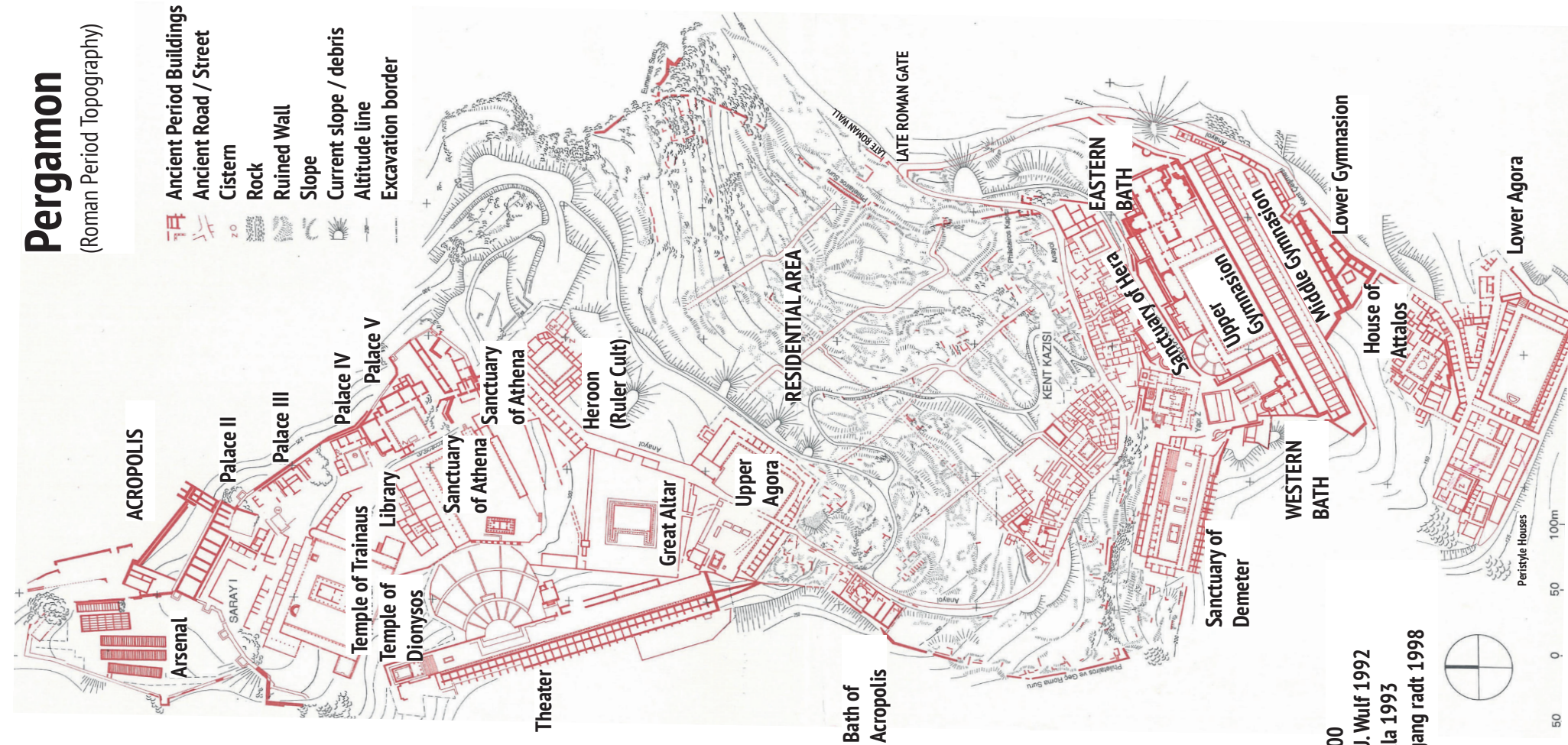


Pergamon

(Roman Period Topography)



Map Scale: 1:100
 Arrangement: U. Wulf 1992
 Drawing: A. Atilla 1993
 Annexes: Wolfgang radt 1998



Visiting Hours

1 April - 31 October
 Opening Time: 08:00
 Closing Time: 19:00
 Ticket Office Closing Time: 18:30

31 October 1 - April 1
 Opening Time: 08:30
 Closing Time: 17:30
 Ticket Office Closing Time: 17:00

Open everyday.

Address: Ulu Cami Mah. Bergama/Izmir

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PERGAMON ACROPOLIS

THE CITY OF PIONEERS

GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR
 CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS



The Legend of a Civilization in History



Pergamon, which was included in the World Cultural Heritage List in 2014, is a region that has been inhabited continuously throughout its history. The name of Pergamon is based on Perg or Berg, meaning "fortress" or "fortified place". 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 BCE), 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 BCE, Pergamum was exposed to Arab invasions and in the early 14th century it joined the Mentеше 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, Temple of Athena, colossal statues of Roman Emperors Trajan and Hadrian and Temple of Trajan, and the most important library of the ancient world housing 200 thousand books written on parchment invented by Pergamon people.

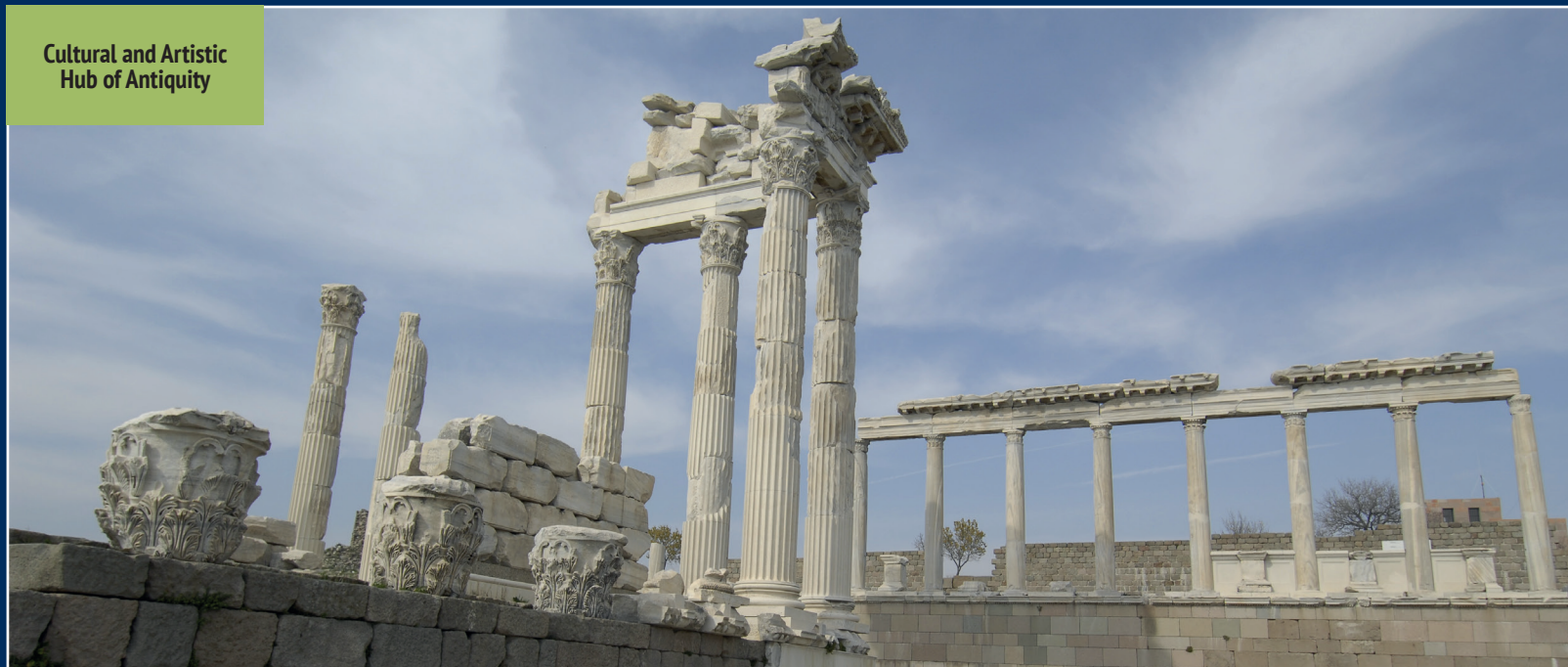
Zeus Altar



The most striking work of the city's architectural program is the Altar of Zeus, which was built as a result of the decisive victory of the Pergamonians against the Galatians and Seleucids in Magnesia during the reign of Eumenes II (180 BCE). 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 the goddess of the moon, Nyx, Eris the 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.

Cultural and Artistic Hub of Antiquity



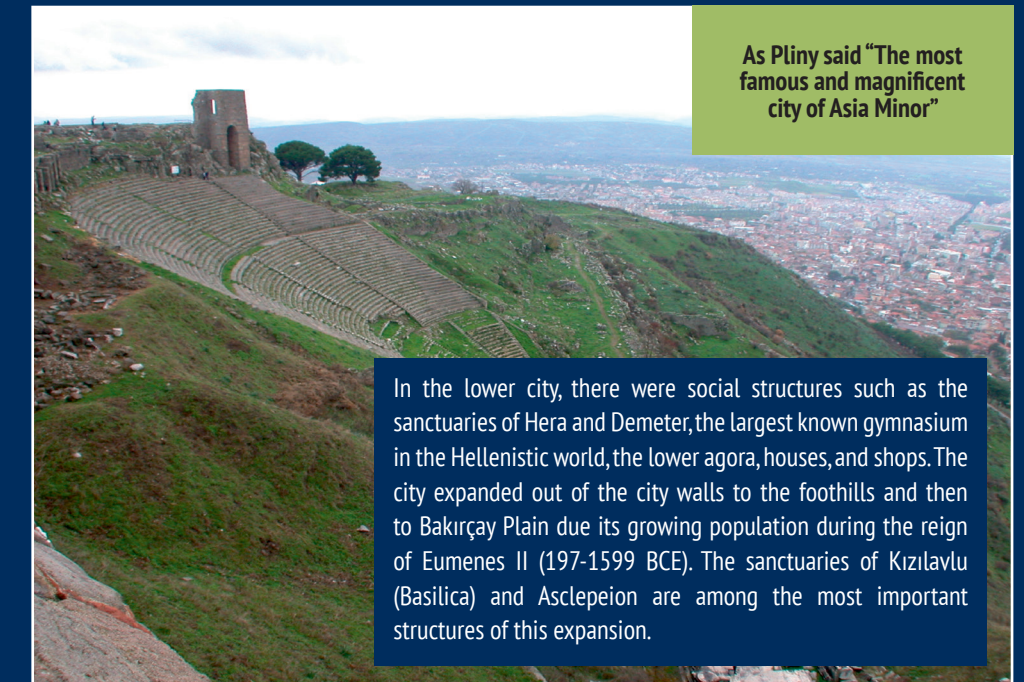
It has a "holistic" character, revealed by the architectural connection between its 10,000-seat theater whose structure is positioned on a steep slope, the mobile stage building and the Temple of Dionysus. The high-pressure water line from Mount Madra at an altitude 900 m, comprised of 240 thousand earth 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.

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.

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



In the lower city, there were 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 to its growing population during the reign of Eumenes II (197-159 BCE). The sanctuaries of Kızılavlu (Basilica) and Asclepeion are among the most important structures of this expansion.