



# The First Seven Churches in Kızılavlu (Basilica)

*Don't Miss*

# Bergama Acropolis



## Bergama Acropolis Ruins Visiting Hours

April 1 - October 31

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00

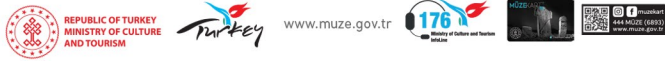
October 31 - April 1

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30
17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30

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Address: Ulu Cami Mah. Bergama/Izmir

Please visit the website for current information.



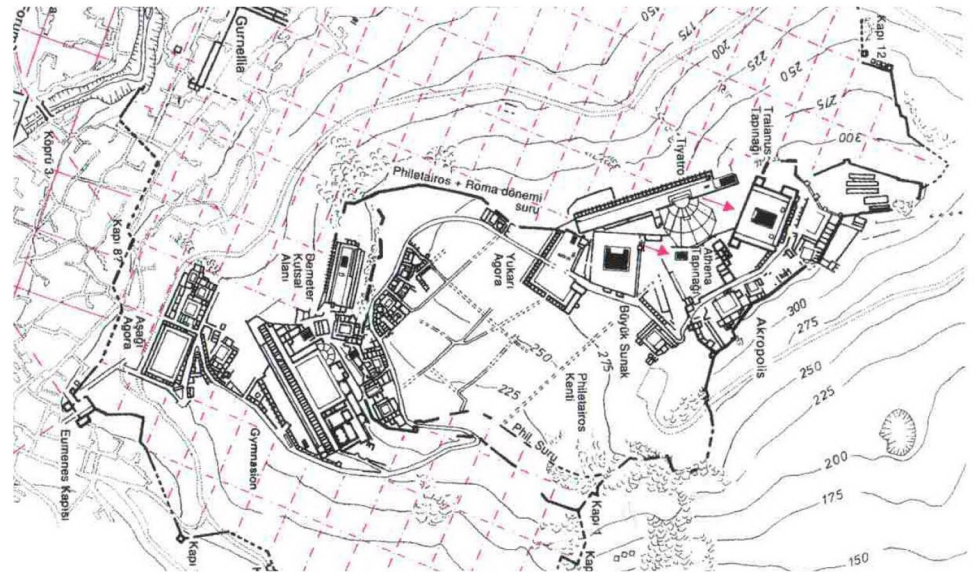
## The city of firsts Bergama





## The Legend of a Civilization in History

Pergamon was inscribed on the World Cultural Heritage List in 2014. 'Perg' or 'Berg' which means 'fortress' or 'fortified area' forms the name Pergamon. Philetairos continued to exist as a powerful kingdom as from 283 BC. Fallen under the Roman domination pursuant to the will of Attalus III (133 BC), the city started to reshape under the influence of Christianity when the Roman Empire began to lose power and divided into two. In the 8th century BC, Pergamum was exposed to Arab invasions and in the early 14th century it joined the Mentesh Beylik. The city was included in the Ottoman territories by Orhan Gazi in 1345 and the Turkish period began. The ancient city of Pergamon stands out with its successful urban planning despite the topographic difficulties. The urban plan of Pergamon is divided into two as upper and lower city. Upper city's significant monuments are as follows: richly decorated palaces of kings planned with peristyle, Athena Temple, colossal statues of Roman Emperors Trajan and Hadrian and Trajan Temple, and the most important library of the ancient world housing 200 thousand books written on parchment invented by Pergamon people.



## Altar of Zeus

The most remarkable work of the city's architectural program is the Altar of Zeus, built as a result of the decisive victory of the Pergamon against the Galatians and Seleucids in Magnesia (180 BC) during the time of Eumenes II. The altar dedicated to Zeus and Athena is the most important work of the Pergamon Sculpture School.

The reliefs on the external surface of the altar, i.e. Zeus and Athena, gods of light Apollo, Artemis, and Leto, Helios, his sisters dawn-red Eos and Selene goddess of the moon, Nyx, Eris god of fight, Moiras distributing faith, Orion the constellation, Poseidon, Amphitrite, Nereus, Doris Oceanus, Tethys are the most important works of the ancient world with their advanced plastic features.



**In the Acropolis, in the Diodoreion (Monumental Tomb)**

The reliefs (embossed) panels and the busts of Diodoros Paspáros, which were discovered during the excavations and exhibited in the Archeology Hall of our Museum, are important works that reflect the art concept of the period.



**Culture and Art Hub of the Ancient Age**

It has a holistic feature revealing the architectural connection with its theater of 10,000 people, its structure situated on a steep hillside, its mobile stage building, and Dionysus Temple. The high-pressure water line from Mount Madra at an altitude 900 m, comprised of 240 thousand earth pipes, the length of which is 45 km, built in the Hellenistic Period to supply water on top of the Pergamon fortress is an architectural achievement of Pergamon people.



**As Pliny said "The most famous and magnificent city of Asia Minor"**

In the lower city, there were rather social structures such as the sanctuaries of Hera and Demeter, the largest known gymnasium in the Hellenistic world, the lower agora, houses, and shops. The city expanded out of the city walls to the foothills and then to Bakırçay Plain due its growing population during the time of Eumenes II (197-1599 BC). The sanctuaries of Kızılavlu (Basilica) and Asclepien are among the most important structures of this expansion.