

Some historical places of Istanbul

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Hagia Sophia

Hagia Sophia is a historical museum in Istanbul. It was built by the Byzantine Emperor Justinian I in the old city center of the historical peninsula of Istanbul between the years 532-537. It was used as a mosque for 482 years. Now Istanbul is used as a museum.



GALATA TOWER

- Galata Tower is a tower located in the Galata district of Istanbul. Built in 528, it is one of the most important symbols of the city. The Bosphorus and the Golden Horn can be viewed from the tower. In 2013, UNESCO included the tower in its World Heritage Temporary List.



ÜSKÜDAR MIHRIMAH SULTAN MOSQUE.

- Mihrimah Sultan Mosque; It was built in 1548 by Mihrimah Sultan, daughter of Suleiman the Magnificent, to Sinan the Architect. OWNER OF THE MOSQUE: Sultan was born on March 21, 1522.



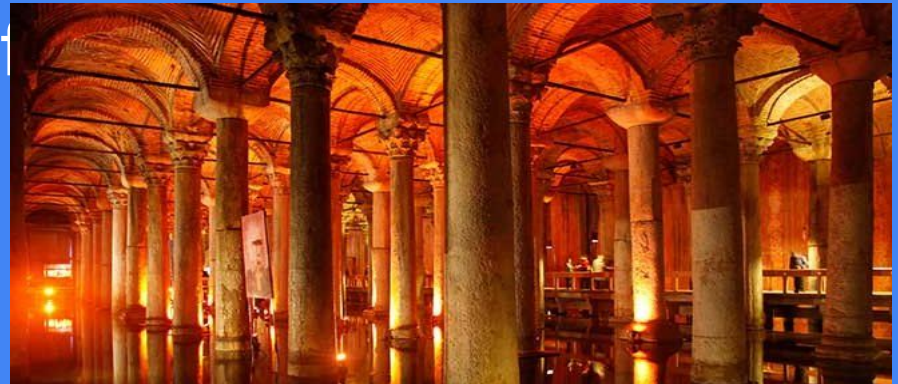
BLUE MOSQUE (SULTANAHMET MOSQUE)

- The Blue Mosque (Called Sultanahmet Cami in Turkish) was built by Sedefkar Mehmet Aga in the sultan 1. Ahmet s time between (1609-1616) years. It is located on the site of the Great Palace of Byzantium, on the southeastern side of the Hippodrome. It is called by Europeans as Blue because of its interior blue tiles which was used more than 20.000 pieces. The mosque is also popularly known as a fascinating structure its six minarets because it is only six minarets mosque in Turkey. There are many legends about this mosque; one of them is about minarets. Sultan ordered minarets to be made from the gold to create a different style but there was no money enough. Instead of this Sedefkar Mehmet Aga decided to build six minarets to see its uniqueness. The mosque is lightened by 260 windows. It's part of the worship sizes 64x72 meters and its diameter is 23,5. There is a heavy gateway made from iron in the entrance of the west yard. The shape of this gateway shows the importance of the mosque because at the time even sultan had to be careful when he came in this gateway. The mosque has a rectangular shape .Also there is a central dome supported by 40 columns.



Yerebatan Cistern

- Yerebatan Cistern, known as ere Basilica Palace sebebiyle among the people because of the marble columns rising from the water and seen as countless, was built by Byzantine Emperor Justinian I in 527-565 to meet the water needs of the palace. The cistern resembles a column forest with a height of columns.



GRAND BAZAAR

- Located between Istanbul Nuru Osmaniye, Mercan and Beyazıt, the Grand Bazaar was built in 1461 during the reign of Fatih Sultan Mehmet. history After the conquest of Istanbul, the imaret of the city was started and many pashas were assigned this duty. Although it was built during the reign of Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror, the bazaar gained its present glory during the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent and rebuilt it as timber. In addition to precious items such as jewelry, precious metals, fur and murassa, the property of the state treasury was kept in the vaults here. Evliya Çelebi even described this bazaar as a big castle. At that time the economic power of the city was here. The banks and bankers who later settled in Galata caused the economy to shift its center there. The Grand Bazaar, which continued the guild system until the Constitutional Monarchy period, lost its importance as a result of the changing conditions and the trade started to be made according to the conditions of the time. The bazaar, which underwent various earthquakes and fires until today, has taken its present form with its restoration in 1894. The Grand Bazaar, the oldest bank in the world, the oldest and largest shopping center, and the most magnificent historical structure, is in the hands of tradesmen trying to keep up with the era.

