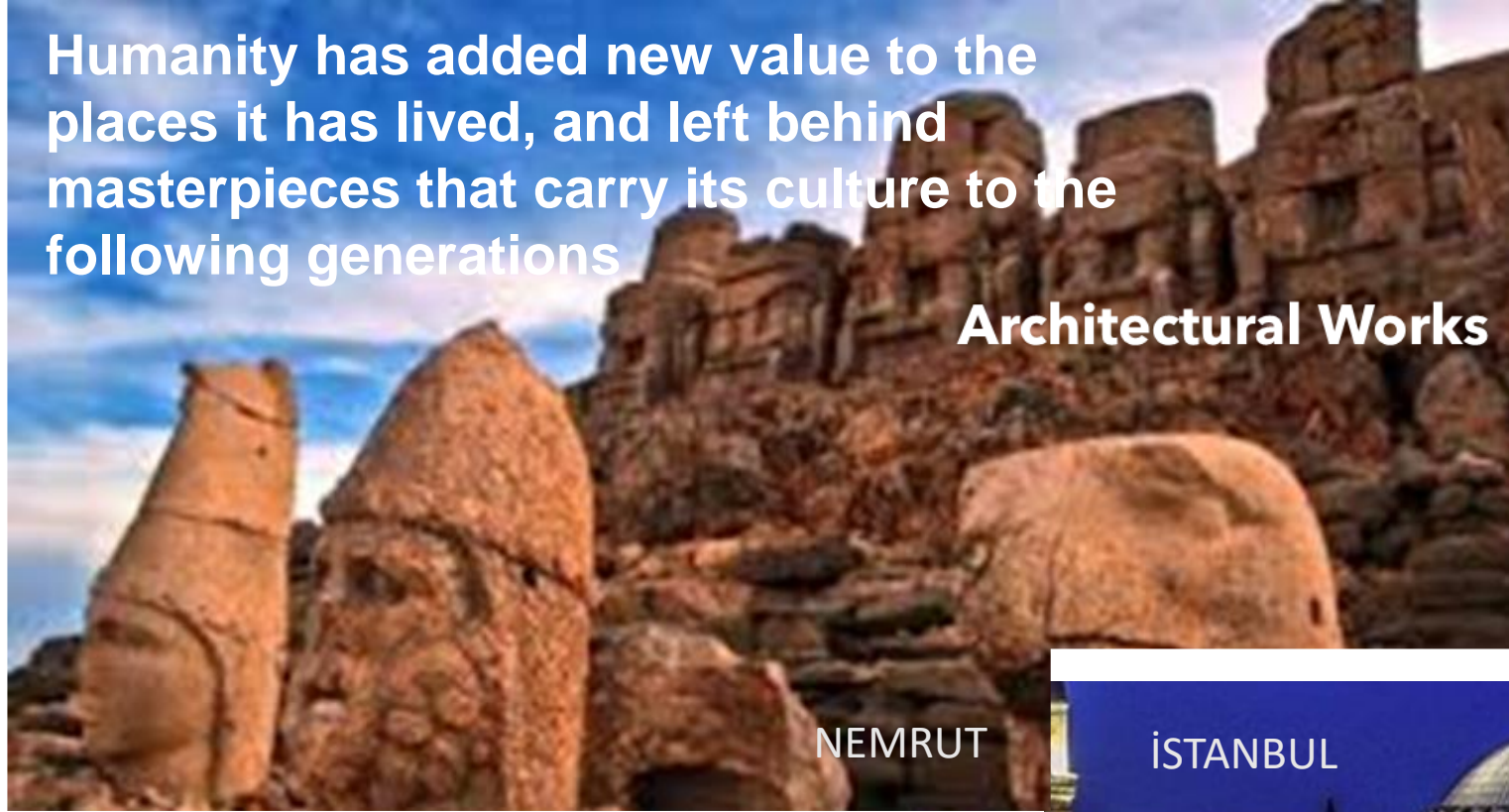
## MAIDEN'S TOWER

It was about an isolation tower in middle of the sea in where king's daughter had to live.



Humanity has added new value to the places it has lived, and left behind masterpieces that carry its culture to the following generations

## Architectural Works



NEMRUT



TROYA



EPHESUS



İSTANBUL

## NATURAL BEAUTIES



PAMUKKALE



BLUE LAGOON

## CAPADOCIA



Türkiye has many extraordinary natural wonders and some of them are truly unique. Our hometown is very rich country in terms of botanical life and the ecological richness..

FESTIVALS and  
CELEBRATIONS  
in TÜRKİYE





## National and Religious Fests are celebrated in Türkiye enthusiastically. Religious Fests are;

- **Ramadan Festival**; It's a three-day-long and it comes after the month of fasting of Ramadan. People celebrate this religious festival in Turkey mainly by reuniting with their families and friends. They serve tea or Turkish coffee with candy, sweets, or traditional Turkish desserts like Baklava for their guests that visit them at their home. During the month of Ramadan and the Ramadan Festival, people donate money for the poor in need. Other celebrations for Ramadan Festival in Turkey include; concerts at town squares or stadiums, fairs, and carnivals in cities, and seeing traditional Turkish shadow theatres called [Hacivat and Karagoz](#).

- **The Feast of Sacrifice**; the Feast of Sacrifice has the tradition and the ritual of sacrificing a domestic animal such as; a sheep, goat or cattle. the sacrificed animal's meat is shared with the family, neighbors, and relatives, and is given to the poor in need.

**Hıdırellez Festival**; Hıdırellez falls on 6<sup>th</sup> May for the Gregorian calendar and 23<sup>rd</sup> April (St George's Day) for the Julian calendar. This date is regarded as the first day of spring, when nature starts again. people jump over the fire write their wishes on a piece of paper





We have many National Days but five of them are celebrated enthusiastically;

- Republic Day
- National Sovereignty and Children Day
- Commeration of Atatürk and Youth Day
- Democracy and National Unity Day
- Victory Day



A young boy with dark hair, wearing a light-colored hoodie, is seen from the back, looking out of a doorway. In the background, another person is visible in a similar doorway, creating a sense of depth and continuity. The scene is dimly lit, with a focus on the boy's profile and the architectural elements of the doorways.

# Traditional Turkish Games Still Alive

MendilKapmaca  
Grab the Kerchief

The children divide into two equal teams. Each player has a number. The "judge," sitting in the middle of a circle holding a handkerchief, calls the players by numbers. One of the most common bluffs used in the game is to make as if one will grab the handkerchief, and allow the opponent to catch the handkerchief and catch him. Whichever team succeeds in grabbing the handkerchief the most times, wins the game. The losing team is "punished" by being made to carry the other children on their backs, sing a song, or forced to do some ridiculous act. Sometimes the winning team gets a prize put in the center.



Grab the kerchief

## Five Stones



## MANGALA

Each player in turns picks up all the stones out of any one hole on his side, and distributes them one by one counter-clockwise in the other holes beginning at the first hole on the right of the one from which he has taken the stones. The game is finished when all fourteen holes are empty. The stones are then replaced five in each hole and the player whose stones exceed the number needed to fill the holes in his line wins.



MANGALA

## Ring Game



One its one

## Birdirbir- Oyunu/ UzunEşşek

"One, it's one" Game / Long Donkey

This game is played by girls and boys. The children use a counting game to choose who is "it" – the *uzun eşşek* (long donkey). They then jump over the "donkey's" back, saying words that mean roughly "It's one, it's two, three, fly; four, throw the handkerchief; five, take the handkerchief; six, gather the apples..." etc. On the fourth jump, a kerchief is placed on the neck of the "donkey," and on the fifth jump, it's taken off. Those who forget to say the necessary words, say the words or fail to jump over, becomes "it."

# Turkish cuisine





DÖNER



BÖREK



BAKLAVA



KÖFTE



SARMA



MANTI

# Traditional Turkish Clothes

