



ROMOS TRAVEL AGENCY



WHAT WE DO?

Romos Travel approaches every event with an open canvas so that it best reflects your vision and personality. Our couture services and inspiration, combined with your vision, will bring to life the Turkey Tour package of your dreams!

As award-winning Turkey Travel Agency professionals, we understand how significant your event is and feel more than honored to ensure your travel is flawless and exceptional in every way.

Welcome to the most innovative DMC Travel Agency in Turkey!

Romos Travel Agency was established in October 2009 in Istanbul as a Destination Management Company (DMC) in Turkey.



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TURKEY



EUROPEAN OR ASIAN? DOES IT BELONG TO THE EAST OR TO THE WEST? GUESS IT IS ANATOLIA ITSELF...

Turkey, located at a point where Asia, Europe and Africa are closest to each other. Because of its geographical location Turkey has always been an important place for many great civilizations such as Hittites, Trojans, Phrygians, Urartians, Lydians, Hellenistic people, Romans, Seljuks, Ottomans and finally modern republic of Turkey. Turkey, Türkiye in Turkish language is a secular modern republic which is based on the heritage of all the Anatolian civilizations. Early Turks came to Anatolia during the Byzantine period around 11C AD, Since then, they are living under the same roof together with the different people from different ethnic origins, including with the pre-existing people of anatolia.

For a long time it was called the Ottoman Empire but up until the big defeat on World War I. After the war, a group of people under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk fought a war of survival and formed a the nation unifying all the people under the name of Turkey.

The surface area of Turkey is 814,578km² / 314,503sq miles including the lakes. It is in the form of peninsula surrounded by Black Sea from north, Aegean Sea from west and Mediterranean from south. It is rectangular in shape with a length of 1,660km/1,031miles and a width of 550km/341miles. Out of the total land %97 of the country is in Asia known as Anatolia or Asia minor and %3 is in Europe known as Thrace. Although most part of the country is located in Asia, In many respects it is accepted as a European country as Turkey takes place in nearly all European contests and associations.

Although the most popular and populated city is Istanbul, the capital of Turkey is Ankara, situated in the central anatolia. Most of the population of the country is concentrated around 3 major cities, Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir among 81'in total. Because of the geographical formation of the country Turkey is a focal point of contrasting climates. The coastal areas winters are mild and summers are moderately hot, inland areas have hot summers with high daytime temperatures with generally cool nights and winters have limited precipitation with frost occurring. Generally climate is suitable to travel all year round.

ISTANBUL

HIPPODROME

Built by the Roman Emperor Septimus Severus in 203AD, during the Roman period hippodrome was the civil center for the people of the city where once 100.000 spectators would fit in it. Located in the heart of Sultanahmet surrounded by Blue mosque, Hagia Sophia and Topkapi palace, today it is home to The Egyptian Obelisk (Dikilitaş), The Serpentine Column (burma sütun), The Constantine Column and German fountain.

HAGIA SOPHIA

Meaning Divine Wisdom, Hagia Sophia was the largest building on earth barring the Egyptian Pyramids or the Great wall of china. Today's Hagia Sophia was built by the Emperor Justinian in 537AD. It was the religious center of the city during the Byzantine period. It was used as a church for 916 years and as a mosque for 481 years, In 1934, by the order of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk it was converted into a museum and since it is open to the visitors.

BLUE MOSQUE (Sultanahmet Mosque)

Built by the Ottoman Sultan Ahmet I in the year 1616, it is located opposite the Hagia Sophia. Blue mosque today is one of the most famous landmarks of the old city with its famous six minarets and magnificent dome. Although it is officially called Sultanahmet Mosque, the name Blue Mosque was given to it by the visitors because of the amazing blue tiles decorating the interior walls.

TOPKAPI PALACE

As well as being the imperial residence of the Sultan, the palace was also the seat of government for the Ottoman empire. It housed the Ottoman sultans nearly for 400 years until the Dolmabahçe palace was built. In 1924 it was converted into a museum. Today it is famous with harem, royal treasury and holy relics sections.

DOLMABAHCÉ PALACE

It is the latest palace used by the Ottoman sultans from 1856 until the republic. It consists of 285 rooms and 46 halls. There are approximately 600 paintings and very beautiful huge hand-made Hereke carpets specially woven for the palace. It is a unique structure where western architecture meets with oriental life style.

GRAND BAZAAR

With 18 entrances and more than 4.000 shops it is one of the greatest bazaars in the world. It was built between 1455-1461 by Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror. Today, shops selling the same kind of merchandise tend to be congregated in their own streets or hans as it was the original Ottoman system.

SPICE BAZAAR (EGYPTIAN MARKET)

Built in 1664 it is on an 'L' shape with six gates. It was called Egyptian Bazaar during the Ottoman period because shopkeepers used to sell herbs and spices brought throughout Egypt and Asia. Today still many spice shops and herb specialists are continuing their business there, You can get the mesmerizing spice smells from a mile away for the palace. It is a unique structure where western architecture meets with oriental life style.



FULL DAY ISTANBUL TOUR

Upon meeting your tour guide, you'll start discovering wonders of the old city. First you start with the magnificent Hippodrome, then you visit the famous Blue Mosque before mid-day prayer starts. After your visit to the mosque you will enjoy seeing the jewel of Istanbul, The Hagia Sofia. Then you will take a break in a traditional Turkish restaurant for your local lunch. After lunch you will visit the home of the Ottoman Sultans, Topkapi Palace and you finish the day in the magical Grand Bazaar. After the tour your tour guide will drop you off at your hotel or meeting place.

HALF DAY ISTANBUL TOUR

Upon meeting your guide, you'll start your half-day tour with the magical Topkapi Palace before the crowds. Then you will enjoy seeing the wonderful Hagia Sophia. Later visit the ancient Hippodrome and take wonderful pictures of the Blue Mosque with a panoramic walk from outside. After the tour your tour guide will drop you off at your hotel or meeting place.

BOSPHORUS CRUISE & UNIQUE ISTANBUL TOUR

Upon meeting your guide, you'll start driving to charming Dolmabahce Palace, After visiting the magical palace, you'll drive to the Asian side of the city over the Bosphorus bridge. On the asian side our next stop will be the famous Camlica Hill where you can take the most amazing photos of Istanbul. Then you take a boat from the asian side and start cruising the whole coastline on the bosphorus with fantastic views of palaces mosques and old Istanbul houses. Then the boat docks in Golden horn on the European side and you get a local Turkish lunch, Later you visit the famous Spice Market. After the tour your tour guide will drop you off at your hotel or meeting place.

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CUSTOMIZE YOUR OWN ISTANBUL TOUR



The beautiful cappadocia region has this appearance for millions of years. It is believed to be formed by ancient volcanos in the region. When the ancient volcanos were active, the lava that poured out covered all hills and valleys forming a high plateau. This newly formed plateau consists mainly of tufa and some rare layers of basalt. This was the constructive stage of cappadocia. The destruction of the tufa and the basalt layers by erosion, heavy rains and melted snow in spring and sharp temperature changes has continued for thousands of years and is still in process today. The basalt is less affected by erosion compared to tufa and served as a protective cover. This juxtaposition of different materials has produced capped columns, pyramids and conical formations with dark-colored caps known as Fairy chimneys.

Cappadocia meaning the land of the beautiful horses was first inhabited by Assyrian traders around 19C BC. Later it was home to Hittite Kingdom, Persians made Cappadocia a province through which passed the famous persian royal road, Cappadocia avoided submitting to Alexander the Great. After 17 AD it became a roman province and later followed by Byzantine, Seljuk, Ottoman and Turkish periods.

CAPPADOCIA

GOREME OPEN AIR MUSEUM

Goreme museum consists of many rock-cut churches from the second half of 9C with beautiful colorful frescoes decorating the walls.

UNDERGROUND CITIES

There are 36 underground cities discovered in cappadocia so far. Among them, 2 large ones Kaymaklı and Derinkuyu are very famous. These settlements were of enormous value to the development of christianity as they provided shelter and worship and were in use until the end of 7C AD.

CAPPADOCIA CITADELS

They were mostly built-carved on natural solid hills with powerful locations overlooking the valleys for defense reasons. Uchisar and Ortahisar are among the most well-knowns.

IHLARA VALLEY

Ihlara Valley is a deep and narrow river gorge cut by the Melendiz river. The Valley is 20km long and approx. 150 m deep. It is a great trekking route to those who enjoy trekking. There are about 60 churches, monasteries and cells of anchorites in it.

ZELVE OPEN AIR MUSEUM

Zelve was the name of a village with homes carved from natural tufa and was inhabited until 1950s. The population was moved to further away to a new village and Zelve was made an open air museum. Early churches and houses can be seen in three different canyons intersecting each other.

AVANOS

It is a small town famous for its pottery and carpets. It is built among the banks of Kızılırmak (Halys River). The longest river originating and ending within the borders of Turkey 1.355km. Its water is colored by Cappadocia's rich deposits of clay, hence Kızılırmak, The Red River.

CAPPADOCIA DAILY TOUR A

Upon meeting your tour guide, you start driving to the famous Kaymaklı underground city, After your visit, continue driving the Pigeon Valley where you enjoy a fantastic view of the landscapes with fairy chimneys, Later visit the wonderful rock-cut Uchisar Fortress, then you continue your panoramic drive with stops to take pictures of the fantastic views of Cappadocia and visit Goreme Open Air Museum where you see famous christian arts. Later you stop at a local Turkish restaurant to get your local lunch. After lunch drive to the famous town of Avanos, Then you visit Pasabag to see the best examples of fairy chimneys. After the tour Romos tour guide will drop you off at your hotel or meeting place.

FULL DAY CAPPADOCIA TOUR B

Upon meeting your tour guide, you start driving to Derinkuyu underground city, after your visit continue to see Ihlara Valley, a perfect trekking route by a river with christian rock-cut churches and monasteries. Later you stop to get a delicious traditional Turkish lunch. Afterwards you continue to Zelve open air museum. After the tour your tour guide will drop you off at your hotel or meeting place.

CAPPADOCIA ACTIVITIES

HOT AIR BALLOON

It is difficult to complete your holiday in Cappadocia without a hot air balloon flight. Watching the sunrise while flying over Cappadocia's beautiful landscape silently is a lifetime experience

CAPPADOCIA HORSE & QUAD SAFARI

Romos offering a memorable experience through the unique Valleys of cappadocia for all level riders.

WHIRLING DERVISH CEREMONY

In this event, we provide you the opportunity to watch the Dervishes while they are performing their ritual called Sema. It is a kind of a magical meditation or worship ceremony through which Dervishes aim to reach the source of all perfection.

TURKISH NIGHT & DINNER SHOW

A traditional local dinner while watching folkloric dances performed by professionals. You not only experience local traditions but also have an enjoyable time.



CUSTOMIZE YOUR OWN CAPPADOCIA TOUR



During the 1C AD Ephesus was the second largest city on the planet after Rome with more than 250.000 citizens. It was in the center of the known world and played the role of a gateway between the East and the West. With its gaint harbour it was also the center of trading in antiq-uity. It was not only a rich commercial city but also an impressivcity that even Mark Anthony and Cleopatra spent their honeymoon in Ephesus. It is also home to one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, Temple of Artemis.

Although we got to see only %18 of the original city, it is the second largest open air museum of the world after pompeii in Italy. Also the excavations are still going on and every year new areas are being unearthed.

Ephesus is so well preserved that, walking on the ancient streets among the beautiful monuments such as the third largest library of the ancient world or the largest roman theatre on Asia continent gives you the feeling of a time traveller.

The city had a great part in the history of christianity, Apostle Paul probably spent two and a half years in Ephesus during his third missionary journey until a riot forced him to leave. Some authorities belive he was imprisoned in the so called Paul's prison. It is also believed that after the crucifixoin Apostle John and Virgin Mary travelled to Ephesus and both spent their last days there. John completed his bible in Ephesus. Ephesus was also the site of the third ecumenical council 431AD.

EPHESUS

THE HOUSE OF VIRGIN MARY

Located 6km to the north of the ruins of Ephesus, a church was built from the 6C AD to the top of the foundations of a house from 1C AD and it is declared by the church to be the final house where Mary spent her last days. Also it is believed that the Assumption took place there in the 15th of August.

BASILICA OF ST. JOHN

3 km away from the ruins of Ephesus a small church was built dedicated to John in 2C AD, Later in 6C AD it was replaced by a huge basilica built by the Emperor Justinian, The impres- sive ruins are still standing today.

THE TEMPLE OF ARTEMIS

The temple of Artemis or Artemision was one of the Seven Wonders of the ancient World. Its ancient cult dedicated to Artemis was very famous in atiuqity and made Ephesus a much- visit-ed pligrimage place. There were totally 127 ionic columns with the height of 19m. The temple is also considered to be the earliest bank of the ancient world.

SIRINCE VILLAGE

A little charming village is located on the mountains 15km to the north of Ephesus, famous with its wine and olive oil like Ephesus in history. It was originally a Rum village which was abondened after the population exchange with Greece in 1922, most houses are restored and- some are converted into guest houses.

ISA BEY MOSQUE

A still functioning mosque from 1375, just below the Basilica of John. It is one of the great examples of Seljukian architecture.

FULL DAY EPHEBUS TOUR

Upon meeting your tour guide, you start driving to the famous ruins of Ephesus, there you walk through the original marble streets of the city enjoying beautiful structures. After you drive to the House of Virgin Mary where she spent her final days. Later enjoy a traditional local lunch and continue the tour with visiting the magical Sirince Village located on the mountains near Ephesus. After you stop at the Basilica of St. John and Temple of Artemis which was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. After the tour Romos tour guide will drop you off at your hotel or meeting place.

HALF DAY EPHEBUS TOUR

Upon meeting your tour guide, you start driving to the famous ruins of Ephesus, there you walk through the original marble streets of the city enjoying beautiful structures. Later with short drive you will see The Temple of Artemis which was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. Then you continue your tour with the visit of Isa Bey Mosque, oldest islamic structure in the region. After the tour your tour guide will drop you off at your hotel or meeting place.



CUSTOMIZE YOUR OWN EPHEBUS TOUR

An aerial photograph of the Pamukkale terraces in Turkey, showing a series of white, stepped limestone formations with small pools of water. The terraces are set against a backdrop of a clear blue sky and a blue body of water in the foreground.

PAMUKKALE

Pamukkale has always been a very popular settlement where hot springs were believed to have healing powers so it is considered to be the earliest spa on earth where in history people traveled long distances in order to find a cure. Therefore Cleopatra used to visit pamukkale often to retain her beauty.

The unique terraces were formed by running warm spring water at a temperature of 35 C, containing calcium bicarbonate. When water loses its carbon dioxide it leaves limestone deposits. These are of different colors and shapes in the form of terraces with pools, overhanging surfaces and fascinating stalactite formations. The Turkish name 'pamukkale' which means 'cotton castle' comes from these formations. According to the scientists, if the water had always flowed at this rate, the terraces must have began forming 14,000 years ago. Today Pamukkale is declared as a worlds heritage site by UNESCO.

LAODICEA

Built on the ancient trade route, it was once one of the most important cities of Roman Empire and it is one of the seven churches of revelation. It was center of banking and Exchange and a cloth weaving center where the weavers used a famous jet black goats wool. Among the remains Stadium, a water tower, a gymnasium, baths, nymphaeum, Hellenistic theatre and Roman Theater can be seen.

APHRODISIAS

Imagine coming upon a city of antiquity so rich in archeological treasure that choice sculptures roll off the sides of ditches, tumble from old walls, and lie jam-packed amid colonnaded ruins...

A city dedicated to the goddess of love Aphrodite, was also the artistic center of the ancient world with its famous school of sculpture. The recently discovered ancient city is home of the best preserved stadium of the ancient world with a capacity of 30,000 spectators, Ancient Theatre, Temple of Aphrodite, Roman baths, Agoras and a great covered museum where fine Works of ancient school of sculpture are on display.



PAMUKKALE FROM KUSADASI/IZMIR/EPHESUS

Upon meeting your tour guide, you start driving approx. 2,5 hours to Pamukkale. There you visit the magnificent ancient city of Hierapolis, the famous white limestone terraces with turquoise blue spring water and you also have chance to swim in the antique Cleopatra's pool. After having your local lunch drive back to your hotel or meeting place.

APHRODISIAS AND PAMUKKALE FROM KUSADASI/IZMIR/EPHESUS

Upon meeting your tour guide, you start driving approx. 2 hours to Aphrodisias. Visit the ancient city with beautiful temples, markets, theatre and the worlds best preserved stadium. Then we stop to a local restaurant for lunch. Later you keep driving to Pamukkale and see the ancient city of Hierapolis, the famous white limestone terraces with turquoise blue spring water and you also have chance to swim in the antique Cleopatra's pool. After the tour drive back to your hotel or meeting place.

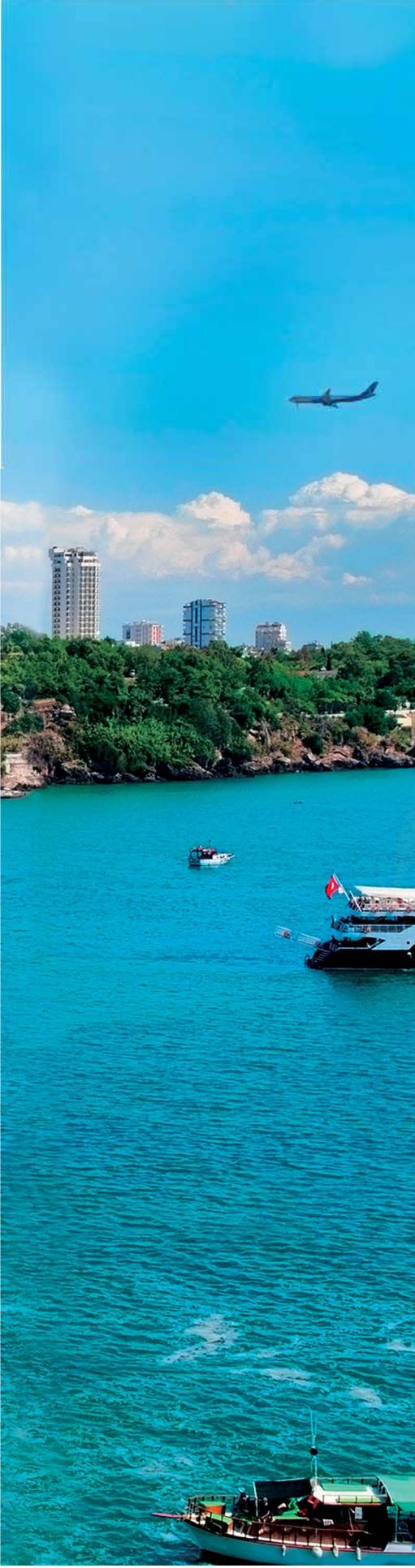
LAODICEA AND PAMUKKALE FROM KUSADASI/IZMIR/EPHESUS

Upon meeting your tour guide, you start driving approx. 2,5 hours to Laodicea. A newly excavated ancient city with magnificent ruins and one of the seven churches of revelation. Then we stop to a local restaurant for lunch. Later you keep driving to Pamukkale and see the ancient city of Hierapolis, the famous white limestone terraces with turquoise blue spring water and you also have chance to swim in the antique Cleopatra's pool. After the tour drive back to your hotel or meeting place.

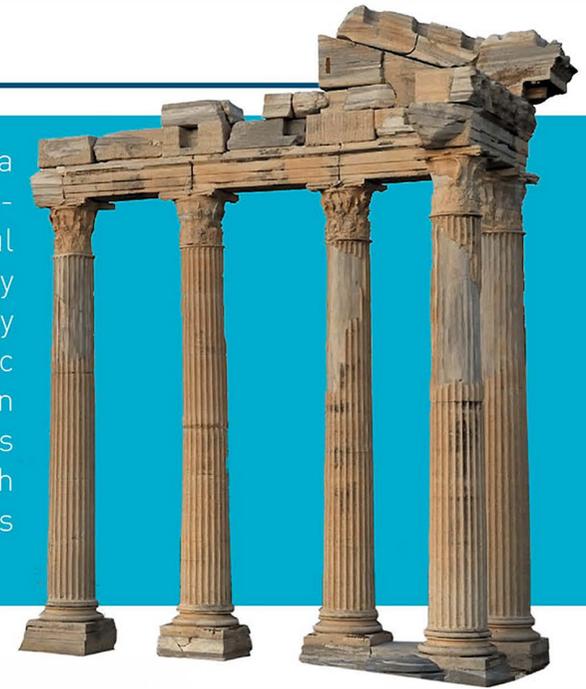
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CUSTOMIZE YOUR OWN PAMUKKALE TOUR



Situated right on the Gulf of Antalya (Antalya Körfezi), the largest city on Turkey's western Mediterranean coastline is both classically beautiful and stylishly modern. At its core is the wonderfully preserved old-city district of Kaleiçi (literally 'within the castle'), which offers atmospheric accommodation in the finely restored Ottoman houses on its winding lanes. The old city wraps around a splendid Roman-era harbour with clifftop views of hazy-blue mountain silhouettes that are worth raising a toast to.



ANTALYA

PERGE

Perge is the best example of a complete Roman city in the Pamphylian plain. It developed from a Hellenistic hilltop settlement to a proper Roman city.

ASPENDOS

Aspendos was a major port city in the Roman period with the navigable river of Koprucay. It houses maybe the finest examples of Roman aqueducts and a magnificent theatre. The theatre is one of the largest ancient buildings in Anatolia and accepted as the best preserved theatre of antiquity.

SIDE

Side is located on a peninsula penetrating into the Mediterranean. It was one of the important civilizations and has become one of Turkey's major holiday centers. Today in Side the old and the new settlement is merged into each other. Among the remains, the theatre, Apollo Temple, Byzantine basilica are good examples.

MYRA AND THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS

The ancient city of Myra, located a few kilometers out of Demre was one of the earliest Lycian cities. Myra was renowned throughout centuries as the city where St. Nicholas had lived in the 4th century AD. St. Nicholas was buried outside the city of Myra over which a chapel was built. In the 6th century it was replaced by a large church.

ANTALYA DAILY TOURS

FULL DAY PERGE & ASPENDOS & SIDE TOUR

Upon meeting your tour guide, drive to one of the most famous ancient city of Perge besides its archeological beauty it is also known as the birthplace of beer. Later continue your tour visiting Aspendos where you can see one the best preserved roman theatre and aqueducts. Then you continue to Side, its natural peninsula form made it one of the most important ports of Pamphylia. After the archeological visits we will take you to Kursunlu waterfall on one of the tributaries of beautiful Aksu River. After the tour your drive back to your hotel or meeting place.

FULL DAY MYRA & ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH & BOAT TRIP TO KEKOVA

Upon meeting your tour guide, start driving to the ancient city of Myra located by the river of Myros, famous with rock-cut tombs on the cliffs and a great theatre. Later continue your visit with the church of St. Nicholas. After the local lunch start sailing over the turquoise blue waters to the sunken city of Simena in Kekova Island. After the tour your drive back to your hotel or meeting place.

ACTIVITIES IN ANTALYA

RAFTING

Experience a unique adventure in one of Turkey's famous national park Koprulu Canyon which stretches for 14 km along the Koprulu River and 400 meters deep in some places. It also houses the ruins of the roman city Selge.

BOAT TRIP

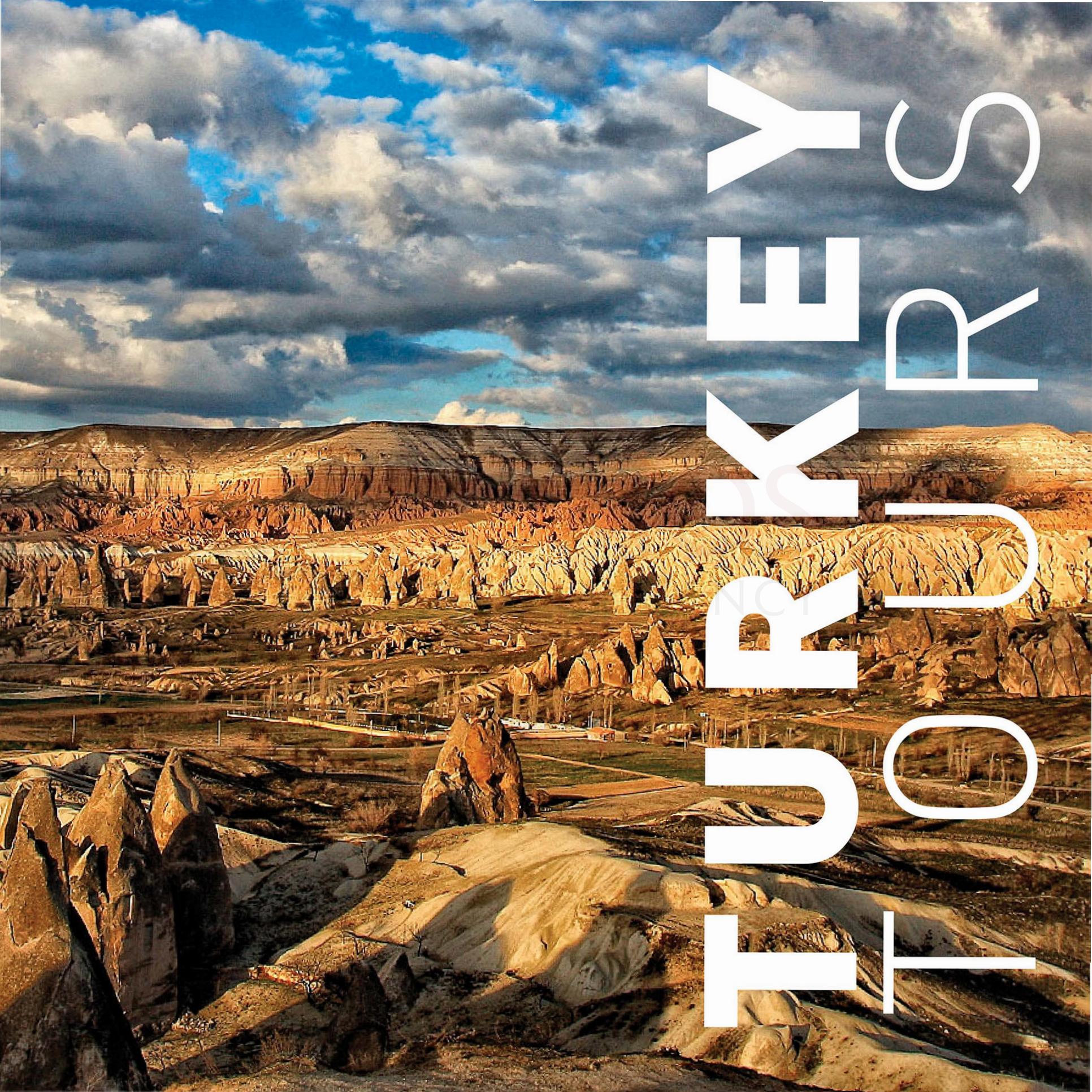
Enjoy a beautiful day on beautiful turquoise waters of Antalya and swim in hidden bays that accessible by boat only.

JEEP SAFARI

Antalya is surrounded with beautiful Tauros Mountain Range that offers you great trails and virgin nature that you can enjoy with 4 wheelers.



CUSTOMIZE YOUR OWN ANTALYA TOUR



KEYS TO THE

SEVEN CHURCHES OF REVELATION

The seven churches in revelation refer to seven literal churches described in Revelation chapters 2 and 3. These churches are all located on the Western part of modern Turkey; Ephesus, Smyrna(Izmir), Laodicea, Sardis, Pergamum, Philadelphia and Thyatira. At the time these were the seven cities with major Christian congregations in Anatolia. The archeological remains of all seven locations are currently exists today. The seven churches in Revelation are literal churches from the first century AD. However, the seven churches in Revelation also have spiritual significance for churches and believers today.





SEVEN CHURCHES OF REVELATION TOUR

(3 Nights & 4 Days)

- DAY 1 (Pergamum, Thyatira, Smyrna)

Upon your arrival to Izmir, meet your tour guide and drive to Pergamum one of the Seven Churches of Asia [Rev. 1:11; 2:12]. There you explore the impressive Acropolis, the actual ancient city and see the Altar of Zeus which is mentioned as the 'Throne of Satan', Temple of Trajan and the third biggest Library of antiquity. Later continue to Asklepiion, famous medical centre of classical times, we also visit the Red Basilica (St. John's Church). Then we continue our drive visit to Thyatira, now called Akhisar, another one of the Seven Churches of Asia [Rev. 1:11; 2:18-24; Acts 16:14]. There we see the remains of a basilica and some architectural fragments from the Roman period. Upon driving back to Izmir before we check in at the hotel in Izmir, we enjoy a panoramic ride of Smyrna, the third largest city in Turkey and one of the sites of the Seven Churches of Asia [Rev. 2:12-17].

- DAY 2 (Izmir, Sardis, Philadelphia, Laodicea, Hierapolis)

Today we depart early in the morning to one of the Seven Churches of Asia [Rev. 1:11; 3:1-4], Sardis, There you see, the great Temple of which became a Byzantine Church later. We will also visit the restored gymnasium and the Synagogue. Then we continue our journey to Philadelphia, called Alasehir, another church of the Seven Churches of Asia [Rev. 1:11; 3:7], and the only church not censured. There we see the remains of a Byzantine basilica built of bricks, with a bit of high arch and some 11th century frescoes. Afterwards we drive to the healing city of Hierapolis, actually Pamukkale, where hot mineral water bursts from the earth and cascades over steep cliffs forming pools, channels and stalactites, There we visit the Martyrium of the Apostle Philip. Then we drive to Laodicea (near Denizli) yet another of the Seven Churches of Asia Minor [Rev. 1:11; 3:14; Col. 2:1; 4:13-16]. There you walk among the ancient streets of the city and see the ancient structures. Check in at hotel for dinner and overnight in a Thermal Hotel in Pamukkale.

- DAY 3 (Ephesus, Kusadasi)

Drive to Ephesus and visit the ancient city of Ephesus. There you walk through history along marble streets lined with wonderful public buildings such as the Baths of Scholastica, the Library of Celsus, the Temple of Hadrian and the Theatre. Later we drive to the House of Virgin Mary where she spent her last days and the assumption took place. After that you visit the Basilica of St. John and Temple of Artemis, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. Drive to Kusadasi and overnight in Hotel.

- DAY 4 (Izmir, Home)

In the morning we drive to Izmir airport to catch your flight back home.

“Those heroes that shed their blood and lost their lives, You are now lying in the soil of a friendly country. Therefore rest in peace. There is no difference between the Johnnies and the Mehmets to us where they lie side by side here in this country of ours. You the mothers, who sent their sons from far away countries, wipe away your tears; your sons are now lying in our bosom and are in peace. After having lost their lives on this land they have become our sons as well.”

M.Kemal ATATÜRK

ALL PEOPLE

TOUR



“STOP PASSERBY!”

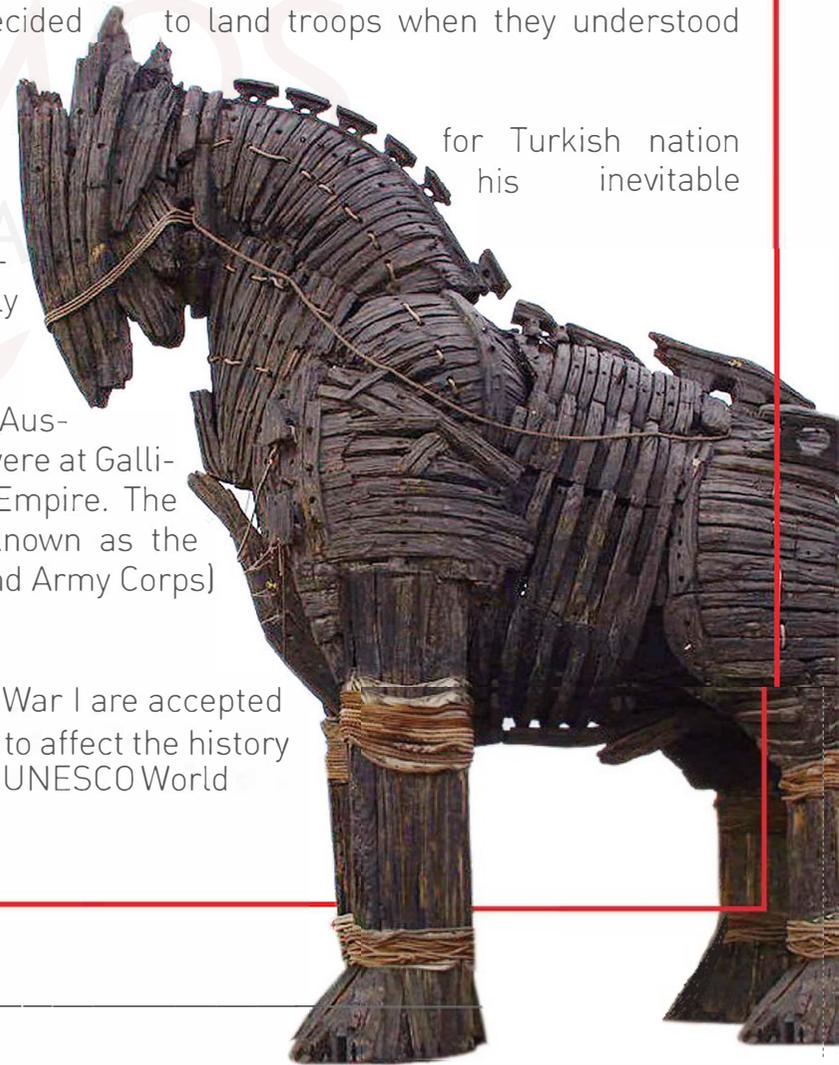
THIS SOIL YOU THUS TREAD UNAWARES
IS WHERE AN AGE SANK BOW AND
LISTEN, THIS QUIET MOUND IS WHERE
THE HEART OF A NATION THROBS.”

Visiting Gallipoli is much more than a historic sightseeing. It makes one reflect on the values that makes the people a nation. Dardanelles Campaign, a turning point in Turkish history was started with an intention to open a supply route to Russia by the British Empire. This led to fierce war known as the Gallipoli Campaign or as Canakkale Battle in Turkish. To eliminate the Ottoman Empire by invading Istanbul, the Allied forces had to get control of the Dardanelles first, Therefore they leaned on Dardanelles with a huge fleet, but they decided to land troops when they understood that the strait was impassable.

Gallipoli battle was a wake-up and as for Ataturk, he started for destiny that would make him the incredible commander of the Turkish War of Independence and finally founder of Turkish Republic.

“The War is also important for Australians and New Zealanders who were at Gallipoli to fight against the Ottoman Empire. The date of the landing, 25 April is known as the ANZAC (Australian and New Zealand Army Corps) day.

Gallipoli war zones in the World War I are accepted as one of the most important spots to affect the history of the world and they are covered in UNESCO World Heritage List in 2014.





Gallipoli from Istanbul (2 Days & 1 Night)

- DAY 1 (Istanbul, Gallipoli)

Upon your meeting with your tour guide early morning start driving to Gallipoli approx. 4 hours. After a local lunch in Eceabat, start exploring the important locations on the ANZAC battlefields such as Brighton Beach, ANZAC Cove, Beach Cemetery, Lone Pine, Turkish and allied tunnels and trenches at Johnston's Jolly, 57th Regiment Turkish Memorial and Chunuk Bair New Zealand Memorial. Ariburnu Cemetery, Fort Kilitbahir, Turkish Canon Battaries, Anzac Commemorative, Mehmetcik Memorial Statue and The Nek. After we cross the Dardanelles strait with a ferry and overnight in a hotel in Canakkale.

- DAY 2 (Troy, Istanbul)

Upon your meeting with your tour guide early morning start driving to the aient city of Troy approx. 45 min. There you walk among the famous ruins of Troy such as the city walls that witnessed the legendary Trojan battle and the palace where Paris kept Helen. After seeing the ruins we drive to a local restaurant for lunch first and later we drive back to Istanbul.



The history of the Jews in Anatolia goes back to the 4C BC. Some ancient synagogue ruins have also been found in Sardis dating from 220BC. When the Ottomans captured Bursa in 1324 and made it their capital, they found and welcomed a Jewish community which had been oppressed under Byzantine rule. The Balkan Jews were aware of the Ottoman tolerance towards other religions and migrated to Ottoman territories. Later Ashkenazi Jews fled to Anatolia, followed by Byzantine Jews and received by Mehmet II. Also in 1492 safety was offered to the refugees of the Spanish Inquisition.

Throughout history, Jews have not only found religious asylum in Turkey, but also become part of its society and assumed important roles in different fields. Today over 26,000 Jewish people live in Turkey. The vast majority live in Istanbul, with a community of about 2,500 in Izmir and other smaller groups are located mainly in Adana, Ankara, Bursa, Canakkale, Iskenderun and Kırklareli. The Jewish minority is more complex than other minorities because it lacks homogeneity in language and history. Most Jews are Sephardic whose ancestors fled from the Inquisition or were expelled from Spain and Portugal during and after 1492. In general they speak different mother tongues, such as Turkish, Ladino or French.

JEWISH

HERITAGE IN TURKEY



STUDENT TOURS

Planning and preparing for a large school trip can seem like a daunting task. But, based on our years of experience running educational group trips, we have learned a few tricks. To help make sure your trip is both safe and free from unexpected obstacles, our travel specialist will design the perfect match trip according to your needs.

Our itineraries that we offer are specially designed according to the interest, and age of our groups.



COOKING TOURS

TURKISH CUISINE

It is believed that there are over 200 different varieties of kebeps in Turkey. Almost every district of Anatolia has its own kebab specialty. Turkey's position at the crossroads of some of history's greatest civilizations has left its mark on its incredibly diverse and rich cuisine. It is an amazing blend of Mediterranean, Asian and the Middle Eastern gastronomies.

Romos Travel provide our guests a unique and extraordinary experience with our food market walking tours and cooking classes.

www.romostravel.com



TURQUOISE BLUE WATER, DEEP BLUE SKY, EVERGREEN COAST AND ENDLESS TRANQUILITY...

Blue Voyage is one of the most relaxing vacations you can ever have for a life time. It is an adventure that embraces both green and blue and tranquilizes your soul in a unique way. It is kind of a vacation that you can have with your loved ones, just the way you prefer it and wish that it would never end.

The Blue Cruise or Blue Voyage is a unique cruising and yachting experience in the Aegean and Mediterranean waters of Turkey. The popular "Blue Voyage" itinerary extends from Cesme (Aegean Coast) to Antalya (Mediterranean Coast). Traditional Yachts called Gulets depart from Izmir, Cesme, Sigacik, Kusadasi, Bodrum, Datca, Marmaris, Göcek, Fethiye, Kalkan, Kas, Kemer and Antalya. The "Blue Voyages" are arranged for up to 16 pax. These tours can be arranged between April and October.

WHAT IS A 'GULET'?

Gulets are large, wooden Yachts originated in Turkey, using motor power and sail for Navigation. Charter gulets usually accommodate up to 16 guests in 3-8 luxurious cabins, equipped with technical devices. Their high ceilings, wide corridors, comfortable cabins, spacious indoor salon with galley and bar and plenty of space in outdoor areas attract cruisers all over the world who opt for comfortable, romantic and elegant sailing.

BLUE VOYAGE

TURQUOISE COAST



DOMOS
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Turkey has a very rich structure for individual or group organisations. We are trying to enhance these sources through our genuine programs. Our aim is to create perfect and exciting events for you and your clients. We listen carefully to understand totally your needs and your objectives for the event in demand. Then we offer you the most suitable destinations, alternatives of venues, activities and other necessary services along with our creative ideas.

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- MICE in Ephesus
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Romos Travel would
like to see you in
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+90 212 327 26 87 +90 537 473 99 46 +90 537 473 99 56
✉ info@romostravel.com 🌐 www.romostravel.com