

SURVIVAL GUIDE for BEST People



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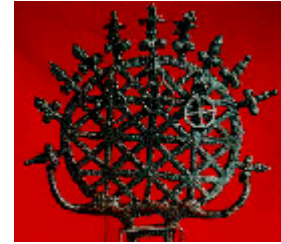
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History of Turkey

Till Ancient times, Anatolia is one of the oldest continually inhabited regions in the world, and it has repeatedly served as a battleground for foreign powers. The earliest major empire in the area was that of the HITTITES, from the 18th through the 13th century BC. Subsequently, the Phrygians, an Indo-European people, achieved ascendancy until their kingdom was destroyed by the CIMMERIANS in the 7th century BC. The most powerful of Phrygia's successor states was LYDIA. Coastal Anatolia (IONIA)



meanwhile was settled by Greeks. The entire area was overrun by the Persians during the 6th and 5th centuries and fell to Alexander the Great in 334 BC. Anatolia was subsequently divided into a number of small Hellenistic kingdoms, all of which had succumbed to Rome by the mid-1st century BC. In AD 324 the Roman emperor CONSTANTINE I chose Constantinople, now Istanbul, as the capital of the Roman Empire. It subsequently became the capital of the Eastern Roman or BYZANTINE EMPIRE. In 1055 a group of Central Asiatic Turks, the SELJUKS, conquered Baghdad and established a Middle Eastern and Anatolian empire. When this empire was broken up by the Mongol invasion, one of the remaining local powers became known as the Ottoman dynasty, after its leader OSMAN I. The OTTOMAN EMPIRE spread from northwestern Anatolia and captured Constantinople in 1453. At the peak of their power the Ottomans controlled much of the eastern Mediterranean. The Ottomans had a sophisticated system of internal administration and also organized the first standing army in Europe.



As the Ottoman Empire began to collapse under its own weight in the 18th and 19th centuries, it became a battleground. By the outbreak of World War I the Ottoman Empire had essentially been divided into spheres of influence by the great European powers, but a reform movement was active within the Ottoman Empire itself. The YOUNG TURKS brought about a revolution in 1908 and were successful in introducing civil and social reforms of far-reaching consequence.

The history of modern Turkey begins with the foundation of the republic on October 29, 1923 (the Republic was declared on January 20, 1921), with Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk) as its first president. The government was formed from the Ankara-based revolutionary group, led by Atatürk. The second constitution was ratified by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey on April 20, 1924. For about the next 10 years, the country saw a steady process of secular Westernization through Atatürk's Reforms, which included the unification of education, the discontinuation of religious and other titles, the closure of Islamic courts and the replacement of Islamic canon law with a secular civil code modeled after Switzerland's and a penal code modeled after the Italian Penal Code, recognition of the equality between the sexes and the granting of full political rights to women on 5 December 1934, the language reform initiated by the newly founded Turkish Language Association, replacement of the Ottoman Turkish Alphabet with the new Turkish Alphabet derived from the Latin Alphabet, the dress law (the wearing of a fez, a traditional Muslim hat, is outlawed), the law on family names, and many others.





For further details about Turkey:

- Lewis, Bernard. *The Emergence of Modern Turkey*, Oxford University Press, London, 1961.
- Mango, Andrew. *Atatürk*, John Murray, London, 1999.
- Shaw, Stanford. *History of the Ottoman Empire and Modern Turkey*, Cambridge University Press, New York, 1977.
- Ahmad, Feroz. *The Making of Modern Turkey*, Routledge, New York, 1993.
- Çelik, Zeynep. *The Remaking of Istanbul: Portrait of an Ottoman City in the Nineteenth Century*, University of Washington Press, Seattle, 1986.



Turkish Culture



Turkish culture is fascinating, but sometimes confusing, blends of seemingly contrasting elements. While 99 percent of the population is Muslim and Islam is a strong influence on Turkish history, culture, and daily life. Turkey is officially and firmly a secular state. It is illegal for women to wear head scarves in classrooms or government offices. The scarf is considered to be a symbol of a political ideology, and not only a reflection of a religious belief.

Formal courtesy and hospitality are central components of Turkish culture, yet bureaucratic regulations can be enormously frustrating when dealing with any aspect of Turkish officialdom.

The change in culture of Turkish people within the last century is very surprising. Today, **Turkey might be the only country** that

contains every extreme depiction of east and west culture and many in between grey tones.

Ottoman system was a multi-federation state that enabled the people not to mix with each other. From the cultural view point, balkanization was the end of Ottoman Empire. Turkish Republic adapted a unitary approach, which was forcing all the different cultures within its borders to mix with each other under the name of Turkish. The mixing, instead

of assimilation is the end result of many grey tones. 83 years of transformation undeniably produced many grey colors of east-west duality. These pictures should be taken as a proof achievement of Turkish democracy as a cauldron of ideas and representations.



About Turkey

Conventional long form	: Republic of Turkey
Conventional short form	: Turkey
State Type	: Republican parliamentary democracy
Capital	: Ankara
Official Language	: Turkish
Independence	: 29 October 1923
Population	: 70,413,918 (July 2006 est.)
International Phone Code	: +90

Currency	: TL
Time Zone	: GMT +02:00
Location	: Southwestern Asia (that part west of the Bosphorus is sometimes included with Europe), bordering the Black Sea, between Bulgaria and Georgia, and bordering the Aegean Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, between Greece and Syria
Map references	: Middle East
Total area	: 780,580 sq km
Land area	: 770,760 sq km
Comparative area	: slightly larger than Texas
Land boundaries	: total 2,627km: Armenia 268km, Azerbaijan 9km, Bulgaria 240km, Georgia 252km, Greece 206km, Iran 499km, Iraq 331km, Syria 822km
Coastline	: 7,200km
Climate	: Temperate; hot, dry summers with mild, wet winters; harsher in interior
Terrain	: mostly mountains; narrow coastal plain; high central plateau (Anatolia)
Natural resources	: antimony, coal, chromium, mercury, copper, borate, sulfur, iron, ore



Accommodation in Ankara

Spor Hotel Ankara

Address: Rüzgarlı Plevne Sokak No:6 Ulus Altındağ

Phone: +903123242165

Spor Hotel has 45 Rooms, 85 Beds. All rooms of Spor Hotel has TV, Satellite TV, Minibar, Music, Direct Dial Telephone, Telephone, Private Bathroom, Shower and Toilet, Central Heating. Also you can benefit from Spor Hotel's 1 Restaurant; Indoor cap:120, Breakfast Hall (total cap: 120, American Bar, 24 hrs Room Service, Safe Box at Reception, Parking Lot, Garage, Dry Cleaning, Laundry Service, Generator, TV Room, CINE 5 services. Spor Hotel is 25 km away from Esenboga Airport.

Prices:

Single Room: 25€/Person

Double Room: 17€/Person

Tripple Room: 23€/Person

Melodi Hotel Ankara

Address: Kızılay Çankaya

Phone: +903124176414

Melodi Hotel Ankara; Located in the city center, 25km from the airport. 35 rooms, 65 beds. 5 rooms equipped with air-conditioning, mini-bar. Breakfast hall, American bar, laundry service.

Prices

Single Room: 45€

Double Room: 60€

Tripple Room: 70€

Akman Hotel

Address: Itfaiye Meydani, Ankara

Phone: +903123244140

Akman Hotel Ankara, Room Telephone, Direct Telephone, Television, Balcony, Radiator.60 people capacity for Breakfast Hall.Full Room Service, Dry Cleaning, Laundry, Safety Box

Prices

Single Room: 35€

Double Room: 45€

Tripple Room: 60€

Turist Hotel

Turist Hotel Ankara is located in the city center near first Parliament, Ankara Castle and Gençlik Park, which is the biggest park in Ankara. The hotel is only 25 kilometers from the airport. The Hotel Turist offers 140 rooms, all furnished with private bathroom, direct dial telephone, music, central heating and balcony. For your additional comfort, the hotel provides a coiffeur, laundry, sauna and Turkish bath. Indoor and outdoor parking are available.

Prices

Single Room: 40€

Double Room: 50€

Tripple Room: 60€

Divriği Konukevi

Address: Sokullu Mehmet Paşa Cad. Pir Sultan Sok. No:8

It is a guest house with easy transportation opportunities to the bus station and city center.

Prices

Single Room: 20€/Person

Double Room: 16€/Person

Tripple Room: 14€/Person

Akya Hotel

Address: Karanfil Sok. No:9 06650

It is located in the city center and 23 kilometers to the airport and 3 kilometers to the bus station.

Prices

Single Room: 40€/Person

Double Room: 25€/Person

Tripple Room: 35€/Person

Butik Hotel

Address: Bayraktar Mah. Bayraklı Sok. No:35 Gaziosmanpaşa

It is located in the city center with a distance of 35 kilometers to the airport and 13 kilometers to the bus station.

Prices

Single Room: 35€/Person

Double Room: 25€/Person

Tac Hotel

Address: Cankiri Caddesi 35, Ankara

Phone: +903123243195

Prices:

Single Room: 12\$/Person

Double Room: 10\$/Person

Erkuvan Hotel

Address: Drive Mediha Eldem Sokak, Ankara

Phone: +903124355110

Prices:

Single Room: 25\$/Person

Double Room: 17\$/Person

Hotel Safir

Address: Denizciler Caddesi 34, Ankara

Phone: +903123116194

Prices:

Single Room: 20\$/Person

Double Room: 13\$/Person



Foods and Drinks in Ankara

Food and meals are taken seriously in Turkey, and many people become very fond of Turkish cuisine. Breakfast is substantial, and in the Turkish home or restaurant generally consists of bread, feta cheese, tomatoes, olives, cucumbers, yogurt, fruit, small Turkish pastries, tea, and coffee. Lunch is generally a relatively light meal and usually consists of sandwiches, döner (similar to Greek gyros), or kebab (grilled meat). Dinner is generally served usually around 8 p.m. The traditional Turkish dinner is formal and multi-course, beginning with antipasto,

small dishes or appetizers eaten sequentially with salad and bread. The main meal often includes a soup, meat course, vegetable course, and dessert.

Karacaoğlu Alaturka Restaurant

Address: Kazakistan Cad. No: 106/B Bahçelievler Mah. Çankaya/Ankara

Phone: 312 212 42 42

Style: Restaurant

Music: Turkish folk music, pop, classic

Prices: An average meal will cost 8-10 euros.

Foods: Turkish Eastern Foods, in other words kebabs. You can have any kind of meat meal.

Pampero

Address: 7. Cad. No: 45 Bahçelievler Ankara

Phone: 222 88 44-34

Style: Pub, Cafe, Restaurant, Disco

Music: Pop mostly. There is live music after 20.00 every day.

Prices: Beers are for 3-5 euros.

Foods: You have a wide range to choose what to eat. Meet based meals are advised ;).

Shoppe

Address: Buz Pateni Sarayı Bahçelievler Ankara

Phone: 212 71 00

Style: Cafe(Jazz Cafe), Restaurant

Music: Pop-Rock

Prices: Beers are for 3-5 euros.

Foods: You have a menu containing pizzas, spaghetti, sandwiches or meats. Also there are many drinking choices (hot, cold) with a wide range of cakes.

Ada Balık Evi

Address: Kazakistan Cad. (Emek 4 Cad.)35.Sok.No.114 Bahçelievler Ankara

Phone: 223 06 40

Style: Fish Restaurant

Music: Turkish folk music called "Fasıl" (best with Turkish folk alcohol "Rakı") Don't miss a "Fish-Rakı-Fasıl" night ;)

Prices: Beers are for 2-3 euros.

Foods: Any kind of delicious sea goods can be found. Of course Turkish folk drink "Rakı" is inevitable.

Los Angeles Cafe & Restaurant

Address: Türkocağı Cad. No:18/C Balgat Ankara

Phone: 285 82 68

Style: Bar(Jazz Bar, Latin Bar), Cafe(Jazz Cafe), Restaurant(Mexican Food, World Food). The place is designed like a Los Angeles Restaurant; having the atmosphere of Hollywood.

Music: Jazz, Latin. There is live music after 20.00 on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Prices: Beers are for 3-5 euros.

Foods: Mostly Mexican food. You also have whatever you want to drink; hot, cold or alcohol.

Niş Cafe & Restaurant

Address: Ziyabey Cad. 6. Sok. 4/B Balgat Ankara

Phone: 287 61 64

Style: Cafe, Restaurant. There are board games to play.

Music: Blues, Klasik Müzik, Latin, Country

Prices: No beer this time :(an average meal will cost between 6-8 euros.

Foods: Burgers, Spaghetti and Meat meals. Drinks do not contain alcohol.

Cafe de Paris

Address: Abdullah Cevdet Sok. (Atakule karşısı) No:30/A Çankaya Ankara

Phone: 440 51 23

Style: Bar, Cafe(French), Restaurant

Music: Pop, Classic Music, Latin and French music

Prices: Beers are for 3 euro and more.

Foods: French food and French drink!! :D

Atakule Döner Restaurant & Cafe

Address: Atakule Kat 3 Çankaya Ankara

Phone: 440 74 12

Style: Cafe, Restaurant. Having your meal on one of the tallest buldings of Ankara, you can eat with a perfect Ankara sight.

Music: Pop , Jazz, Blues, Classic Music, Latin

Prices: Beers are for 3-5 euros.

Foods: You can choose your food and drink from a wide range. You can have Turkish food or any kind of meat meal.

Çin Seddi

Address: Hoşdere Cad. 176/B Çankaya Ankara

Style: Restaurant (Chinese)

Music: 70`s, 80`s, enstrumental slow

Prices: Beers are for 3-5 euros.

Foods: Chinese foods, chinese foods and... hmm... chinese foods! :D

A&A Adana Ocakbaşı

Address: Sancak Mah. 14. Cad 249. Sok. No: 97A-B Çankaya Ankara

Phone: 491 11 12

Style: Restaurant - A Turkish style called "ocakbaşı". You can eat your meal just next to the place it is cooking!

Music: "Fasıl" remember this one? Have a look at "Ada Balık Evi"

Prices: Beers are for 2-3 euros.

Foods: Any kind of Turkish Kebap. The menu is full with Turkish style meat meals. Delicious Eastern Turkish meals. Have you looked at the information about "Ada Balık Evi" ? If you have, "Rakı-Fasıl" will mean a lot. In stead of fish, we have kebaps this time.

Piano

Address: Ahmet Taner Kışlalı Spor Salonu Teras Katı 64.Sok. No:17/A Çetin Emeç Çetin Emeç Ankara

Phone: 284 46 46

Style: Bar(Jazz Bar, Latin Bar), Restaurant(Italian Food, World Food), wine house, Club

Music: Pop, Jazz, Blues, Latin. Live music every night, after 21.00

Prices: Beers are for 3-5 euros.

Foods: You have a wide range to choose what to eat. Also drinking choises are a lot; with many kinds of wines.

İhtiyar Balıkçı

Address: Eskişehir yolu Anadolu Bulvarı No:138 (ODTÜ Karşısı) Eskişehir Yolu Ankara

Phone: 285 61 61

Style: Restaurant (Fish)

Music: Turkish art music. Live music every day after 20.00

Prices: Beers are for 2-3 euros.

Foods: Fish species can be found in here. You can also find Turkish meat meals.

Ivy Nxy Bar

Address: Arjantin Caddesi No:44 GOP Ankara

Phone: 444 0 489

Style: Cafe, Restaurant, Club

Music: Pop, Latin, Underground-Techno

Prices: Beers are for 2-3 euros. An average meal will cost 10-15 euros.

Foods: You can have your meal from a wide range of choices, which is the same for drinks.

Other than these places, there will be some more advises (mostly for fast food). You can go to “Hosta” whenever you found one. “Hosta” can be found in many places in Ankara, and also in most of the cities of Turkey. Its food is mainly durum and döner. The meats are beef, chicken or ham. Also “Otantik” can be a choice if you are at Kızılay, Tunalı, Armada or METU. Its food is a special potato called “Kumpir”. That is potato cooked in oven. You can ask anything inside your kumpir that you want; like olive, sausage, corn or even chicken pieces! It is also possible to find McDonalds everywhere. If you are inside the METU, any restaurant in “Çarşı” will satisfy your demands. If you are closer to faculties, “Çatı” will be a proper choice. If you are closer to dormitories, “Sunshine” or “Arkabahçe” will be the places to go (Çarşı is also not too much away from dormitories).



Sightseeing in Ankara

Ankara, the Capital of The Republic of Turkey, was a deserted village in the early 1900s. Today it is a dynamic city, hosting many assemblies and ministries. Over the years Ankara’s green parks have blossomed and are now part of the beautiful landscape. Residents enjoy spending their time out of doors, in particular enjoying a weekend picnic in the Atatürk Orman Çiftliği or Kızılcahamam forests. Ankara is also host to the Anatolian Civilizations Museum, which contains works from as far back as 5000 B.C. For those wishing to get out of the city, Abant Lake, Safranbolu, and Cappadocia are near enough for weekend getaways.



Also See:

Anıtkabir, Ankara Citadel, Ankara Palas, Atatürk Orman Çiftliği, Beypazarı, Historical Mosques, Historical Sites Nearby, Kızılay, Museums, Ruins and Monuments, Thermal Centers, Tunalı Hilmi Avenue.

NECESARY INFORMATION



Visa

Nations that do not require visa:

Type of Passport : Ordinary Passport

Period of Visa Exemption : 3 Months Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, St. Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Vatican

Period of Visa Exemption : 2 Months; Bosnia- Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Romania

Type of Passport : Official Passports

Period of Visa Exemption : 3 Months Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Belarus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Holland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Portugal (only diplomatic passports), Russia (only diplomatic passports), Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Ukraine, Vatican

Period of Visa Exemption : 2 Months Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Romania

Period of Visa Exemption : 1 Month; Bulgaria (only diplomatic passports), Estonia (only diplomatic passports), Hungary, Latvia (only diplomatic passports), Moldova

Ordinary passport holders of nationals of the following countries may obtain sticker type visas at the Turkish international border gates to enter into turkey

Type of Passport : Ordinary Passport

Duration of Stay : 3 Months Austria, Belgium, Holland, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom

Duration of Stay : 2 Months Albania, Belarus, Russia, Ukraine

Duration of Stay : 1 Month Azerbaijan, Armenia, Estonia, Greek Cypriot Administration, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Duration of Stay: 15 Days Georgia



Turkish Language and Minimized Dictionary

Turkish (Türkçe) is a Turkic language, spoken mainly in Turkey, with smaller communities of speakers in Bulgaria, the Republic of Macedonia, Uzbekistan, Cyprus, Greece, as well as by several million emigrants in the European Union. The exact number of native speakers in Turkey is uncertain, primarily due to a lack of minority language data. Turkish is the largest Turkic language in terms of speakers, with some 50 million native speakers. There is a high degree of mutual intelligibility between Turkish and other Oghuz languages, including Azeri, Turkmen and Qashqai. If these are counted together as "Turkish", the number of native speakers is close to 90 million. One characteristic feature of Turkish is vowel harmony, meaning that a word will have either front or back vowels, but not both. For example, in *vişne* "sour cherry" 'i' is closed unround front and 'e' is open unround front. Stress is usually on the last syllable, with the exception of some suffix combinations, and words like *masa* ['masa].

Also, in the use of proper names, the stress is transferred to the syllable before the last (e.g. İstánbul), although there are exceptions to this (e.g. Ánkara).

To hear the Turkish pronunciations CTRL+Click on the letters to listen them separately

A - a as in "ugly"	L - l as in "leg"
B - b as in "bell"	M - m as in "men"
C - ce as in "jealous"	N - n as in "never"
Ç - ç as in "chair"	O - o as in "orchestra"
D - d as in "decade"	Ö - ö as in "urge"
E - e as in "elephant"	P - p as in "pen"
F - f as in "federal"	R - r as in "red"
G - g as in "get"	S - s as in "sell"
Ğ - ğe*	Ş - ş as in "shelf"
H - h as in "helicopter"	T - t as in "telephone"
I - ı as in "number"	U - u as in "oops!"
İ - i as in "insect"	Ü - ü as in "fruit, nude"
J - j as in "garage"	V - v as in "vegetable"
K - k as in "kettle"	Y - y as in "yes"
	Z - z as in "zebra"

*NOTE: There is no word that begins with the letter Ğ in Turkish.

Commonly used Turkish Phrases, Enjoy ☺

	literal translation	meaning (if different)
Merhaba	Welcome	Hello
Efendim	My lord	Hello (answering the telephone) or Excuse me?
Günaydın	[The] day [is] bright	Good morning
İyi günler	Good days	Good day
İyi akşamlar	Good evenings	Good evening
İyi geceler	Good nights	Good night
Evet	Yes	Yes
Hayır	No	No
Belki	Maybe	Maybe
Benim adım X	My name is X	My name is X
Ben X	I am X	My name is X
Hoş geldiniz	You came well / pleasantly	Welcome
Hoş bulduk	We found [it] well	We are (or I am) glad to be here
Nasılsın?	How are you (sing.)?	How are you? (familiar)
Nasılsınız?	How are you (pl.)?	How are you? (formal or plural)
İyiyim; siz nasılsınız?	I'm fine; how are you?	I'm fine; how are you?
Ben de iyiyim	I too am fine	I am fine too
Affedersiniz	You make [a] forgiving	Excuse me
Lütfen	Of favour	Please
Teşekkür ederim, sağol	I make a thanking; Be alive	Thank you
Estağfurullah	I seek God's forgiveness (common Muslim prayer)	You are right, I am wrong, God forgives me
Geçmiş olsun	May [it] be passed	Get better soon (after an illness)
Elinize sağlık	Health to your hand	Very nice food, do it again so have healthy hands
Afiyet olsun	May [it] be healthy	Bon appétit (good appetite)
Kolay gelsin	May [it] come easy	(said to somebody working)

Şerefe	To your Honour	Cheers
Anlamıyorum	I don't understand	I don't understand
Türkçe bilmiyorum	I don't know Turkish	I don't know Turkish
Seni Seviyorum	I love you	I love you
Güle güle kullanın	Use [it] smiling	(said to somebody with a new possession)
Sihhatler olsun	May [it] be healthy	Be healthy (said to someone after bath or shave)
Hoşçakal(ın)	Stay nice	"So long" (said to the person staying behind)
Güle güle	[Go] smiling	Good bye (said to somebody departing)
Allah'a ismarladık	We commended you to God	Good bye

It is often cited, humorously, that the longest Turkish word ever formed was "Çekoslovakyalılaştıramadıklarımızdan mıydınız?" which literally means "are you one of the people whom we could not get resembled as a citizen of Czechoslovakia", although it is always possible to form words longer than any given length via repetitive usage of some derivative suffix. The shortest word in Turkish is "o", the third person singular personal pronoun (corresponding to he, she, and it in English).

For more detailed information:

<http://www.turkish-center.com>

www.onlineturkish.com



Turkish Currency and Some Prices

Our local currency is "New Turkish Lira", TL. 1 Euro is approximately 1.86 TL.

If you need, you can change money in banks and in exchange offices. Banks open from Monday to Friday: 9am to 5pm, with one hour of break during noon. Saturday and Sunday closed. Banks exchange money, at lower prices. You can also find Exchange Agencies in everywhere and most of them open 7 days/week from 8am to 7pm. By the way, the better choice will be to take EURO or US Dollars with you so everywhere you can change them easily, some times at lower prices. You can also exchange money at the airport upon arrival at the PTT or bank window, located just before the exit of the airport, but it is useful to arrive with at least a small amount of lira in case the exchange window is closed at the time of arrival.

Approximately, everywhere you can use your credit card; the most important credit cards are accepted: VISA, MasterCard and American Express.

Here are some estimated prices in euros to give you ideas about expenses in Turkey:

	TL	€
Water (0.5 liter)	0.5 TL	0.25 €
Beer	3 - 7 TL	1 - 1.5 €
Wine (a bottle)	12 – 20 TL	2 - 9 €
McDonalds Big Mac Menu	7 TL	4.50 €
Bus and Metro Ticket	1.2 TL	0.60 €
Postcard	1 - 3 TL	0.15 €
Can of Coke	1.25 TL	0.60 €
Lunch	5 - 7 TL	2 - 3 €
Dürüm	3 - 5 TL	1.50 €

Jeans	25 - 200 TL	9 - 190 €
T-Shirt	10 - 50 TL	4 - 25 €
A coffee	3 - 5 TL	1.50 €
Cigarettes	3 - 6 TL	0.8 - 2.5 €
Chocolate (a bar)	0.5 - 2 TL	0.3 - 0.8 €
Hygienic Pads (packet with 10)	3 - 5 TL	2 - 4 €
Preservatives	2 - 5 TL	1.5 - 3 €
Souvenir	15 - 70 TL	10 - 50 €

Emergency and Other Phone Numbers

Emergency numbers

Ambulance: 112

Police: 155

Fire: 110

Military police: 156

Military police in METU: (0 312) 210 27 50

Ambulance in METU: (0312) 210 49 60*

Taxi METU: (0312) 210 55 00

*At METU, emergency services are available 24 hours per day and a full range of non-emergency services are available during business hours.

Embassies

Albania: 0312 441 61 03

Austria: 0312 419 04 31

Azerbaijan: 0312 441 26 20

Belgium: 0312 446 82 47

Bosnia Herzegovina: 0312 446 40 90

Bulgaria: 0312 467 20 71

Belarus: 0312 446 30 42

Czech Republic: 0312 446 12 44

Croatia: 0312 446 94 60

Denmark: 0312 468 77 60

Estonia: 0312 446 30 27

France: 0312 455 45 45

Finland: 0312 426 19 30

Germany: 0312 426 54 65

Georgia: 0312 442 65 08

Greece: 0312 436 88 60

Hungary: 0312 442 22 73

Ireland: 0312 446 61 72

Italy: 0312 426 54 60

Latvia: 0216 302 50 42

Lithuania: 0312 447 07 66

Macedonia: 0312 446 92 04

Moldova: 0312 446 55 27

Monaco: 0212 2633989

Netherlands: 0312 446 04 70

Norway: 0312 405 8010

Poland: 0312 46756 19

Portugal: 0312 446 18 90
Romania: 0312 466 37 06
Russia: 0312 439 21 22 / 439 35 18
Serbia: 0312 426 02 36 / 426 03 54
Slovakia: 0312 467 50 75
Slovenia: 0312 405 60 07-08
Spain: 0312 438 03 92
Sweden: 0312 468 02 54
Switzerland: 0312 467 55 55
Ukraine: 0312 441 54 99
United Kingdom: (0312) 468 62 30 / 455 33 44
Vatican City: 0312 495 35 14

Making Phone Call in Turkey

In order to make national and international phone calls in Turkey, you should buy a “smart card”. It is a card that includes at least 50 contours. With these cards you can make phone calls anywhere you see a TurkTelekom Public Phone (They are in blues colors in streets and public buildings. Smart card with 50 contours is 3.5 TL.

What to Bring with You

- Identity card
- Your passport
- International travel insurance
- International student identity card
- Some currency (EURO or US Dollars to exchange into TL)
- Your traditional clothes, foods, drinks
- A print out of this Survival Guide

A Little Warning!

- Illegal Drugs are strictly forbidden in Turkey.
- Please bring your prescribed drug if you have problems with your digestive or excretion system because you can find Turkish cuisine more oily and spicy. 😊