

CULTURAL HERITAGE.

Cultural heritage is a treasure that tells the members of a society about their common past and strengthens the feelings of solidarity and unity among them. The continuity of the experiences and traditions that people have accumulated throughout history and the correct establishment of the future provides. In addition to the universal values that give it the status of heritage, cultural heritage should be protected because it offers new learning and development opportunities to young people, gives people good emotions and warm memories, nourishes creativity and the instinct of discovery, adds depth to our perspective on the world and life, and we all have a lot to learn from our past. Cultural heritage; It is all the concrete and abstract values related to our identity, culture and history. Historical cities and textures, cultural landscapes, monumental buildings, archaeological sites, as well as living but intangible values such as language, tradition, dance, music and rituals constitute cultural heritage. Connection between past and present

By establishing a foundation for the culture and world we live in, and providing a solid reference in the creation of the future, it also contributes to human lives in a spiritual sense.

It enriches.

The scope of the definition of cultural heritage has expanded and enriched over time. From a definition and conservation approach focusing on monuments, a much more comprehensive understanding of cultural heritage has been reached that includes all human cultural values.

Today's emphasis on human rights, cultural diversity and equality are fundamental definitions for definitions and documents related to cultural heritage. Today, the cultural heritage categories used in contracts, international law texts or laws and directives used at the national level prepared by UNESCO, ICOMOS and similar international institutions and organizations are as follows:

1 Tangible Cultural Heritage (it may be better if the source from which these definitions are taken is written directly, such as according to UNESCO...)

• Movable Cultural Heritage (paintings, sculptures, coins, manuscripts, archaeological artifacts, etc.) •

Immovable Cultural Heritage (monuments, archaeological sites, historical urban textures, etc.)

2 Underwater Cultural Heritage (wrecks, underwater ruins and cities)

3 Intangible Cultural Heritage (oral traditions, performing arts, rituals, etc.)

4. Natural Heritage (such as natural sites with a cultural dimension, cultural landscapes, physical, biological and geological formations, etc.)

BEHAVIOR IN PLACES SUBJECT TO CULTURAL HERITAGE IN TURKEY RULES

To improve your experience and explore cultural heritage areas in Turkey
In order to preserve it and pass it on to future generations, please follow the rules below.

- At the entrances of places of worship; Wearing clothing that exposes the knees and shoulders, such as shorts and skirts, and talking loudly and listening to music are prohibited in sacred places.
- Please ask for permission to take photos and videos with religious leaders, children and strangers. Shooting without permission is prohibited. In areas where monuments and historical works are located - It is prohibited to sit and lean on carved and fragile surfaced works and monuments.
- Moving, touching and selling archaeological artifacts are prohibited.
 - Consumption of alcohol and cigarettes is prohibited in areas where smoking is prohibited.
- Giving money and candy to children encourages them to beg. If you want to help children please

Donate to well-known charities.

- It is strictly forbidden to expose the genitals in public areas and

is subject to punishment.

- Illegal products produced from threatened wildlife species / buy souvenirs

should be avoided.

- Polluting the environment and nature is strictly prohibited. If detected, it is subject to punishment.

