



ZONGULDAK

## HISTORY AND CULTURE WORKSHOP



### Guide Teacher (Rehber Öğretmen)

Yasemin PİRECİOĞLU - Teacher of English (İngilizce Öğretmeni)

### Responsible Students (Görevli Öğrenciler)

Egemen Y. Zeynep Y. Dilay C. Semih Y. Zeynep Ö.



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### **About the Project (Proje Hakkında)**

As part of the project, our school has learned about the places, activities and people with historical and cultural characteristics in the city in which we live, strengthened this information with the information they learned in school within the framework of the history, language-expression and foreign language curriculum program and prepared a city guide.

This guide is also published on our school site and is designed to inform our school students.

It was found that this project made students more active in educational activities of history, language-expression and foreign language courses, providing more permanent learning by doing-living, observing on site.



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Works In Our Guide  
(Rehberimizde Bulunan Eserler)

1. **Gökgöl Cave (Gökgöl Mağarası)**
2. **Filyos Ancient City ( Filyos Antik Kent )**
3. **Kdz. Ereğli Castle (Ereğli Kalesi)**
4. **Çayır Water Cave (Çayır Köyü Su Mağarası)**
5. **Kradır Kaşların Ferman Yazdırır (Zonguldak Folk Song)**
6. **Uzun Mehmed (Local Hero who found the coal)**



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**Gökgöl Cave  
(Gökgöl Mağarası)**

**History and Culture Guide Information Form**

(Tarih ve Kültür Rehberi Bilgi Formu)

<p><b>Historical and cultural information (Tarihi ve Kültürel Bilgiler)</b></p>	<p>Gökgöl Cave is 3350 meters long with arms, Turkey's tenth longest cave and 875-meter walk way with the biggest cave of Turkey's trip to the area. [1] There are all kinds of dripstone formations (stalactites, stalagmites, columns, flag drips and macaroni stalactites) and an underground stream with increasing flow during rainy periods inside the cave at the 4th km of the Zonguldak exit of the Zonguldak-Ankara highway. The stream is poured into Erçek Creek with a natural siphon. [1]</p> <p>Gökgöl Cave is dated to the carboniferous period; It is about 350 million years old. 1200 meters, in 1975 by Turkish cavers Temuçin Aygen and British cavers Chris Mauer and Harvery Lomas; Its 400 meters were discovered by the Paris Speology Club in 1977. [2]. Since it is on the main road, it is very easy to access and has been brought to tourism since 2001. [3]</p> <p>Its depth is 11 meters and its slope is 82 meters. It has a total of 3 mouths, two of which are fossilized and one of them is active.</p> <p>From the entrance of the cave, 875 meters of it has been made possible to make touristic trips with facilities such as walking path, lighting, bridges and observation deck. The parts of the cave from the entrance to the great depression hall are described with names such as Fossil entrance, Asthma Hall, Hall of Wonders and Hall of Miracles.</p>
<p><b>Biography, address, transportation information or map (Biyografi, Adres, Ulaşım Bilgisi veya Harita)</b></p>	<p>Gökgöl Cave is located at the 5th km of the Zonguldak entrance of the Ankara-Zonguldak highway. In administrative terms, it is located within the borders of Erçek District of Zonguldak City. Gökgöl Cave is a horizontally developed active-semi-active cave. In addition to lithostratigraphic features, an east-west oriented fault was also effective in the formation of the cave, which was developed within the lower carboniferous limestones. The cave, which consists of Pliocene erosional surface fragments surrounded by rivers, is an underground part of this relief system. At the end of the Pliocene, the cave was cut and opened to the surface when the Erçek Creek was buried in its bed.</p>
<p><b>Visiting hours and login information, activities and works of people, characteristics of events (Mekânın Ziyaret Saatleri ve Giriş Bilgisi, Kişilerin Faaliyetleri ve Eserleri, Olayların Özellikleri)</b></p>	<p>Gökgöl Cave is open for visit every day in all seasons.</p>

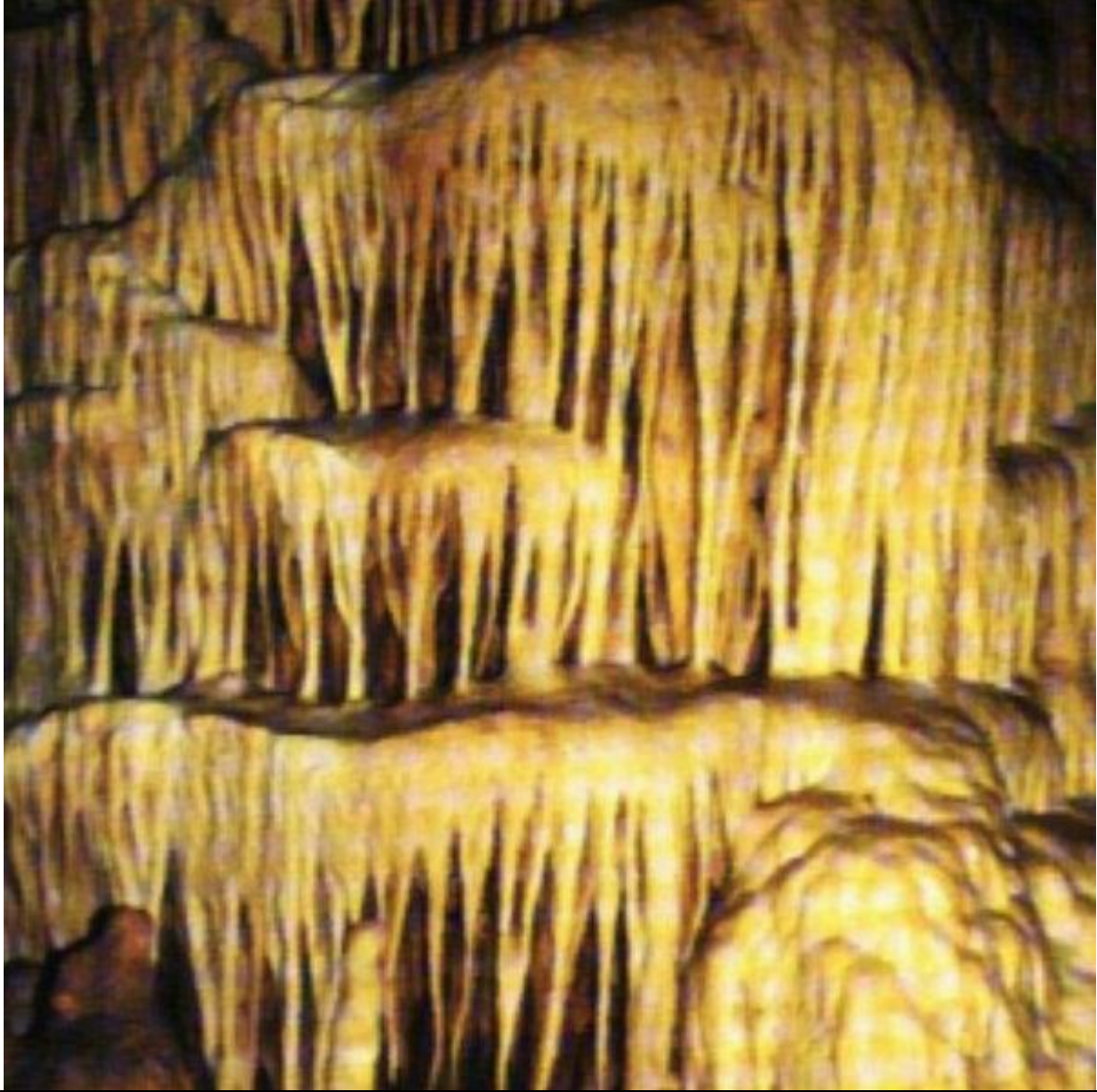


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**FİLYOS ANCİENT CITY  
(Filyos Antik Kent)**

History and Culture Guide Information Form

(Tarih ve Kültür Rehberi Bilgi Formu)

<b>Historical and cultural information (Tarihi ve Kültürel Bilgiler)</b>	Filyos is located, an aboveground castle, coast walls, aqueduct, vaulted gallery, theater, defense tower and various tombs can be seen from the old city. The first settlement is on Kale Hill, located in the north of the city. A temple platform and the remains of a small church were unearthed during excavations in the region. To the east of Kale Hill, there are plates with marble inscriptions, stone sarcophagi and brick tombs. In the west, there are the ruins of the dock and fish pond belonging to the old harbor. There is a Roman theater in the south of the city. In the cleaning works in the theater; two marble sculpture fragments were found. Some of the rows of seats and the stage building were unearthed.
<b>Biography, address, transportation information or map (Biyografi, Adres, Ulaşım Bilgisi veya Harita)</b>	Filyos/Çaycuma -ZONGULDAK
<b>Visiting hours and login information, activities and works of people, characteristics of events (Mekânın Ziyaret Saatleri ve Giriş Bilgisi, Kişilerin Faaliyetleri ve Eserleri, Olayların Özellikleri)</b>	Every season is available. Entries are free.



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**Kdz EREĞLİ CASTLE  
(Kdz. Ereğli Kalesi)**

**History and Culture Guide Information Form**

**(Tarih ve Kültür Rehberi Bilgi Formu)**

<b>Historical and cultural information (Tarihi ve Kültürel Bilgiler)</b>	Military is in the zone. On the back of the hill to the north of this area reached 150-160 meters above sea level, rising slightly. In ancient times this hill with steep slopes to the sea BC Heraclea was founded in the 4th century by Klearchos Pontike the first acropolis. There is a cistern in the castle. Cure under water inside the walls of the castle is covered with a red hydraulic mortar. Also high seating groups in the area, is located in the towers and walls.
<b>Biography, address, transportation information or map (Biyografi, Adres, Ulaşım Bilgisi veya Harita)</b>	In the center of Kdz Ereğli.
<b>Visiting hours and login information, activities and works of people, characteristics of events (Mekânın Ziyaret Saatleri ve Giriş Bilgisi, Kişilerin Faaliyetleri ve Eserleri, Olayların Özellikleri)</b>	Kdz. Ereğli Castle is open for visit every day in all seasons.



# ZONGULDAK





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**ÇAYIR WATER CAVE  
(Çayır Köyü Su Mağarası)**

**History and Culture Guide Information Form**

**(Tarih ve Kültür Rehberi Bilgi Formu)**

**Historical and cultural  
information  
(Tarihi ve Kültürel  
Bilgiler)**

Çayırköyü Water Cave is located in Çaycuma district of Zonguldak. The distance between Zonguldak and Çaycuma is 52 kilometers. The cave is wide enough to be visited by boat, so you can easily see the stalactites and stalagmites inside. There are certain areas for having a picnic in front of the cave. In short, you can both have fun and enjoy nature by doing activities here.



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**Karadır Kaşların Ferman  
yazdırırFolk Song  
(Karadır Kaşların Ferman  
yazdırır )**

History and Culture Guide Information Form

(Tarih ve Kültür Rehberi Bilgi Formu)

<b>Historical and cultural information</b> (Tarihi ve Kültürel Bilgiler)	<p>The girl is tried with a heavy penalty for kidnapping. Raziye's coming to the court and saying that I wanted to escape of my own accord will not save Mustafa and will be sentenced to 2 years.</p> <p>During Mustafa's imprisonment, they marry Raziye to her fiancée. After Raziye testifies in favor of Mustafa at the court, she never goes to her husband's house again and ends her marriage in a short time.</p> <p>Raziye's father wants to meet with Mustafa while he is in prison. Mustafa's father will not allow this. Mustafa cannot stand up to his father this time. However, he is also meeting with Raziye. Raziye sent a message to Mustafa with a vehicle. He also has a heart for Mustafa. He also sings the Turkish song during his imprisonment</p>
<b>Biography, address, transportation information or map</b> (Biyografi, Adres, Ulaşım Bilgisi veya Harita)	<p>Karadır Kaşların Ferman yazdırır Karadır kaşların ferman yazdırır Bu dert beni diyar diyar gezdırır Lokman hekim gelse yaram azdırır Yaramı sarmaya yar kendi gelsin</p> <p>Ormanlardan aşağı aşar gelirim Nazlı yarı kaybettim ağlar gezerim Ormanların gümbürtüsü başıma vurur Nazlı yarin hayali karşımda durur</p> <p>Karadır kaşların benzer kömüre Yardan ayrılması zarar ömüre Kollarımdan bağlasalar zincire Kırarım zinciri vararım yare</p> <p>Ormanlardan aşağı aşar gelirim Nazlı yarı kaybettim ağlar gezerim Ormanların gümbürtüsü başıma vurur Nazlı yarin hayali karşımda durur</p> <p>(TRT Arşivinde bu dörtlük verilmiyor) Karadır kaşların yay eylemişler Aklımı başımdan zay eylemişler Duydum güzelleri pay eylemişler Hele gidem bakam yar kime düştü</p> <p>Ormanlardan aşağı aşar gelirim Nazlı yarı kaybettim ağlar gezerim Ormanların gümbürtüsü başıma vurur Nazlı yarin hayali karşımda durur</p> <p>Uzaklara gittim ki gelirim diye Tabanca doldurdum vururum diye Hiç aklıma gelmez ölürtüm diye Ölüm ver Allahım ayrılık verme</p> <p>Ormanlardan aşağı aşar gelirim Nazlı yarı kaybettim ağlar gezerim Ormanların gümbürtüsü başıma vurur Nazlı yarin hayali karşımda durur</p> <p>(TRT Arşivinde bu dörtlük verilmiyor) Üç güzel oturmuş karaya bakmaz İnsan sevdiğini dilden bırakmaz Hey Allah'tan korkmaz kuldun utanmaz</p>



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## Karadır Kaşların

Turkish Folk Song  
( Zonguldak - Eskişehir )

Nota - Akor - Eşlik - Video : Yusuf Bişgin

Flute

Amin D Dmin C G Dmin Amin D

Alto Sax (Eb)

4

1. G Emin Amin

2. G Emin Amin

The musical score is presented in two systems. The first system consists of two staves: Flute (treble clef) and Alto Sax (Eb) (treble clef). The Flute staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. The Alto Sax staff has a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a time signature of 4/4. The Flute staff has a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, and the Alto Sax staff has a similar melodic line. Above the Flute staff, the chord progression is indicated as Amin, D, Dmin, C, G, Dmin, Amin, D. The second system starts at measure 4 and consists of two staves: Flute (treble clef) and Alto Sax (Eb) (treble clef). The Flute staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. The Alto Sax staff has a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a time signature of 4/4. The Flute staff has a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, and the Alto Sax staff has a similar melodic line. Above the Flute staff, the chord progression is indicated as G, Emin, Amin. The first ending is marked with a '1.' and a repeat sign, and the second ending is marked with a '2.' and a repeat sign.



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**UZUN MEHMET**

**History and Culture Guide Information Form**

(Tarih ve Kültür Rehberi Bilgi Formu)

<b>Historical and cultural information</b> (Tarihi ve Kültürel Bilgiler)	<p>"Uzun Mehmet is from the Kestaneci village of Ereğli. It is known that he was from the Karamahmutzadeler dynasty, one of the main families of Ereğli in the 1820s. Uzun Mehmet, who did his military service as a navy soldier, was shown a coal sample by his officers when he was discharged and he was asked to search for black stones when he returned to his hometown. .</p> <p>One day, Uzun Mehmet goes to the mill near Neyren village. As it is the end of the harvest, the mill is completely full. While wandering by the stream, he finds black stones. Suddenly, the black stone (burning stone) that was shown to him in the soldier comes to mind. He collects some of them and throws them into the burning furnace in the mill. He is very happy to see the stones burning. The next day, he goes to the same place secretly and searches wider. Dig some places, Uzun Mehmet takes the coal samples he put in the sack to Istanbul.</p> <p>Sultan Mahmut II rejoices that coal is found and rewards Uzun Mehmet with 50 gold coins. Thus, the discovery of coal goes down in history as November 8, 1829.</p> <p>Hacı İsmail Ağa, Ereğli noble of the period, could not digest Uzun Mehmet's discovery of coal and had Uzun Mehmet, who set out to go to Istanbul to go to the science committee, killed in Leblebici Inn.</p>
<b>Biography, address, transportation information or map</b> (Biyografi, Adres, Ulaşım Bilgisi veya Harita)	<p>His coal discovery started to spread around his departure and return to Istanbul. Especially when it was learned that the Sultan was given a bonus and paid a salary, the rabid anger of some bad people started to rise completely. Hacı İsmail Ağa was a ruler in the name of the Sultan in Ereğli at that time, but was of low creation. He was also searching for coal and could not find it. The aim was to find the coal and present it to the Sultan and to get the Governorship. Coal was found in Ereğli and how it was taken to the Sultan without being notified. So, İsmail would know what he would do in Ağa. He started making plans to get revenge on Mehmet Uzun. Uzun Mehmet was called to Istanbul shortly after his return to the village. Men from Istanbul would join him, return to Kestaneci Village together and Uzun Mehmet would show them the location of the coal seam he found. This clean and pure peasant boy, Uzun Mehmet, who was unaware of the dark future, went back to Istanbul for this purpose. While staying in Leblebici Inn in Istanbul, two traitorous bandits sent by the low Ereğli Bey İsmail Ağan were strangled with dirt hands. Uzun Mehmet, who fulfilled his "greatest duty of homeland" and founder of coal, which we call today's LAND DIAMOND, became his first martyr. Long Mehmet's statue could not be erected because he did not have a picture. Instead, a miner's lighthouse called "Uzun Mehmet Monument" was erected in his name. While Uzun Mehmet's black destiny is found in every black coal today, his love of homeland, service to his country and nation shines like an ember in every burning coal.</p>
<b>Visiting hours and login information, activities and works of people, characteristics of events (Mekânın Ziyaret Saatleri ve Giriş Bilgisi, Kişilerin Faaliyetleri ve Eserleri, Olayların Özellikleri)</b>	<p>Kestaneci village of Ereğli</p>



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