

Respect for History and Nature...

From Bodrum to İstanbul... Intercontinental Competition

TOUR OF TÜRKİYE 2022

STAGE 8 İSTANBUL

ROUTE NOTES

Signing Ceremony: 07:15am - 08:05am

Start: 08:15am – ATATÜRK KÜLTÜR MERKEZİ

Finish: ATATÜRK KÜLTÜR MERKEZİ

Expected Finish: 11:31am

Total Distance: 141.1

Setting off from Atatürk Kültür Merkezi (Atatürk Cultural Center) serving as the fourth largest art center of the world in 1969, the cyclists will begin their journey to the historical and natural beauties of İstanbul. They will enter Dolmabahçe Street with the first left turn to greet the Dolmabahçe Palace, which was built in 1843 and reached today from the Ottoman period with its dazzling architecture, and then the Çırağan Palace. Going for a ride full of pleasure and competition with the unique view of İstanbul, the cyclists will go towards Levent direction via the Freeway from the coast line and then reach the 15 July Martyrs Bridge at 18.7 km from Barbaros Boulevard. They will be welcomed by the excellent architecture of Beylerbeyi Palace with its great gardens with the blue view of the Bosphorus from the Üsküdar – Beylerbeyi – Beykoz exit. Riding towards Paşa Limanı Street from Kuzguncuk, the cyclists will pass by the Maiden’s Tower awaiting them on Üsküdar Harem coast road against the unique view. The racers, going in the direction of Hasanpaşa Kadıköy, will reach the Sprint Pirime at the Bostancı Minibus Last Stop. Starting the return tour from Fenerbahçe - Kalamış Street, they will reach the Bostancı Minibus Final Stop again from Ahmet Mithat Efendi Street, Operatör Cemil Topuzlu Street and Çetin Emeç Boulevard. Starting the return of the second tour from Fener – Kalamış Street, they will reach the entrance of

D 100 in the direction of Haydarpaşa. – Harem – Acıbadem and then the Eurasia Tunnel at 79.4 km. Following the Sirkeci – Aksaray direction, the cyclists will keep riding from the Eminönü Ferry Terminal and make a U-turn in Balat. They will enjoy the view when they reach the Beauties of Turkey Sprint Prime at the Galata Bridge. After turning right, they will complete their first round at Atatürk Cultural Center following the Necatibey Street, Kadıralar Street, Dolmabahçe Gazhane Street, Asker Ocağı Street, Mete Street, respectively. The cyclists, reaching Meclis-i Mebusan Street when they turn right, will follow Ragıp Gümüş Pala Street from Galata Bridge and will be at the KOM Sprint. In the second tour at Atatürk Cultural Center, they will reach the Galata Bridge again by making a U-turn after entering Ragıp Gümüşpala Street from Meclis-i Mebusan Street. Going towards Kadırgalılar Street from the Galata Bridge, the racers will turn back to AKM and put on the brakes.

İstanbul:

15 July Martyrs Bridge is one and the first of the three suspension bridges on the Bosphorus, which connects the Black Sea and the Marmara Sea. The feet of the bridge are in Ortaköy on the European side and Beylerbeyi on the Anatolian side.

Rumeli Fortress & Bebek: Rumeli Fortress, right across Anadolu Fortress, is located in the narrowest and most flowing part of the Istanbul Bosphorus at 600 meters. It was constructed to prevent the help may come from the Black Sea during the siege of Istanbul by the Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror in 1452. Once an old fishing village, Bebek is one of the most luxurious and elite districts of Istanbul. There are various restaurants, bars and cafes appealing to everyone's taste.

Ortaköy Mosque & Esmâ Sultan Mansion: Once a fishing village, Ortaköy is a lively district appealing to all tastes with its magnificent Bosphorus view, bazaar and restaurants.

Ortaköy Mosque, located in the district, has the details of Baroque architecture.

Esmâ Sultan Mansion, located on the seaside right after you pass the Ortaköy Mosque, was built in 1875 as a gift by Salkis Balyan in honor of the marriage of Esmâ Sultan, the daughter of Sultan Abdulhamid I, a member of the Ottoman dynasty. Today, it belongs to a hotel group and is an event venue for high-end events and weddings.

Çırağan Palace, Dolmabahçe Palace, Dolmabahçe Mosque:

Çırağan Palace, which was built in 1856 in the place of a number of old palaces, witnessed the last period of the Ottoman Empire. It was destroyed by fire in 1910 and restored in the 1980s and turned into a 5-star hotel.

Dolmabahçe Palace was built by the famous palace architect Balyan family in the middle of the 19th century, at the request of the Ottoman sultans in the baroque style famous in the West.

The palace, which was completed in 1856, was named after the history of its location which was a gulf before but filled with soil. Having been also used by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the founder of the Republic of Turkey, the palace is the place where Atatürk signed many significant decisions and passed away on November 10, 1938.

Maiden's Tower: There are many legends about the Maiden's Tower, one of the symbols of the Bosphorus. According to one legend, it is said that the king's beloved daughter would be killed by a snake when she turns 18. Due to this prophecy, the tower is built in the middle of the sea upon the order of the king to place the princess there. However, a snake coming out of the grape basket sent to the tower causes the death of the princess.

Galata Bridge and Spice Bazaar: Galata Bridge, connecting the Istanbul side with the historical peninsula, is a partially openable scale bridge. There are also entertainment venues under the bridge.

Galata Tower: Galata Tower, which was built in 507 CE, is used as a museum today. In the Galata Tower Museum, the artifacts, reflecting all periods of Istanbul as the capital of three great empires for about 16 centuries, are exhibited. The top floor of the Galata Tower, one of the tallest buildings in Istanbul until the middle of the 20th century, offers one of the most beautiful panoramic views of Istanbul.

Atatürk Cultural Center (AKM): Turkey's largest art center and one of the most visited spots in Istanbul, Atatürk Cultural Center hosts various important artists and offers exciting performances.

In the new AKM building, there is an opera house with a capacity of 2040 designed by using advanced technological equipment, a theater with a capacity of 781, a gallery of 410 square meters, a multi-purpose hall, a children's art center, a music platform, a recording studio and two libraries.

The gallery and the multi-purpose hall are two impressive and unique venues for exhibitions and other cultural events, and the music platform hosts long-term exhibitions on music and music history. With the mission of promoting art in early ages; AKM children's art center aims to reach children aged 4-6 with various workshops.

Seraglio Point, Topkapı Palace, Hagia Sophia ve Blue Mosque:

Seraglio Point is a promontory quarter separating the Golden Horn and the Sea of Marmara. Seraglio Point, where Topkapı Palace and Gülhane Park stands, is one of the historical regions of İstanbul included in the UNESCO World Heritage list in 1985.

Topkapı Palace - Topkapı Palace, the construction of which began in 1460 upon the order by the Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror after the conquest of İstanbul, was built on an area of 700,000 square meters. Topkapı Palace was the center of administration, education and art for about four hundred years since the period of the Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror. It is also the main residence of the Ottoman sultans.

Hagia Sophia, officially known as the Noble Hagia Sophia Grand Mosque, was converted into a mosque by the Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror after the conquest of İstanbul in 1453 and still serves as a mosque today.

Blue Mosque –

The Blue Mosque, which stands right across Hagia Sophia and is defined as an architectural jewelry, was built approximately 1000 years later than Hagia Sophia, despite the similarities between them. The mosque, which was built between 1609 and 1616 for Sultan Ahmed I by the Architect Sedefkar Mehmet Ağa, a student of Mimar Sinan, is the first mosque with six minarets.

Golden Horn, Balat: Haliç, also known as the Golden Horn, is a gulf and harbor separating İstanbul and Beyoğlu districts. During the Ottoman period, it was also of great importance thanks to its location on the traditional trade routes. Located on the shore of the Golden Horn, Balat is one of the historically-beautiful districts with its colorful houses.



Aqueduct of Valens: Aqueduct of Valens, one of the oldest artworks of Istanbul, helped to meet the water needs of the city in historical times and served as a part of the city's water network during the Ottoman period.