



ISTANBUL TRAVEL KIT

KMKD welcomes you to Narrate Istanbul Workshop / 9-10-11 December 2024 At Galata Rum School

Istanbul Workshops will be held in the multipurpose hall of Galata Rum School in Beyoğlu, Istanbul. The Galata Rum School, constructed in 1885 in the neoclassical style, was a significant educational institution located in Galata, the historical trade and finance center of Istanbul. Originally founded to educate the children of the Rum community largely due to the philanthropic efforts of Eleni Zarifi. Officially opened in 1910, it played a crucial role in advancing education for the Rum community during the late Ottoman period. The school ceased its educational activities in 1988 due to demographic challenges. In 2012, the building was entrusted to the Galata Rum School Foundation, which revitalized it as a hub for culture, art, and education. Following a major restoration, the school reopened in 2023, offering a variety of programs and innovative projects. Today, it strives to be a vibrant space for artistic and intellectual engagement, contributing a new dimension to the city's cultural landscape.



The multipurpose hall will accommodate a large number of guests, and the seating arrangement will be adjusted for workshops.

Galata Rum School
Website



Galata Rum School
Instagram Account



Galata Rum School
Google Maps



Location: Kemankeş Karamustafa Paşa Mh. Kemeraltı Cd. No:25 34425 Karaköy İstanbul

Access&Transport:



Tram: T1

1. Take the T1 tram in the direction of Kabataş and disembark at Tophane station. From there, walk towards Galata Tower for about 3 minutes.
2. Take the T1 tram in the direction of Bağcılar and disembark at Tophane station. Walk for 3 minutes to reach Galata Rum School.
3. From Karaköy: Disembark at Karaköy station and walk uphill to the Galata Tower area, where the school is located. It's an 8minute walk.

Metro: M2

1. From Şişhane Station: Take the M2 Metro Line in the direction of Yenikapı and disembark at Şişhane Station. Exit the station and walk towards Galata Tower. The school is a short walk from there, close to Galata Tower.
2. From Şişli: Take the M2 Metro Line from Şişli Mecidiyeköy Station in the direction of Yenikapı and disembark at Şişhane Station. Exit the station and walk towards Galata Tower. The school is a short walk from there.

Bus:

Buses passing near Galata Rum School : **28T, 28 70KE**

The closest bus stop to the Galata Rum School is [Tophane Bus Stop](#), which is approximately a 2 minutes walk away.

Ferry:

1. From Karaköy Ferry Pier: It's a 9 minute walk to Galata Rum School. Head towards Galata Tower in Beyoğlu.
2. From Kabataş Pier: Take the T1 tram from Kabataş pier and disembark at Tophane. Walk for 3 minutes to reach the school.

Taxi:

1. Galataport Taxi Stand: There is a taxi stand at Galataport, which is a 7minute walk from Galata Rum School.

Hotels:



Point Hotel

www.pointhotel.com

Arts Hotel Taksim

<https://artshotel.com.tr/taksim/>

Port Bosphorus Hotel

<https://portbosporushotel.com/en/>

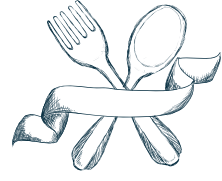
Novotel İstanbul

<https://www.novotelistanbulbosporus.com/>

DeCamondo Galata

<https://www.decamondo.com.tr/en/decamondo-galata-a-tribute-portfolio-hotel/>

<https://www.booking.com/>

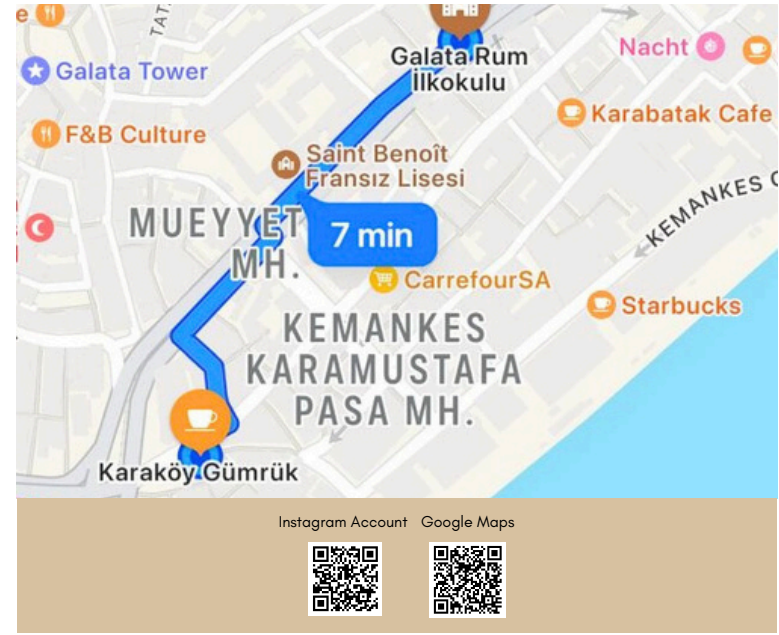


Restaurants



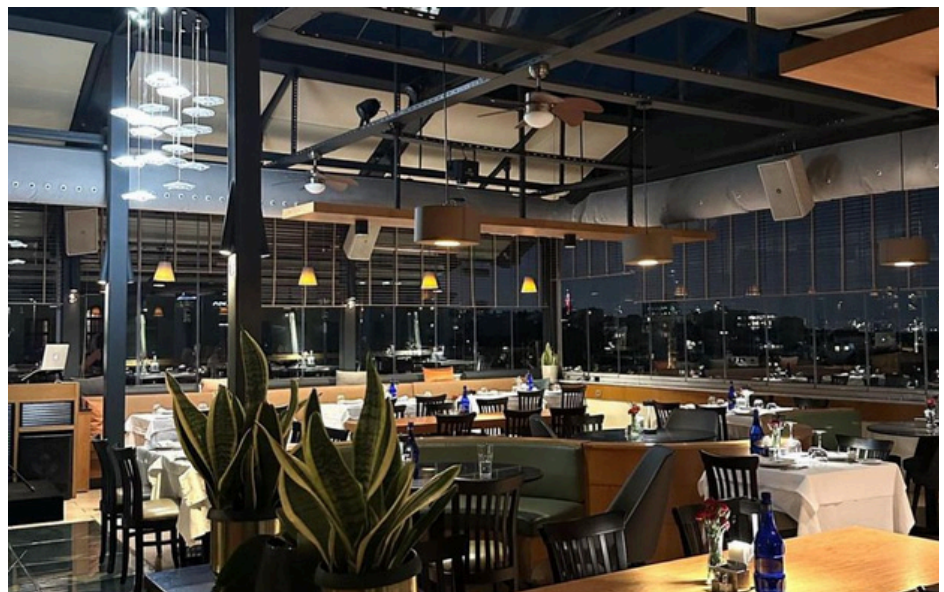
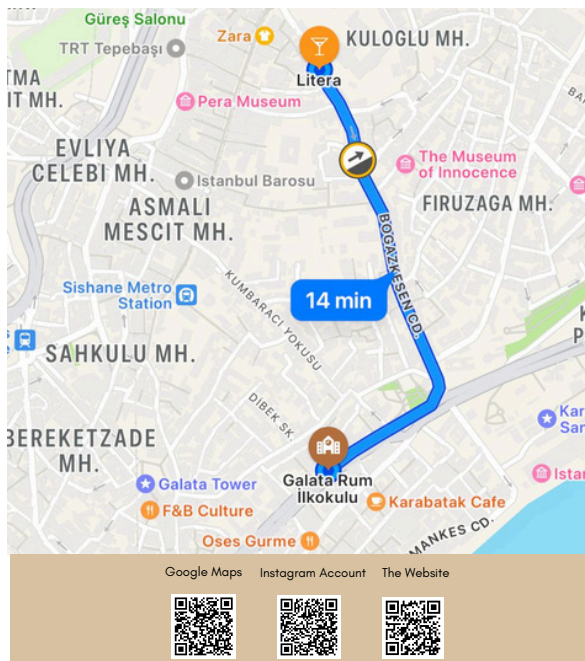
KARAKÖYGÜMRÜK RESTAURANT

Located just a 7-minute walk from the Galata Rum School, Karaköy Gümrük Restaurant is housed in a historic building in Istanbul's Karaköy district, constructed between 1894 and 1905. Gümrük, meaning "customs" in English, is a restaurant housed in the former Customs Directorate building. The building has been operating as a restaurant since 2014, offering a cultural and gastronomic experience by combining its historic atmosphere with traditional Turkish cuisine.



LİTERA RESTAURANT

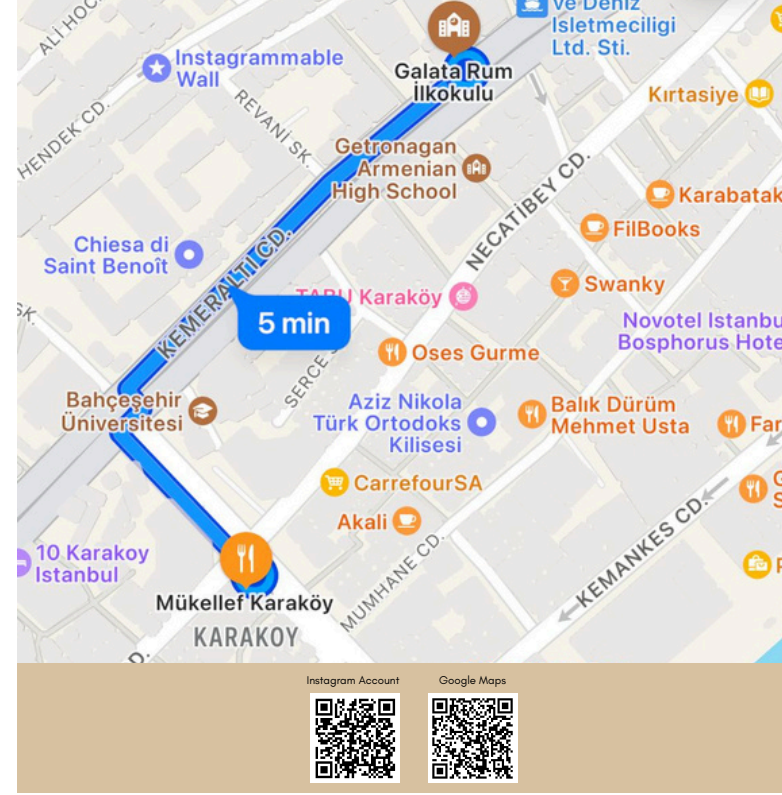
Litera Restaurant is a 14-minute walk from the Galata Rum School, located with view over the Bosphorus. Litera offers a dining experience that blends seamlessly with the breathtaking views of Istanbul's historic peninsula. Litera provides guests with the best vantage point overlooking the Bosphorus, the historic peninsula, and the Golden Horn, along with a panoramic view that stretches to the islands and beyond, serving as a year-round terrace venue.





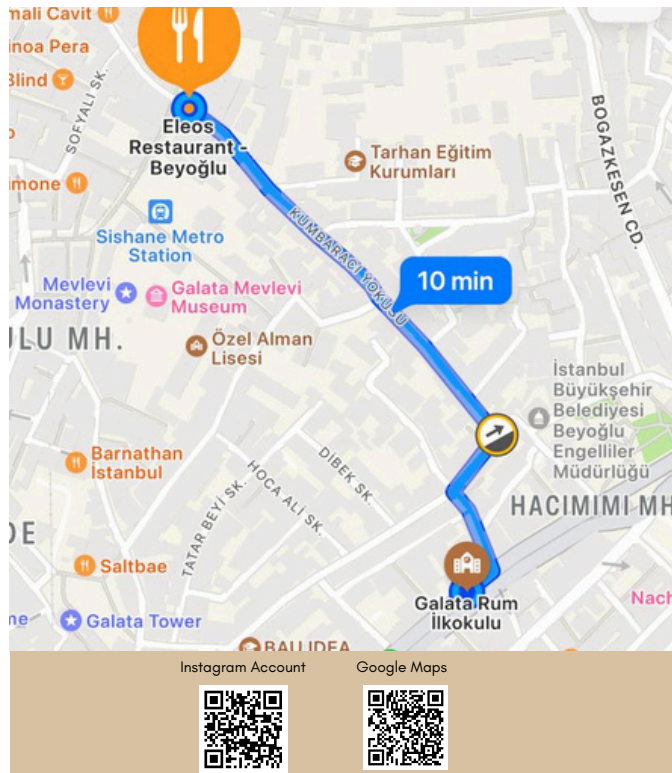
MÜKELLEF KARAKÖY

Located in Karaköy, just a 5-minute walk from Galata Rum School, Mükellef is owned by renowned chef Arda Türkmen. Mükellef offers an incredible terrace with panoramic views of the Golden Horn, Galata Tower, and the historic peninsula. It's the perfect place to watch the sunset over the city's historic districts.



ELEOS RESTAURANT

Eleos is a seafood restaurant with sea views, located in Beyoğlu, just 11 minutes from the Galata Rum School. The restaurant is situated in the historic Hidivyal Palas, originally opened in 1841 as the Hotel D'Angleterre in Pera. This building, once visited by writer Pierre Loti, was purchased by the Hallas Brothers in 1895 and became known as Mısır Oteli. Renovated in 1903 and converted into a commercial space in 1950, it has witnessed cultural shifts from the Ottoman era to the present.





The Map of Istanbul*



HAGIA SOPHIA MOSQUE
It was built in the historical peninsula between 532-537 years by the order of Byzantine Emperor Justinian, and it was transformed into a mosque after Istanbul's conquest in 1453. While the building was turned into a mosque in 1934, it had been opened to worship as a mosque after 2020. Although Hagia Sophia has a basilica structure, architects chose to cover the middle nave of the nave with a dome with three naves with a large dome with a diameter of 31 meters. Therefore, it is considered an important turning point in the history of architecture, with its dome transition and canopy system features. Hagia Sophia has managed to survive 16 centuries, as the only building in the history which was constructed at the same location three times.

YEDIKULE FORTRESS AND THE GOLDEN GATE
The construction of Yedikule Fortress and the Golden Gate dates back to the 15th century. The Golden Gate, which was built by the order of Sultan Mehmed II, is situated along the coast road as an arch of triumph to be used to enter into the city after returning from campaigns, was turned into a gate connected with the walls after land and sea walls that surrounded the city were built during the period of Theodosius I. Land gained the name of Porta Aurea (Golden Gate). Behind the Golden Gate, additional towers after the conquest and the building gained its today's look as a fortress with 7 towers. After the completion of the construction of towers in 1462, Yedikule Fortress Seven Towers gained its historical tower appearance in its form, and the district was named after it. The fortress, which is being restored, is open for visits.

ANATOLIAN FORTRESS
It is situated in Anatolian district of Istanbul, where Çukurbazı Creek flows to the Golden Gate. It was built by the order of Bayezid II in 1501, on an area of 1200 square meters, with 660 meters of distance, at the intersection of the city walls. It is located in today's Beşiktaş district. The tower is a single-story building, and it is considered a masterpiece of the Ottoman architecture. The tower is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

YILDIZ PALACE MUSEUM
Yıldız Palace was initially built by Mehmed II in 1479. It was used as a summer palace by the Ottoman sultans. It was built by the order of Sultan Mehmed II. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

FESHANE
Feshane factory was built by Mehmed II in 1479. It was used as a summer palace by the Ottoman sultans. It was built by the order of Sultan Mehmed II. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

ADILE SULTAN PAVILION
Adile Sultan Pavilion is a pavilion built by Adile Sultan, the favorite of Sultan Mehmed II. It was built in 1488. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

KÜÇÜKSU PAVILION
Küçüksu Pavilion is a pavilion built by Sultan Mehmed II. It was built in 1488. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

THE GERMAN FOUNTAIN
The German Fountain is a fountain built by the German community in Istanbul. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

HISTORICAL MODA QUAY
Historical Moda Quay is a quay built in the Moda district of Istanbul. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

TEKUR PALACE
Tekfur Palace is a palace built by the Tekfur family in Istanbul. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

THE MAIDEN'S TOWER
The Maiden's Tower is a tower built on a small island in the Bosphorus. It was built in 1265. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

BEYLERBEY PALACE
Beylerbey Palace is a palace built by the Beylerbey family in Istanbul. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

KARASULARI MEVLANAKAPI VISITOR CENTER
Karasulari Mevlanakapi Visitor Center is a visitor center built in the Karasulari district of Istanbul. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

MINIATURK
Miniaturk is a museum built in the Beşiktaş district of Istanbul. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

TAKSİM SQUARE
Taksim Square is a square built in the Taksim district of Istanbul. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

ARASTA BAZAAR
Arasta Bazaar is a bazaar built in the Beşiktaş district of Istanbul. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

THE OBELISK
The Obelisk is an obelisk built in the Beşiktaş district of Istanbul. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

DOLMABAHCE PALACE
Dolmabahçe Palace is a palace built by Sultan Abdulmejid II in Istanbul. It was built in 1856. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

KARIYE (CHORA) MOSQUE
Kariye (Chora) Mosque is a mosque built in the Beşiktaş district of Istanbul. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

BASILICA CISTERN MUSEUM
Basilica Cistern Museum is a museum built in the Beşiktaş district of Istanbul. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

GRAND BAZAAR
Grand Bazaar is a bazaar built in the Eminönü district of Istanbul. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

THE CHURCH OF SAINT ANTHONY OF PADUA
The Church of Saint Anthony of Padua is a church built in the Beşiktaş district of Istanbul. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

SPICE BAZAAR
Spice Bazaar is a bazaar built in the Beşiktaş district of Istanbul. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

CASA BOTTER
Casa Botter is a house built in the Beşiktaş district of Istanbul. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

FENER GREEK ORTHODOX PATRIARCHATE
Fener Greek Orthodox Patriarchate is a patriarchate built in the Beşiktaş district of Istanbul. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

SULTANAHMET MOSQUE
Sultanahmet Mosque is a mosque built in the Sultanahmet district of Istanbul. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

TOPKAPI PALACE
Topkapi Palace is a palace built by Sultan Mehmed II in Istanbul. It was built in 1479. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

EYÜP SULTAN MOSQUE
Eyüp Sultan Mosque is a mosque built in the Eyüp district of Istanbul. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
Republic of Turkey is a country built in the Republic of Turkey. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

ABSOLUTE MUSTS IN ISTANBUL
Absolute Musts in Istanbul is a list of must-visit sites in Istanbul. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

IMPORTANT PHONES & WEBSITES
Important Phones & Websites is a list of important phone numbers and websites in Istanbul. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

TOURIST INFORMATION CENTER PHONE NUMBERS
Tourist Information Center Phone Numbers is a list of phone numbers for tourist information centers in Istanbul. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

IMM FREE WIFI POINT
Imm Free Wifi Point is a list of free wifi points in Istanbul. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

TRUSTWORTHY COMFORTABLE PUNCTUAL
Trustworthy Comfortable Punctual is a list of trustworthy, comfortable, and punctual services in Istanbul. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

ISTANBUL CITY CARD
Istanbul City Card is a card that provides access to many museums and attractions in Istanbul. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

BUSFORUS
Busforus is a bus company that provides transportation services in Istanbul. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

VISIT ISTANBUL
Visit Istanbul is a website that provides information about Istanbul. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

ILLUSTRATED ISTANBUL MAP
Illustrated Istanbul Map is a map of Istanbul that includes many landmarks and attractions. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

FREE MAP
Free Map is a free map of Istanbul that provides information about the city. It was built in 1900. It is situated on the European side of Istanbul by the order of Mehmet II. It was built to control the harbor and to protect the city from sea attacks. The tower is situated on the coast of the Golden Gate. It is a square tower with a diameter of 12 meters.

*By the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality

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