

TROY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

- TROYA I
- TROYA II
- TROYA VI
- TROYA VIIA
- TROYA VIIB
- TROYA VIII
- TROYA IX



1. WELCOME TO TROY!
2. TROJAN HORSE
3. WHY IS THERE SO MANY LAYERS ON TOP IN TROY?
4. PITOS GARDEN
5. NORTHEASTERN BASTION/ TROY VI
6. TROY VI/EASTERN WALL
7. DISCOVERY OF TROY AND HISTORY OF EXCAVATION
8. TROY VIII-IX / TEMPLE OF ATHENA
9. TROY II CITADEL AND MEGARONS
10. TROY II-III CITADEL WALL
11. MEGARON - TROY II / III (APPROX. 2300-2200 BCE)
12. TROY I / DEFENSE WALL
13. TROYA II PALACE BUILDING
14. SCHLIEMANN'S TRENCH
15. TROY'S DIFFERENT CITY LAYERS
16. RAMP / TROY II
17. CITY GATES, TROY PLAIN AND TROY'S PORT / TROY VI-VII
18. TROYA VI / VIM PALACE
19. THE SACRED AREA / TROY VIII-IX
20. (W) LOWER CITY OF ILOS-WILUSA / TROY VI LATE PERIOD
21. PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES
22. WATER CAVE OF TROY WILUSA (KASKAL.KUR) TROYA II - IX
23. SMALL THEATER (ODEION) / TROYA IX
24. THE LUWIAN SEAL
25. TROY VI-VII SOUTHERN GATE
26. BOULEUTERION AND STOA/ TROY VIII-IX



Visiting Hours

April 1 - October -1

Opening Time: 08:30

Closing Time: 20:00

Ticket Office Closing Time: 19:30

October 1 - April 1

Opening Time: 08:30

Closing Time: 17:30

Ticket Office Closing Time: 17:00

Open everyday.

* Hours and off days may vary due to pandemic.

Address: Truva Altı Sokak No: 12 Tevfikiye Köyü Merkez/Çanakkale | **Telephone:** 0286 217 67 40

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TROY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

MEETING POINT OF HISTORY AND LEGENDS

GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR
CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS



Troy is one of the most famous ancient cities in the world. Besides the fact that it was continuously used as a settlement for 3500 years and hosted many civilizations, the main reason for its fame is the belief that the famous war described by Homer in the epic "Iliad and Odyssey" took place here. This epic, which has inspired artists and writers from various countries for thousands of years, influenced everyone from emperors to travelers, and been the subject of Hollywood movies, also made the name Troy immortal.

But Troy is far more than just an epic. The city hosted the richest civilizations of the time and managed to maintain its glory for years despite repeated wars and invasions.

The ancient city, which attracts millions of tourists every year due to its location on the strait of the Dardanelles that separates Europe and Asia, and whose finds reveal its former wealth, is a place that history and archaeology lovers, as well as those interested in literature and legends, love to visit.



The proof that the strategic importance of Troy has not changed through the years is the fact that the location of the city has not changed and that the strata of the different epochs overlap, although it has been destroyed several times by various catastrophes. Human traces in the settlement date back to 8,000 years ago. However, the oldest settlement date in the region called Hisarlık is 3000 BCE. During the excavations, it was found to be inhabited until the 13th century and consists of ten different urban layers and more than 50 construction phases. Each of these layers bears the traces of periods lasting hundreds of years. The fact that the city was surrounded by huge walls around 2,500 BCE proves how advanced and important it was even in this early period.

The archaeological site is divided into two parts: the fortress and the lower city. In the fortress, in addition to the walls, doors, stone-paved ramps and some bastions were excavated. In this more secure part of the city were palaces and administrative buildings that date back to the Bronze Age. The part known as the lower city, where people were thought to live, was also protected by walls, but they were not as strong as the fortress part.

It is known that Troy, which Roman Emperors were highly regarded and visited as a place of pilgrimage, underwent important public improvements during these years. The Odeon, the Bouleuterion, and the theatre in the Agora area are dated to this period. Although the Temple of Athena, considered the most important building in Troy, is dated around 300 BCE, it is thought to have been renovated in the early 1st century CE by the order of Emperor Augustus. Today there are very few remains of this temple.

Treasure of Troy



The excavations have shown that Troy was once a rich city, living in great prosperity. The gold jewelry found by Schliemann, mistakenly called the "Priam's Treasure" are just a portion of the remaining priceless artefacts of Troy. Smuggled from Turkey, the majority of these treasures unfortunately are not where they belong. Some of them are on display in the recently opened Troy Museum.

Trojan Horse



The wooden horse, which played a key role in the story of the end of the Trojan War and the destruction of a city is the symbol of Troy. According to legend, the Achaeans, unable to conquer Troy, built a wooden horse sculpture at the suggestion of Odysseus, famous for his cunning and the main character of Homer's Odyssey epic, and put their best warriors inside. Then they retreat, pretending to have lifted the siege. While the Trojans, who have taken the wooden horse into the city as a spoil of war, sleep at night, the hidden warriors go out and open the gates of the Castle to the Achaeans, thus ending the war. A copy of this wooden horse, which played the leading role in the trick that allowed the Achaeans to enter Troy and win the war they could not win by fighting, is located at the entrance of the ancient city. Apart from this horse, which is the most popular photo shooting spot for Troy's visitors, there is another wooden horse in the center of Çanakkale, which was used in the 2004 film Troy.