

HARRAN CITY WALLS AND GATES

Harran is located approximately 45 km from Şanlıurfa. The city of Harran is elliptical in shape, measuring 1350x1000 meters. The city walls are about 4 km long. The rampart wall is 8 meters high and, in certain places, 1.50 meters wide. The visible remains of the walls today belong to the Middle Ages. There are 187 square-fronted buttresses at regular intervals. The walls were surrounded by a moat for defense purposes. According to some sources, there were 8 gates, while others mention 6. Today, 6 gates can be seen, but only the Halep Gate is still standing.



HARRAN GRAND (ULU) MOSQUE

The Harran Grand Mosque, the oldest mosque built in Islamic architecture in Turkey, was constructed between 744-750 AD during the Umayyad period by Caliph Marwan II and later underwent several restorations. It holds many architectural features, including being the first monumental mosque built in Anatolia, the mosque with the richest stone decorations, the first with a fountain, arcades, and the largest courtyard.



HARRAN DOMED HOUSES

The conical domed house architecture in Harran was developed to protect against the extreme heat, which can reach 45 degrees Celsius in summer. These houses provide cool spaces in summer and warm spaces in winter. The ventilation opening left at the top of the domes allows light and air into the room, also serving as a chimney.



HARRAN CASTLE

It was built adjacent to the city walls in the southeast of the city. There are various claims about the castle. Islamic sources mention that there was a Sabian temple on the site of the castle and that the palace constructed by Umayyad Caliph Marwan II at a cost of 10 million dirhams formed the basis of the castle. The castle features polygonal towers at its corners. Its outer walls are approximately 3 meters thick and are surrounded by a moat. It measures 130x90 meters, is three stories tall, and is about 30 meters high. The walls are made of stone, while brick is used in some sections for arches and vaults. Each floor contains galleries, observation paths, arrow slits, halls, and towers.



TOMB OF HAYAT EL-HARRANİ

He was born in Harran. His real name is Sheikh Yahya Hayat ibn Abdulaziz. He is known as Hayat el-Harrani. After his death, he is believed to have continued his influence, and he is regarded as a significant figure with miraculous abilities. The sultans of his time certainly visited Hayat el-Harrani, honored to meet him and receive his blessings. Salah ad-Din al-Ayyubi, the ruler of Aleppo, and Nureddin Mahmud Zengi, the conqueror of Urfa, were important commanders of Islamic conquests who visited him. Hayat el-Harrani passed away in 1193 and was buried next to his mosque. his mosque and tomb are located outside the city walls of Harran.



PROPHET JACOB'S WELL

The Well of Prophet Jacob is located northwest of the city walls of Harran and north of the Hayat el-Harrani Tomb. The Well of Prophet Jacob serves both as a bracelet stone well and as a charitable structure with a vaulted entrance from the north. The bracelet stone, which can be seen in old photographs at ground level, has remained elevated due to recent renovations and the filling done on the ground.



BAZDA CAVES (ANCİENT STONE QUARRY)

Following the tourism route towards Soğmatar from Harran, the largest of the Bazda quarries, where stone was once extracted, is located 16 km along the road to the south. The ancient stone quarry, known as Bazda Caves, is also referred to as "Albazda," "Elbazda," or "Bozdağ." During its use as a quarry, it featured large halls, long galleries, and tunnels with heights of 10-15 meters. It is believed that the stone blocks cut from this quarry were transported to Han-el Ba'rur, Suayip City, and the city of Harran.



HAN EL-BA'RUR CARAVANSERAI

Located in Göktaş Village, 26 km southeast of Harran, Han El-Ba'rur dates back to the Ayyubid period. Situated along the Harran-Baghdad route in the mountainous region known as the Tek Tek Mountains, the caravanserai consists of a mosque, guard room, stables, bathhouse, and summer rooms. The structure exhibits all the features of Anatolian Seljuk caravanserais. According to the inscription above the entrance door, the caravanserai was built in 1219 by Hacı Hüsameddin Ali, the son of Imad ibn Isa.



ANCIENT CITY OF SUAYB

This ancient city is located 39 km from Harran. It dates back to the Late Roman Period (4th-5th century AD). It is believed that Prophet Şuayb lived here for a time, and the ancient city derives its name from this tradition. This historic city spans a wide area and is surrounded by walls, containing numerous rock tombs and the ruins of structures built upon them. A cave in the region is still visited as the tomb of Prophet Şuayb.



ANCIENT CITY OF SOĞMATAR

Located 57 km from Harran, the region dates back to the Roman Period (2nd century AD) and is believed to have been a cult center for the worship of moon and planet gods during the Osroene Kingdom Period. In Soğmatar, there is a cave dedicated to the moon god Sin, along with reliefs of gods, inscriptions, square and round planned monumental tombs, a tumulus approximately 50 meters high, and numerous rock-cut tombs carved into the main rock.



KARAHANTEPE

Located approximately 55 km from the center of Şanlıurfa, Karahantepe is situated within the Tek Tek Mountains National Park. The structure, known as AD, has a diameter of 23 meters and features expertly constructed walls with standing stones placed between them, built onto a large partial bedrock. Excavation work conducted since 2019 at the Karahantepe settlement, along with the findings obtained, dates the site to the end of the Pre-Pottery Neolithic A phase and the beginning of the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B phase.



EYYUBNEBİ NEIGHBORHOOD OF VIRANŞEHİR

Located approximately 100 km from Şanlıurfa and 26 km from the district of Viranşehir, this area is home to the tombs of Prophet Ayyub and his wife, Rahme, as well as the shrine of Prophet Elyesa, who came to visit Prophet Ayyub. The "Stone of Patience," against which Prophet Ayyub leaned while sitting, can also be found here. The name Eyyübnebi has been used for this region for the past 400 years, as indicated in its endowment deed. During the Baghdad campaign, Ottoman Sultan IV. Murad visited this neighborhood and donated the revenues of 17 surrounding villages for the maintenance of these tombs.



TOMB OF PROPHET AYYUB (JOB)

Located in Eyyübnebi Village, 100 kilometers from the center of Şanlıurfa, the Tomb of Prophet Ayyub can be found here. After finding healing in Urfa, Prophet Ayyub returned to Eyyübnebi Village, where he lived for a long time and had wealth, property, and children. It is reported that Prophet Ayyub died at the age of 93, although some sources suggest he was 164 years old. Prophet Ayyub was buried in the village of Eyyübnebi.



TAKORAN VALLEY

The uniquely beautiful Takoran Valley, which the local people describe as the "Hidden Paradise," is located 40 km from the district of Siverek. The valley, which is approximately 40 km long, captivates visitors with its natural beauty. In recent years, Takoran Valley has become an important center for nature walks and river tourism, featuring not only a rich plant cover but also deep canyons, a waterfall, a mill, rock tombs, historical structures, and stunning views.



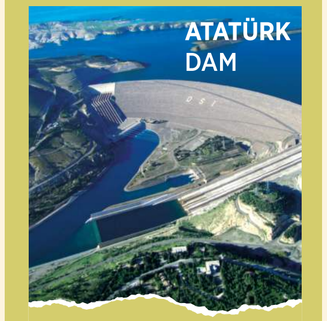
KARACADAĞ SKI CENTER

As one of the hottest cities in Turkey, Şanlıurfa is home to the Karacadağ Ski Center, which is the most important destination for winter tourism in the region. It is referred to as the "Uludağ of Southeast Turkey." Karacadağ, one of the rare places within Şanlıurfa that receives snow, is located 60 km from our district of Siverek and features a 60 m^2 cafeteria and a 30 m^2 bungalow-type service house at the ski center. There is a four-month skiing season starting from November.



CARMELİK RURAL LIFE AND AGRICULTURE MUSEUM

Located 31 km south of the Bozova district in Büyükhan Village, this museum is believed to date back to the Ottoman period based on its design and construction style. The nearly square-shaped courtyard and the closed section to the south are monumental examples of hybrid caravanserais. The museum houses hundreds of artifacts, including old tractors, agricultural tools, ancient household items, and handwoven carpets.



ATATÜRK DAM

Atatürk Dam is the largest dam in Turkey, located on the Euphrates River. Situated 52 km from Şanlıurfa, Atatürk Dam is one of the most significant recreational areas in the region, thanks to its existing facilities.



HALFETİ

Halfeti is located 112 km away from Şanlıurfa. A part of the district is submerged under the waters of the Birecik Dam. The new settlement area has been established in the Karaotlak region, which is 7 km away from the town center. Halfeti is known as the "hidden paradise," having hosted many civilizations and possessing historical significance. One of the must-do activities in Halfeti is taking a boat tour on the Euphrates River. It is the only place in our country where you can enjoy a unique view while sailing along the ancient Euphrates River, rich in history and nature.



SAVAŞAN VILLAGE

Savaşan Village, a popular stop for boat tours departing from the Halfeti marina, is a must-see with its mosque and minaret submerged underwater, historic houses, narrow streets, caves, and the rock church dating back to the 13th century. During the stop in Savaşan Village, you can enjoy tea or coffee while taking in the mesmerizing views of nature.



BİRECİK

Birecik is located 80 km from Şanlıurfa. Due to the suitability of its terrain and its significance as a bridgehead along the Euphrates River, Birecik has been the site of various settlements since ancient times. The Birecik district is also home to the endangered bald ibis, making it one of the most fascinating animal species in the Şanlıurfa Birecik region.



BİRECİK CASTLE

Birecik Castle is built on a natural, hard limestone rocky hill on the eastern slope of the Euphrates River. Due to its white limestone color, it is also known as "Beyaz Kale" (White Castle). The castle consists of two sections: the inner and outer castle. The outer castle was constructed during the Seleucid period (298-236 BC), while the inner castle is believed to have been built in the 13th century.



BALD IBIS BREEDING AND CONSERVATION STATION

Bald Ibis is a migratory bird species that only breeds in Birecik and North Africa. Until 1956, their population was in the thousands, but they are now facing the threat of extinction. In 1977, the Bald Ibis Breeding and Conservation Station was established by the General Directorate of Forestry to protect these birds. There are approximately 300 bald ibis birds in Birecik, and visitors can tour the station to see them.



URFA ISOT (URFA ISOTU)

When talking about isot, Urfa isot comes to mind. It has varieties in black, purple, and red colors. Unique to Urfa, isot differs from other peppers in terms of its content and sugar levels. It is generally added to various meatballs, kebabs, stews, spicy dishes, soups, and some watery dishes for heat and color.



URFA PISTACHIO

Urfa's linen pistachio is the most consumed type of pistachio in Turkey. It has a unique flavor due to its oily and thin-shelled structure. Not only is it delicious, but it is also quite effective for health, with high nutritional value and satiety. It is consumed directly as a snack and used in many beloved sweets such as baklava and kadayıf, as well as in a variety of desserts like ice cream, chocolate, and milk-based sweets.



TRADITIONAL URFA NIGHT

A visit to Urfa would not be complete without experiencing a Urfa Night. The people of Şanlıurfa attach great importance to sharing this beautiful culture with their guests. Today, you can participate in numerous historical mansions in the old city for Sıra Gecesi, enjoy delicious meals, and have a wonderful night with the accompaniment of Urfa folk songs and the ceremony of making çiğköfte.

ŞANLIURFA METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

Tourism Map

UNESCO GÖBEKLİTEPE

ADIYAMAN
Takoran Valley
Nissibi Bridge
Euphrates
Mount Nemrut (2206 meters high)
Siverek
Siverek Assyrian Castle
Şanlıurfa-Diyarbakır
Şanlıurfa pepper
Hilvan
DİYARBAKIR
Observation Point
Atatürk Dam
Şanlıurfa-Adıyaman
Şanlıurfa-Gaziantep
Euphrates
Şanlıurfa olive gardens
Şanlıurfa walnut trees
İnka Caves
GAP Airport
Şanlıurfa kebab
Şanlıurfa pepper
Şanlıurfa raw meatballs
Thermopsis turcica - Piyan, Eber Sarısı (Fabaceae - Baklagiller)
Karacadağ Ski Center
Bozova Çatak
Gölpınar Nature Park
Diyarbakır 172 km
Adıyaman 114 km
Mardin 189 km
Ankara 841 km
İstanbul 1288 km
Gaziantep 151 km
Göbeklitepe
Şanlıurfa sunflower gardens
Tomb of Prophet Ayyub
Stone of Patience
Şanlıurfa-Mardin
MARDİN
Viranşehir
Black Rose of Halfeti
Savaşın Village
Halfeti (Old)
Halfeti (New)
Boat tours in Halfeti
Halfeti Waterfall
Bald ibises
Ak Cave
Şanlıurfa pepper
Bus Station
ŞANLIURFA
Abide Junction
Mardin Road
Tek Tek Mountains National Park
Karahantepe
Şanlıurfa peanut fields
Birecik Castle
Birecik Dam
Bald Ibis Breeding And Conservation Station
Birecik
Culinary Museum
Ulu Mosque
City Museum
Kızılkoyun Necropolis
Balıklıgöl
Archaeology And Haleplibahçe Mosaic Museum
Carmelık Rural Life And Agriculture Museum
Karaali Thermal Springs
Ancient City Of Soğmatar
Ancient City Of Suayb
Ceylanpınar Gazelle Production Farm
Birecik Eggplant
GAZİANTEP
Euphrates
Suruç
Suruç Pomegranate Gardens
Suruç Arabian horse breeding
The Cave Of Ayub (Job)
Harran-Akçakale Road
Harran
Tomb Of Hayat El-Harrani
Harran Castle
Prophet Jacob's Well
Harran University (the First University)
Ulu Mosque
Harran Domed Houses
Han El-Ba'rur Caravanserai
Bazda Caves (Ancient Stone Quarry)
Ceylanpınar
Şanlıurfa pepper
Mirra coffee pot
Şanlıurfa Cotton Fields
SYRIA
Akçakale

Divided Road
Highway
Provincial borders
National borders
Tourism Information Office

0 5 10 15 20 25 50 km

İSTANBUL
TRABZON
ERZURUM
ANKARA
NEVŞEHİR
İZMİR
MUĞLA
ANTALYA
ŞANLIURFA



LOCAL CUİSENE

Ranked among the top five cuisines in the world, Turkish cuisine, and specifically Urfa cuisine, serves as one of the fundamental cornerstones of our culinary culture. The culinary culture of Urfa is our richest cultural heritage, passed down from the past to the future. For centuries, the people of Urfa have had a rich culinary tradition that offers exquisite examples of palate satisfaction. Known as the "Halil İbrahim Sofrası," it is believed to have originated from the time of Prophet Abraham, who never dined without guests. This tradition is widely recognized and cherished by all.

Discovery
Geographicallİndicotions and Tradition Product



SURUÇ POMEGRANATE

Suruç pomegranate, grown in the Suruç district of Şanlıurfa, is among the best in the world with its yellow skin and light pinkish hue, tangy taste, and pinkish-red color. With the introduction of the Atatürk Dam irrigation system in the region, the cultivation of "Suruç Pomegranate" has increased. It was certified in 2020.