

LTT TURKIYE

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How to get to Antalya

Direct flight

You can fly to Antalya Airport with a direct flight.

When you arrive at Antalya Airport you can take either a taxi or a bus to get to your hotel.

If you are going to take a bus you can learn the arrival time by scanning the QR Code at the bus stop.



Connecting flight

First, you will have to fly either to Sabiha Gökçen Airport or to Istanbul Airport, which are both located in Istanbul. Then from there, you may take a connecting flight to Antalya Airport.

Transport in Antalya

In Antalya there are buses, taxis and trams. You can use <https://www.google.com/maps> to look up your stops and stations. If you want to use public transport to the city center there are some options

1. There is a direct bus near the hotel (It's not very often though, nearly one in every hour)
2. You can have 10 minutes walk to the main road near carefour super market, there are lots of buses going from this way to everywhere in the city.
3. If you want to take the nostalgia tram which is the most pleasant way of traveling to the city center you need to walk approximately 20 minutes from the hotel.

Paying public transportation

You should have contactless credit/debit card to pay. There is a device at the front of the bus next to the driver, you will tap your card and it will pay.

Possible accommodation

The hotels are located in Konyaaltı region near the beach.

This is the region:

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/konyaaltı+C4%B1+sahili/@36.8712388,30.6508204,16.5z/data=!4m6!3m5!1s0x14c391af6ed2ff93:0x9cf281e7a46b7e8e!8m2!3d36.8724993!4d30.6559227!16s%2Fg%2F11ggwgd8kq?entry=ttu>

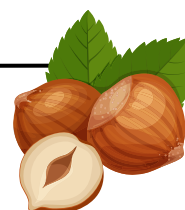
If you stay at one of the hotels in Konyaaltı region, our school will provide you bus service to get to our school. Otherwise you will need to use public transportation to get to TED Antalya College.

P.S.: There is no direct way of coming to our school via public transportation.

Turkish Republic



| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Capital City | Ankara |
| Inhabitants | 85 Million |
| Official language | Turkish |
| The currency | Turkish lira- 1 Turkish Lira equals 0.030€, 1€ = 32.81 Turkish Lira |
| Famous people | Father of Turks - Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, Aziz Sancar, Celal Şengör, Orhan Veli Kanık, Sabahattin Ali, Sait Faik Abasıyanık, Mesut Özil, Tarkan, CZN Burak, Hande Erçel, Kerem Bürsin, Can Yaman, Barış Manço, İlber Ortaylı |
| Turkish inventions | Turkish coffe, yoghurt, carpet, Turkish Bath, doner |
| Turkish sportmens | Turkish motorcycle racers Toprak Razgatlıoğlu, Kenan Sofuoğlu, Can Öncü, weightlifters Naim Süleymanoğlu, Halil Mutlu, archer Mete Gazoz |
| 3 biggest cities | İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir |
| Turkish famous products | Hazelnut, Turkish coffee, Tea |



Turkey



Turkey is a country located at the crossroads of Europe and Asia.

The capital is Ankara, but Istanbul is the largest city and a significant cultural and economic center.

The country has a rich cultural heritage shaped by various civilizations throughout history. Turkey is known for its historical sites, vibrant cuisine, and a mix of modern and traditional lifestyles.

Turkey is home to numerous UNESCO World Heritage Sites, including the historic areas of Istanbul, the rock sites of Cappadocia, and the ancient city of Troy.

The Rock Sites of Cappadocia



Turkey

Maiden's Tower



Ephesus



Turkey

Travertines of Pamukkale



Hagia Sophia



Turkey

Cumalıkızık (Ottoman Village)



Archaeological site of Troy



Turkey

Göbeklitepe



Göbeklitepe is a Neolithic archaeological site in the Southeastern Anatolia Region of Turkey. The settlement was inhabited from c. 9500 to at least 8000 BCE,[5] during the Pre-Pottery Neolithic. It is famous for its large circular structures that contain massive stone pillars—the world's oldest known megaliths. Many of these pillars are decorated with anthropomorphic details, clothing, and sculptural reliefs of wild animals, providing archaeologists rare insights into prehistoric religion and the particular iconography of the period.

Turkish Traditional Foods

Turkish cuisine is renowned for its rich flavors, diverse dishes, and a combination of influences from Middle Eastern, Mediterranean, Central Asian, and Balkan cuisines.

Turkish meals are often characterized by fresh ingredients, bold spices, and a balance of sweet and savory flavors. Dining in Turkey is not just about the food; it's a social and cultural experience where sharing and hospitality play a significant role. Here are some Turkish traditional foods you must try during your visit.

Manti

Manti is a dish made by placing minced meat seasoned with various spices into small pieces of dough and boiling these pieces of dough in water.



Doner

Doner is a dish, in which pieces of meat that are well seasoned and pounded with tallow and local spices are threaded onto a skewer and hung vertically over a wood fire.



Turkish Traditional Foods

Kebab

Kebab is the name given to meat dishes that are cooked on a barbecue over oak coals or in a wood oven. It is cooked directly over the fire or in a container without water. Although most of these dishes are cooked on the grill, juicy dishes such as tas kebab are also called kebab.



Baklava

Baklava is a layered pastry dessert made of filo pastry sheets, filled with chopped nuts, and sweetened with syrup or honey.



Turkish Traditional Foods

Kumpir

Kumpir has become widespread as the name of a dish made by mashing large baked potatoes and adding various appetizers to it. Basically, the peel is split after the potato is cooked in special ovens.



Çiğ Köfte

Çiğ köfte is a traditional Turkish dish made with bulgur (cracked wheat), spices, and other ingredients. While it once contained raw meat, the modern version is meat-free for safety reasons. The mixture is seasoned with spices like red pepper, cumin, and garlic. Typically, it is served wrapped in lettuce leaves or thin lavash bread. Çiğ köfte is known for its spicy and flavorful taste.



Turkish Traditional Foods

Lahmacun

Lahmacun, flatbread topped with minced meat, minced vegetables, and herbs including onions, garlic, tomatoes, red peppers, and parsley, flavored with spices such as chili pepper and paprika, then baked.



Sarma

Sarma is a dish made by wrapping various stuffing ingredients, especially bulgur or rice, with vine leaves, white cabbage, kale, mulberry leaves or cherry leaves.



Antalya



Antalya is a beautiful coastal city in Turkey, situated along the Mediterranean Sea.

Antalya is the home to about 1.3 Million people. The city's population is diverse, and it's residents enjoy a Mediterranean climate with hot summers and mild winters.

The city offers a mix of modern amenities alongside its rich historical and cultural attractions. Known for its historic Old Town, stunning beaches, and archaeological sites, Antalya is a popular tourist destination.

The 400-ton Ferris wheel, which serves under the name Heart of Antalya, is the second-largest Ferris wheel in Europe, with a height of 90 meters.

Old Town (Kaleiçi)



Antalya

Hadrian's Gate



Hadrian's Gate is a memorial gate located in Antalya, Turkey, which was built in the name of the Roman emperor Hadrian, who visited the city in 130 CE. It was later incorporated in the walls that surround the city and harbor, of which it is the only remaining entrance gate today.

The gate was rediscovered by the Irish hydrographer Francis Beaufort in 1817, while commanding on

Yivliminare Mosque



Antalya

Antalya Archeology Museum



Duden Waterfalls



Antalya

Aspendos



Perge Ancient City



Antalya

Antalya Toy Museum



Sandland



Local Food

Antalya's local cuisine is characterized by a blend of Mediterranean and Turkish flavors, featuring fresh, locally sourced ingredients.

Seafood, fruits, vegetables, and a variety of meats play key roles in Antalya's culinary offerings. The city's historical significance and diverse cultural influences contribute to the richness of its food culture.

Exploring local markets and eateries provides an opportunity to savor the unique and delicious dishes that make up Antalya's gastronomic identity. Here are some notable local foods in Antalya.

Kabak tatlısı

Kabak tatlısı is a Turkish dessert made from pumpkin. The pumpkin is cooked in a sweet syrup made with sugar and water, sometimes flavored with cinnamon or other spices. It's a popular treat during the fall and winter months, enjoyed for its sweet and comforting taste.



Local Food

Künefe

Künefe, kıyılmış filo hamuru, veya alternatif olarak ince irmik hamuruyla yapılan, şeker bazlı şurupla beslenen ve tipik olarak peynir veya pıhtılaşmış krema, fıstık, veya fındık gibi diğer malzemelerin dahil edilmesiyle yapılan, geleneksel bir Ortadoğu tatlısı.



Kofte Piyaz

Piyaz is one of the main side dishes of Turkish cuisine. Its main ingredient is dried beans. After the beans are boiled, ingredients such as onion, sumac and parsley are added to the dish and mixed. The preparation of the plate is completed by adding lemon, vinegar and oil.



Local Food

Yayla Çorbası

Yayla çorbası is a traditional Turkish soup made with yogurt, rice or bulgur, and sometimes eggs. It has a creamy and tangy flavor, often seasoned with dried mint and served hot. The soup is comforting and popular in Turkish cuisine.



Hibeş

Hibeş is a spicy paste from Middle Eastern cuisine, often made with fenugreek seeds, garlic, red chili peppers, coriander, lemon juice, and salt. It has a bold and fiery flavor and is commonly used as a condiment or dip with bread, grilled meats, or vegetables.



Our School



Adress

Yenigöl Mah., İzzet Uzun Sokak. No:10,
07230 Muratpaşa/Antalya

School symbol

Torch

The meaning of our
symbol

The moon was taken from the Turkish Flag, its torch, which is the symbol of education, from the aim of the association, and the stars from the aim of immortalizing the respect and love felt for the five members of the first board of directors.

Our worldwide and
national programs

SAT(Scholastic Aptitude Test), AP, TED -
Canada student exchange program,
Model United Nations/ Junior Model
United Nations Clubs, TÜBİTAK Projects

About our school

TED Antalya College, the primary school opened in 2005, started its education in 2007 with its high school and is the first campus school in Antalya. Our school is keeping up with all the developments in the education world and choosing our physical, technological, social and sports facilities. It also works with our school's holistic program, “k12”.

Our Campus Structure

A preschool building with a capacity of 100 students,
a conjoint building that can hold up to 450 primary and 450 middle schoolers,
a high school building with a capacity of 450 students

What Do We Do In TED Antalya College

TED Antalya is raising individuals that know and are able to express themselves, are equipped with cultural background along with academic success and have no shortages on the field of non-native languages.