

Bologna Mediterranean Lions Conference
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**“Lions Promoting the Well-Being of the People of
the Mediterranean**

Session:

The Mediterranean Sea to connect and enhance the tradition and peculiarities of peoples.

Short Report:

Historical and contemporary transformations in societies

Title:

INTERCULTURAL MEETING IN THE ANATOLIAN MEDITERRANEAN

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Summary

Anatolia, which hosts the world's oldest and most advanced cultures on its coasts, is the summary of the evolution of Middle Earth and the Mediterranean. Relationships and interaction for tens of thousands of years have made Anatolia the meeting geography of Eastern and Western cultures. There have been periods of very strong transformation in political, social and economic terms. Europe and Turkey, which have lived within the same borders for thousands of years (Alexander, Rome, Byzantium, Ottoman), stand apart only in this last time.

Description

Historical and contemporary transformations leave their mark on the evolution of societies. Factors that deeply affect societies are natural, cultural, economic, political and technological changes.

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The strongest social transformation took place in the Fertile Crescent during the Neolithic Period with the "Agricultural Revolution" (Southeastern Anatolia).

The world's first monumental architecture that turns paradigms upside down is in Göbeklitepe.

The first international trade took place in Kayseri Kaniş-Karum (Kültepe) through Assyrian trade colonies at the beginning of 2000 BC, which is the beginning of the written times of Anatolia. Kültepe tablets are documents belonging to Assyrian merchants and were written in the old Assyrian dialect and cuneiform script. Kayseri

was also a part of the Silk Road during the Seljuk and Ottoman Periods. Today, it is one of the most active cities in Turkey in the field of trade (Historical Experience).

We see the first State formation and Bureaucracy in Malatya (Altıntepe).

The Hittites founded the first empire in Çorum, whose capital was Hattusas.

The world's first written treaty was signed between the Hittites and Egypt in Kadesh.

At the beginning of the 13th century BC, Egyptian Pharaoh II, who ended the Battle of Kadesh. Ramses and Hittite King III. It is the peace treaty signed between Hattusili and resulting in the sharing of Syrian lands. A clay tablet copy of the agreement, written in Akkadian language and copied into Egyptian and Hittite under equal conditions, was found in the ancient city of Hattusa (Boğazköy), the capital of the Hittite Empire, in 1906.

The culture, life and architectural structure of the cities in this region have changed under the domination of the administrations.

Helenizasyon; Ancient Greek culture or Hellenic civilization and language assimilate non-Greek people. Alexander the Great of Macedon is a practitioner.

The mixing of elements of Greek origin with local elements in various forms and degrees is the result of Hellenization.

Romanizasyon; Colonies of Roman legionary retirees were established in post-Roman conquest societies (such as Britain and Gaul). It was required that Latin be spoken in these places, and those in the colonies became Roman citizens after their service in the army. Extraordinary cities were established in the apple provinces of Rome in Anatolia. Lifestyle has changed.

Türk İslam Uygarlığı (Son bin yıl); Islamic Civilization is the common definition of the civilization created by the nations that accepted this religion under the influence of Islam. It means Turkish - Arab - Iranian civilizations. It became the center of the Seljuk and Ottoman states. A new period of culture and art, disconnected from classical cultures, began, painting and sculpture lagged behind, but led to the emergence of scientists who left their mark in European and Asian countries throughout the Middle Ages.

The architectural structures and lifestyles of cities have changed in every period.

Anatolia has been the ignitor of world civilization, especially in the Mediterranean and Aegean regions. 7th-6th BC in the Aegean Civilization. The light of science ignited in the 19th century spread rapidly and another great transformation began.

Thales of Miletus was an Ancient Greek mathematician, astronomer, and pre-Socratic philosopher from Ionia. The pioneer of philosophy and science, he is the first of the Seven Sages of Ancient Greece. According to Bertrand Russell, Philosophy started with Thales.

Philosopher, writer, historian and soldier Xenophon of Athens was a student of Socrates. He served in the Persian armies occupying Anatolia for many years and mostly wrote about the Iranians' views on military education and training. His work Anabasis was used as a field guide in the early stages by Alexander the Great as the most important source in his Persian campaigns.

It is rumored that Anaxagoras of Urla (Klazomenae) spent all his wealth for the sake of scientific research to which he devoted his life.

Anaximenes, the last of the three thinkers from Miletus, was a physicist and natural scientist. He is the youngest individual of the Milesian school. His masterpiece is titled

On Nature

Medical doctor, scientist and philosopher Galen of Pergamum (called Calinus in the Islamic world) was one of the most important physicians of Ancient Rome. He is the founder of experimental physiology and the first sports physician of the Roman world, the chief physician of the Gladiators and the court physician of the Roman empire. He is known as the Emperor of Physicians, Şeyhû's Seyadile (father of physicians).

Epictetus of Hierapolis was born a slave in Phrygia, and spent his youth in Ancient Rome as a slave of the rich Epaphroditos. The famous philosopher's poem On Free Man is a guide even in these years, engraved on the wall in the written canyon in Sütçüler.göstericidir.

The most important work of Herodotus of Halicarnassus, the Father of History, is the History of Herodotus, which describes the Persian-Greek wars fought between the Persian Empire and the Ancient Greek city-states between 499 BC and 449 BC.

Homer from Smyrna, who lived in Izmir, is the author of the epics Iliad and Odyssey.

Heraclitus of Ephesus, the physician of the emperors whose reputation spread in Rome and Athens, known for his benevolence, opened the first hospital in Antalya.

He is the last and greatest philosopher of Ionia

Apart from these, more beautiful scientists and philosophers have spread to the world from the Aegean coasts, and have shed light since then with the civilization regions that have multiplied and grown on the Anatolian and Mediterranean coasts for thousands of years.

Opramoas of Rhodiapolis (Kumluca) (2nd century AD) went down in history as the most charitable citizen of all time. For the first time in the world, Opramoas is the first person who lived in ancient times and became an official member of ANSİAD (Antalya Industry and Businessmen Association), a modern institution. He is the best known ancient euergetes (philanthropist). His activities are recorded in the world's longest Ancient Greek inscription on the walls of his mausoleum in Rhodiapolis.

Plancia Magna from Perge is the First Female City Manager. Inscriptions unearthed in public areas contain sections such as "Plancia Magna spent her own money", "she spent abundantly", "she spent without her husband's control". "The highest ruler of the city", "priestess of Artemis", "priestess of the Mother of Gods" and "high priestess of the emperor cult" are the titles attributed to her. She became a role model for other euergetes women. Since that day, there has not been a female mayor in Antalya....

Dexiosis (Handshake scene) Mount Nemrud - Shows the meeting of East and West in the Kingdom of Commagene, cultural meeting and peace like never before and provides a lesson for today. This symbol, which has found its own meaning in every society, is generally a symbol of situations such as agreement (marriage, support, etc.) and separation.

Conclusion Europe and Turkey, which have lived within the same borders for thousands of years (Alexander, Rome, Byzantium, Ottoman), stand apart only in this last time.

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