Edirne city map pdf

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recommended hotels in Edirne, including only hotels with the highest level of guest satisfaction. Edirne Hotel by location. Edirne Hotel reviews
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from the city centre. Follow include the airport hotel guide for booking accommodation. Edirne 3D map in Google Earth 3D map of Edirne in Turkey You can also dive directly into Edirne on a unique 3D satellite map provided by Google Earth. With the new Google Earth plug-in, you can enjoy the interactive 3D map Edirne in your web
browser. See Edirne's 3D map, Turkey's Google Earth No Place has been added to this place yet. You can be the first one. users registered in this page If you want to recommend this page of the Edirne card to a friend, or if you just want to send
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(disambiguation). Adrianople redirects here. In the Battle of Adriano annex, watch the Battle of Adrianolop. For the Treaty of Adrianopolis, see the City of Marmara, TurkeyEdirneCity From Top To Bottom, From Left to Right: Selimie Mosque, Meric Bridge, Ali Pasha Bazaar, Treaty of Lausanne Monument and Museum, Trakia University
(former Karaash Railway Station), Old Mosque, Town Hall, Historic ExpressEdirlocation Edirne within Turkey Show map EuropeEdirneEdirne (Earth)Show map EarthCoordinates: 41'40'37N 26'33'20E / 41.67694'N 26.55556 E'/ 41.67694; 26.55556Country Of TurkeyRegionMarmarProinsEdirement
- MayorReep Gurkan (CHP) - GovernorDsun Ali zahinArea 8 km2 (2.354 sq m) - City844 km2 (326 sq m) Height42 m (138 feet) Population /sq mi) - Province400.280 - City165.979Time zoneUTC-3 (FET)Post code22000Area code (s) (90) 284 Plate 22 Edirne (U.S.: /eɪˈdɪərnə, ɛˈ-/, 23) Turkish; eˈdirne), historically known as
Adrianople (/eidriə noupəl/; Latin: Adrianopolis; founded by Roman Emperor Hadrian on the site of a previous Thracian settlement named afterit is a town in the Eastern Thrace region, close to Turkey's borders with Greece and Bulgaria. Edirne served as the third capital of the Ottoman
Empire from 1369 to 1453, before Constantinople (modern Istanbul) became the fourth and last capital of the Empire between 1453 and 1922. The city's population was estimated at 165,979 in 2014. Names and etymology See also: The names of Edirne in different languages The city was founded as Adrianopolis (Άδριανούπολις in
Greek), named after the Roman Emperor Hadrian. This name is still used in modern Greek (Αδριανούπολη, Adrianopolis). The Ottoman name Edirne comes from the Greek name. The name Adrianople was used in English until Turkey adopted the Latin alphabet in 1928 and made Edirne an internationally recognized name. Bulgarian:
Odrin (pronounced 'odrin), Albanian: Edrene, Slovenian: Odrin and Serbian: Jedren, novelistized: Jedren, adapted forms of the name Adrianopolis or its Turkish version. Selimier Mosque, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The statue of Sinan Architect (front) Sinan Architect named the Mosque of the Sezade in Istanbul his apprentice work,
Sulaymaniyah his apprentice work, and Selimiye his masterpiece. He was 85 when he finished it. The inner view of the central dome Historical population YearPop. ±%1400s70,000-1700s35,000-5.0%1800s33,000-5.7%1900s68,000,000 6 61-108.1%192734,528-49.7%196578,161-126.4%197084,531-8.1%19759 4.4 449-
11.7%1980105,503-11.7%1985120,663-14.4%1990124,361-3.1%20 The area around Edirne has been the site of numerous major battles and Europe have spawned Edirne's historical claim that it is the most frequently contested point on the globe.
Antiquity City was re-founded by the eponymous Roman emperor Hadrian on the site of the previous Thracian settlement known as Uskadam, Uskama, Uskadam, Uska
defeated there by Constantine I in 323, and Emperor Walesa was killed by the Gta in 378 during the Battle of Adrianopla (378). Medieval period Historical image of Chihannama Kasre (Panoramic Pavilion), part of the complex Edirne Palace In 813 the city was temporarily captured by Khan Krum from Bulgaria, who resettled its inhabitants
on Bulgarian lands north of the Danube. During the existence of the Constantinople Latin Empire, the Crusaders were defeated decisively by the Bulgarian Emperor Kaloyan at the Battle of Adrianopol and its territory were transferred aristocrat Theodore Branas as hereditary feud of the Latin regime. Theodore
Comnos, Despot Epirus, took possession of him in 1227, but three years later was defeated in Klokotnica by the Emperor of Bulgaria Ivan Asen II. In 1361, the Ottoman Empire under the leadership of Sultan Murad I invaded Thrace. Murad captured Adrianopla, probably in 1369 (date disputed). The city became Edirne in Turkish,
reflecting the Turkish pronunciation. Murad moved the capital of the Ottoman Empire to Adrianople. Mehmed II) was born in Adrianopla, where he was influenced by some of the Hurufis who were dismissed by Tash Kepre zade in Numania as some cursed, irrelevant who were burned as heretics by a
certain Mahmoud Pasha. The city remained the capital of the Ottoman Empire for 84 years until 1453, when Mehmed II took Constantinople (modern Istanbul) and moved the capital there. Edirne is famous for its numerous mosques, domes, minarets and Ottoman palaces. The modern period of Edirne in the first quarter of the 20th
century. The municipality of Edirne under Ottoman rule, Adrianople was the main city of the administrative unit, the eponymous Eyalet Adrianople and died in Adrianople in 1693. During his exile in the Ottoman Empire, Swedish King
Charles XII remained in the city for most of 1713. Bahauli, the founder of Behachi, lived in Edirne from 1863 to 1868. He was exiled there by the Ottoman colony of Akkka. In his writings, he called Adrianople a country of mystery. Adrianople was the Sandzak center during the Ottoman empire and
was bound, consistently, by Rumeli Eyalet and Silistra Eyalet before becoming the capital of the province of Edirne, Tekfurdash, Helibolu, Filibe and Oslimier. Adrianopol was briefly occupied by Imperial Russian troops in 1829 during the
Greek War of Independence and in 1878 during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878. The city was damaged by a fire in 1905. In 1905, it had about 80,000 inhabitants, of whom 30,000 were Turks; 22,000 Greeks; 10,000 Bulgarians; 4,000 Armenians; 12,000 Jews; and another 2,000 citizens of unclassified ethnic/religious origin.
Adrianople was a vital fortress defending Ottoman Constantinople and Eastern Thrace during the Balkan Wars of 1912-13. It was briefly occupied by the Bulgarians in 1913, after the siege of Adrianople during the
temporary winter truce of the First Balkan War. The belief that was ready to abandon the city, creating a political scandal in the Ottoman government in Constantinople (since Adrianople was the former capital of the empire), which led to the Ottoman government in Constantinople (since Adrianople was the former capital of the empire).
under Enver Pasha (who later proclaimed himself the second conquering the city was rebuilt by the Ottomans during the Second Balkan War. It was defeated by Greece under the Treaty of Seve and defeated
at the end of the Greek-Turkish War, also known as the Western Front of the larger Turkish War of Independence, in 1922. During the Greek administration, Edirne (officially known as the Western languages as Edirne around 1930. Since 1934, Edirne has
been the residence of the Second Inspector General, where the Inspector General has administered the provinces of Edirne, zinakkale, Tekirdag and Kirklareli. Public office of inspector General was left in 1948, but the legal framework was abolished only in 1952, under the government of the Democratic Party. According to the 2007
census, the population of Edirne Province is 382,222 people. The city is a commercial center for woven textiles, silk, carpets and agricultural products. Panoramic views of the city from the Selimier Mosque. Church History This article includes a list of general references, but it remains largely unverified because it does not have enough
relevant quotes. Please help improve this article by entering more accurate quotes. (April 2020) (Learn how and when to delete this template message) The example of Ottoman architecture in Edirne Adrianopla was the place of the Greek Metropolitan and armenian bishop. Adrianople is also the center of the Bulgarian diocese, but is not
recognized and deprived of the bishop. There were also several Protestants in the city. Latin Catholics, foreigners for the most part, and not many, depended on the vicar-apostle of Constantinople. In Adrianople was the parish of St. Anthony padua (Juvenile Monasteries) and the school for girls, held by the Sisters of Mercy Agram. In the
suburbs of Karaash there was a church (Small monasteries), a school for boys (Assumptions), and a school for girls (The Assumptions), and was alone in Gallipoli (The Assumptions), Around 1850, from the point of view of the Eastern Catholic
Church, Adrianople was the residence of the Bulgarian vicar-apostolic for 4600 Eastern Catholics of the Ottoman Vilajet (province) of Thrace and after 1878 - principality, with 20 churches or chapels, 31 priests, of which 6 were assumptionists and 6 were
Resurrection; 11 schools with 670 pupils. In Adrianofla there were very few united Bulgarians, with the Episcopal Church of St. Elijah and the churches of St. Demetrius and St. Cyril and Methodius. The latter is served by Sunday, which also has a college of 90 students. In the suburbs of Karaash, the assumptionists have a parish and
seminary with 50 students. In addition to the East Catholic Bulgarians, the above-mentioned statistics included the Greek Catholic missions of Malgara (now Malkar), with 4 priests and 200 believers, because from a civil point of view belonged to the Bulgarian Vicarate. Later, however, the
Roman Catholic diocese was terminated, and exists only in the title as the titular Metropolitan Archbishop, under the full name Adrianopolis. In 2018, archaeologists discovered the remains of a Byzantine church. The church was built around 500 AD,
and it was an early Byzantine building. Edirne's geographical climate has a borderline humid subtropical (Cfa) and a hot Summer month has less than 40 mm (1.6 inches) of precipitation, preventing it from being classified as exceptionally humid
subtropical or Mediterranean. Edirne has hot, sweltering, moderately dry summers and cold, wet and sometimes snowy winters. Климатические данные по Edirne (1930-2017) Месяц Январь Февраль Мар Апрель Май Июнь Июнь Август Сентябрь Ноябрь Дек Год Рекордно высокий У (F) 20.5 (68.9) 23.3 (73.9) 28.0 (82.4)
33.5(92.3) 37.1(198.8) 42.6(108.7) 44.1(111.4) 40.8(105.4) 37.8(100.0) 35.8(96.4) 28.0(82.4) 22.8(77).8 30.0 44.1(111.4) Cpedhuй максимум C (F) 6.4(43.5) 9.1(111.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(105.4) 40.8(
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() Source 2: Deutscher Wetterdienst (humidity 1931-1 The administrative building at the back of the Great Synagogue of the Treaty of Lausanne and the Museum in Edirne is famous for its numerous mosques, domes and minarets. The
Selimier Mosque, built in 1575 by Turkey's greatest architect Mimar Sinan (c. 1489/1490-1588), is one of the most important monuments in the city. It has the highest minarets in Turkey, at 70.90 m (232.6 ft) and a dome 3 or 4 feet (0.91 or 1.22 m) higher than that of Hagia Sofia, the Byzantine Orthodox Cathedral (now a museum) in
Istanbul. Bearing the name of the then reigning Ottoman sultan Selim II (b. 1566-1574), this mosque futures Turkish marble crafts, and it is covered with valuable tiles and beautiful paintings. Other well-known mosques are Eski Kaami (Old Mosque), also known as the Mosque of zerefeli. There are
three historic indoor bazaars in Edirna: Arasta, next to the Selimie Mosque, Adesten next to Eski Kami and Ali Pasha Bazaar). In addition to the mosques, Edirna (Ottoman Turkish: Sarai-e-Cedid-e-Amir for the New Imperial Palace)
in the Saraichi quarter, built during the reign of Murad II (b. 1421-1444), Despite the fact that the buildings of the palace and palace kitchen are restored. Kasr-e-Adalet Castle, built as part of the palace complex, stands untouched next to the small Fatih Bridge across
the Tunka River. Another notable building in the area is the Sultan Bayesid II complex, an important monument with its complex construction, which includes many of the beliance is an unknown soldier with the
image of an Ottoman soldier. The historic Great Synagogue of Edirne, abandoned and destroyed, was restored and reopened in March 2015. The city is home to a Roman Catholic church and two Bulgarian Orthodox churches. Edirne has several historic arched bridges that cross the Meric and Unja rivers that flow around the west and
south of the city. There are caravans like Rustem Pasha and Ekmekcioglu Ahmet Pasha caravan-sarai that were designed to accommodate travelers in the 16th century. The historic Karaanyash railway station is hosting today, after Faculty of Fine Arts at Trakya University in the suburb of Karaanyash in Edirne. Next to it are the
Monument and the Museum of the Treaty of Lausanne. Cultural Oil Wrestling in Kirkpanar The traditional oil wrestling tournament called Kirkpanar is held every year in late June or early July. Kakava, an international festival dedicated to gypsies, is held annually on 5 May. The cultural partnership with Lerrach, Germany, began in 2006.
The goal is to exchange students and students to improve their cultural skills and understanding. Edirne is well known for its local dishes. Ci'er tava (bread and fried liver) is often served with a side of pedicab, a cool dish of diluted strained yogurt with chopped cucumber. In addition, locally produced marzipan, which differs from standard
marzipan, is one of Edirne's traditional desserts. Handmade brooms with a mirror in them are one of the cultural images of the city and the central tradition of marriage. Miniature versions are still sold in gift shops. Economy of Ali Pasha zarasi (Ali Pasha Bazaar). Edirne's economy depends largely on agriculture. 73% of the working
population works in agriculture, fisheries, forests and hunting. Lowlands are productive. Corn, sugar beets and sunflower are the leading crops. Melon, watermelons, rice, tomatoes, eggplant and viticulture are important. The highway that connects Europe with Istanbul, Anatolia and the Middle East passes through Edirne. Historic buildings
and events have increased the role of tourism in the economy. The industry is developing. Agricultural industries (agro-industrial industries) are especially important for the city's economy. This section needs to be expanded. You can help by adding to it. (June 2007) Education Main Building of the Faculty of Fine Arts of the University of
Trakia, originally built as Karaash railway station. Trakia University, which is affiliated with Loerrach University as part of the EU Erasmus program. Beykent Secondary Schools of Educational Institutions 80th Year of the Republic of Anatolian High School (80. El Cumhuriyet Anadolu Lisesi in Turkish) Edirne Anatolian School of Teacher
Training (Edirne Anadolu Eretmen Lisesi in Turkish: It was transformed into Edirne Beykent Anadolu Teknik Lises Edirne Beykent Fen Lisesi) Edirne Beykent Of anatolia High School (Ezel Edirne Beykent Anadolu Lisesi) Edirne High School (Edirne Anadolu Eretmen Lisesi) Edirne Beykent Of anatolia High School (Ezel Edirne Beykent Anadolu Lisesi) Edirne High School (Edirne Anadolu Eretmen Lisesi) Edirne Beykent Of anatolia High School (Ezel Edirne Beykent Anadolu Lisesi) Edirne High School (Edirne Anadolu Eretmen Lisesi) Edirne Beykent Of anatolia High School (Edirne Beykent Of anatolia High School (Edirne Anadolu Eretmen Lisesi) Edirne Beykent Of anatolia High School (Edirne Beykent 
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Mathematics High High (Edirne Fen Lisesi in Turkish) Edirne Fine Arts High School (Edirne Guzel Sanatlar Lisesi in Turkish) Edirne Fine Arts High School (Edirne Fine Arts High School (Ed
Mosque, Edirne View of the Selimie Mosque, Edirne House in Edi
seen in the background of the Ghazi Michal Mosque Part of the Mosque Muradie Mihrab Muradie in front of the Roman Tower, Avrupa Kent Ay'ekad'n Binevler Esentepe Kale Yichi Karaasach Kavgaz Kyyyyk Kirishane Cooperateveleri Kutlutash Koekppazar Muradiye Sarashan Oumur Bey Eldym of the Twin Cities of
Alexandroupolis, Greece Ardahan, Turkey Haskovo, Bulgaria Izmit, Turkey Kars, Turkey Kars, Turkey Lerrach, Germany Yambol, Bulgaria Famous People Sultana Bayesid I (1360-1403), Ottoman sultan from 1389 to 1402 Mahmoud I (1696-1754), Ottoman sultan from 1730 to 1754 Mehmed the Conqueror (1432-1481), Ottoman sultan who
conquered Constantinople (today Istanbul) Mustafa II (1664 -1703), Ottoman sultan from 1695 to 1703 Osman III (1699-1757), Ottoman sultan from 1754 to 1757 zahin Girai (1745-1787), the last khan of Crimea Historic Caleb Afendopolo (until 1430-1499), The Jewish Polyhistor Athanas I of Constantinople (1230-1310), Ecumenical
Patriarch of Constantinople Athanasius V Jerusalem (died 1844), Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Jerusalem Hagop Baronyan (1843-1891), Ottoman Armenian writer, satirist, teacher Elijah Bashazi (c. 1420-1490), Karaite Jewish Hakham Theodore Branas, Byzantine General Nicaforos Briannios (ethnoarch), Byzantine General Abraham bin
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Rafael Caro, Ottoman rabbi of the 18th century Karpos Papadopoulos (1790-1871), member of Filica Eteria Theoclitos Poledis (1698-1759), Greek scientist, teacher, translator, priest and monk of Constantinople Dionysius V (1820-1891), Ecumenical Patriarch Joseph Halevius (1827-1917), a native of the Ottoman Empire Jewish-French orientalist and traveler Abdulselil Lewni (died 1732), Ottoman under The artist and miniaturist Nesste (?-1674), Ottoman poet Georgi Valkovic (1833-1892), Bulgarian physician, diplomat and politician Irmisesis Mehmed Selebi (died 1732), Ottoman statesman and ambassador Stefanos Kumanudis (1818-1899), Greek archaeologist, university lecturer, writer and translator Modern Jem Adrian (born 1980), Turkish singer-songwriter, writer, producer and filmmaker Sevket Sejket Sageiej (1897-1976), Turkish writer, intellectual, economist, historian Namik Haluk Baskinci (1957-1995), Engineer and musician Atalay Kanel (born 1955), Turkish football coach Kavit Erdel (1884-1933), Ottoman army officer and Turkish army general Husrev Gerede (1884-1962), Ottoman and Turkish army officer, politician and activist Ragip Gyumyapala (1897-1964), 11th Chief of the General Staff of the Turkish Armed Forces Akun Ilykale (born 1969), Turkish TV presenter and producer Hashim Skan (1898-1968), Turkish high school teacher, Governor of the province and the first elected mayor of Istanbul Kemal Kerinsis (born 1960), Turkish ultra-nationalist lawyer Ozlem Kolat (born 1984), Turkish classical clarinetist Michael Petkov (1850-1921), Bulgarian Eastern Catholic priest Muharrem Korhan Yamas (born 1984). 1972), Paralympic Games, world and European champion disabled sports shooter Nikos zakariadis (1903-1973), General Secretary of the Communist Party of Greece Gekberk Ergeneman (born 1995) National Tennis Player See also List of battles Adrianople List of contracts Adrianople Truckia University Links C5%9F K%C3%B6pr%C3%BCleri Edirne Stone Bridges - HGK (PDF). 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