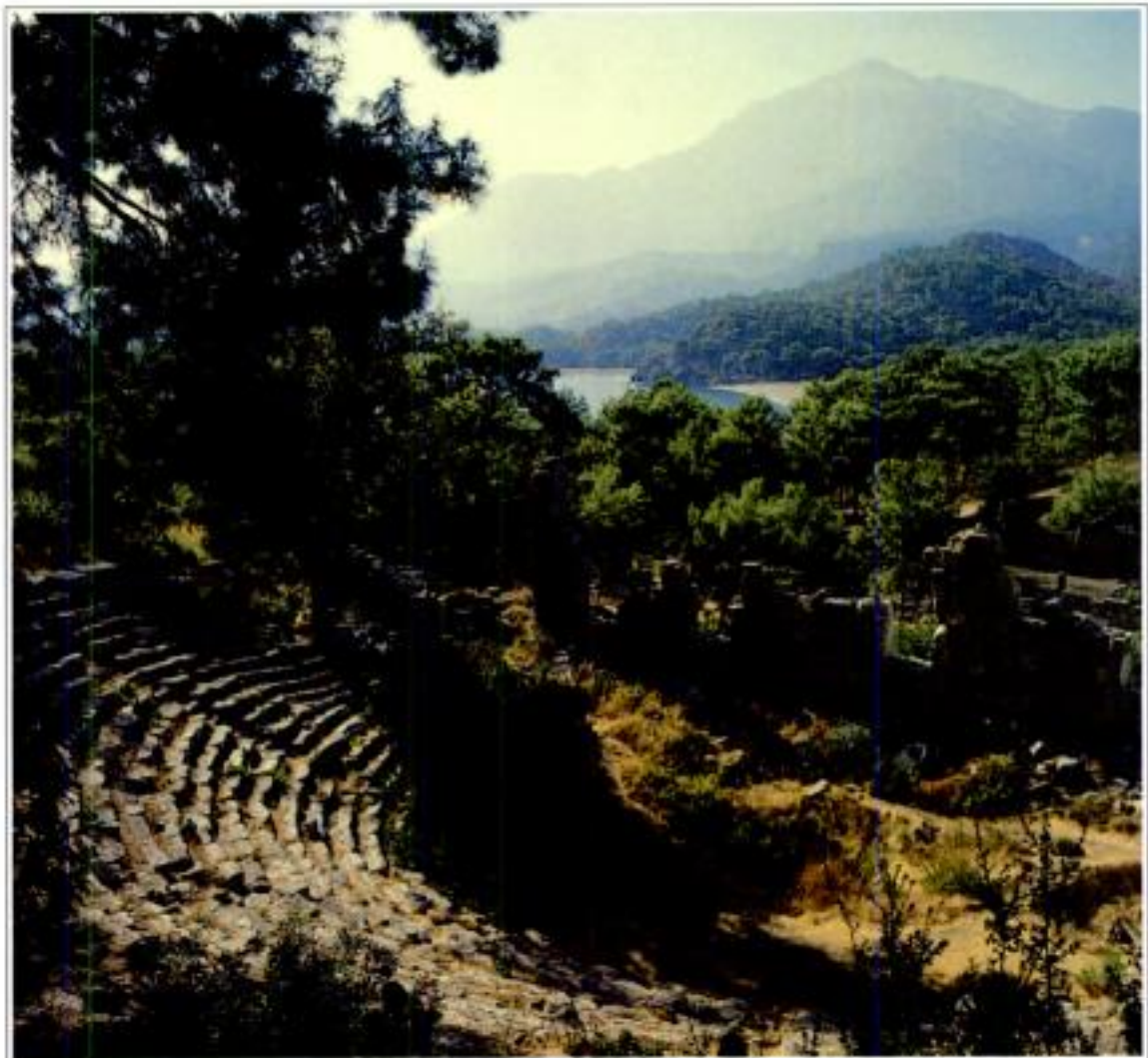

ANCIENT

TURKEY



A TRAVELLER'S HISTORY

SETON LLOYD

Ancient Turkey: A Traveller's History, Seton Lloyd, University of California Press, 1999, 0520220420, 9780520220423, 240 pages. Seton Lloyd's lively account of Turkey's early history is for the ever-increasing number of people visiting the ancient sites of this fabled land. Written by an archaeologist who has spent much of his life in the Near East, the book is not a conventional "guide" to the antiquities of Anatolia, nor is it a textbook. It is instead Lloyd's attempt to share his profound interest in an antique land, its inhabitants, and the surviving monuments that link the present to the past. Lloyd traces the many different cultures that have been a part of Turkey from prehistoric times to the Christian era. He recounts the exploits of the Hittite kings, the confrontation of Croesus and the Persian king Cyrus, the conquests of Alexander the Great, and Mithridates' epic resistance against Rome. Archaeological landmarks discussed include the discovery of the Alaca Höyük tombs, the attempts to establish the location of Troy, and the opening of the Tomb of Midas. Lloyd shows how each successive culture has left its mark on an astonishing variety of sites, from the shrines of Aphrodite to the temples of Ephesus and the churches founded by St. Paul.

DOWNLOAD [HERE](#)

Discovering Turkey , Andrew Mango, 1971, History, 272 pages. .

Frommer's Turkey From the Blue Mosque to the Blue Lagoon, Lynn A. Levine, Jun 25, 2004, Travel, 444 pages. Describes attractions, lodging, and dining for the visitor to Turkey, providing travel advice and resources..

Classical Turkey , John Freely, 1990, Architecture, 152 pages. .

DK Eyewitness Travel Guides Turkey, Suzanne Swan, Feb 1, 2003, , 408 pages. For: Mr. & Mrs. Sami Oruc..

Portrait of a Turkish Family , Irfan Orga, Mar 1, 2007, Biography & Autobiography, 312 pages. .

Guide to Aegean and Mediterranean Turkey , Diana Darke, 1986, , 296 pages. .

Babylon, Memphis, Persepolis Eastern Contexts of Greek Culture, Walter Burkert, 2004, Literary Criticism, 178 pages. This book traverses the ancient world's three great centers of cultural exchange - Babylonian Nineveh, Egyptian Memphis, and Iranian Persepolis - to situate classical Greece in

Early Anatolia the archaeology of Asia Minor before the Greeks, Seton Lloyd, 1956, History, 231 pages. .

Byzantium the early centuries, John Julius Norwich, 1988, History, 407 pages. .

Ancient Turkey , Antonio G. Sagona, Paul E. Zimansky, A. G. Sagona, Mar 10, 2009, , 420 pages. Students of antiquity often see ancient Turkey as a bewildering array of cultural complexes. Ancient Turkey brings together in a coherent account the diverse and often

A Guide to Biblical Sites in Greece and Turkey , Clyde E. Fant, Mitchell G. Reddish, Oct 23, 2003, Religion, 395 pages. Nearly two-thirds of the New Testament—including all of the letters of Paul, most of the book of Acts, and the book of Revelation—is set outside of Israel, in either Turkey

Turkey a short history, Roderic H. Davison, 1981, History, 181 pages. .

The parting mists of ancient Anatolia , Trevor Bryce, 1985, Social Science, 28 pages. .

The Western Shores of Turkey Discovering the Aegean and Mediterranean Coasts, John Freely, Sep 4, 2004, History, 432 pages. The western coast of Turkey has captivated travellers for

centuries. With its dramatic mountains and idyllic bays, it is one of the most beautiful parts of the country. This

Seton Lloyd's lively account of Turkey's early history is for the ever-increasing number of people visiting the ancient sites of this fabled land. Written by an archaeologist who has spent much of his life in the Near East, the book is not a conventional "guide" to the antiquities of Anatolia, nor is it a textbook. It is instead Lloyd's attempt to share his profound interest in an antique land, its inhabitants, and the surviving monuments that link the present to the past.

Lloyd traces the many different cultures that have been a part of Turkey from prehistoric times to the Christian era. He recounts the exploits of the Hittite kings, the confrontation of Croesus and the Persian king Cyrus, the conquests of Alexander the Great, and Mithridates' epic resistance against Rome. Archaeological landmarks discussed include the discovery of the Alaca Hüyük tombs, the attempts to establish the location of Troy, and the opening of the Tomb of Midas. Lloyd shows how each successive culture has left its mark on an astonishing variety of sites, from the shrines of Çatal Hüyük to the temples of Ephesus and the churches founded by St. Paul.

"Very well written and very readable, presented with the mastery and wisdom of long and intimate experience. . . . It will awaken and stimulate the interest of lay readers, provide a welcome historical frame that is lacking in most accounts of Anatolian archaeology, and be an instructive and delightful companion for professional scholars."#151;Crawford H. Greenewalt, Jr., University of California, Berkeley

I read this book prior to and during a recent trip to Turkey and Greece. Although I have studied this area in art history classes, I was blown away by the breadth and scope of what remains today of ancient civilizations in this part of the world! This book enabled me to understand the importance of what is currently still in existence, but what had been there before. Ephesus, following this book, was an a truly incredible experience. This book was extraordinarily readable as well, not overy text book like. I would highly recommend this book to anyone who desires to know more about Turkey and its very important place in ancient history as the cross roads of many incredible civilizations.

Seton Lloyd is known to American public by his commentaries on Public Television documentaries about Turkey. He is a well informed scholar, and trustworthy. Therefore I was offended by the Amsterdam, Holland reviewer who, trying to push his own political agenda, tries to kick dirt on Seton Lloyd. Seton Lloyd writes what is Turkey most famous for: its Greco-Roman, ancient Hittite, and Mesopotamian heritage. Most Americans I know want to go Turkey to see the earliest churches of Christianity, likewise many Europeans enjoy discovering their Christian-Greco-Roman heritage as well. There are a lot of Armenian relics in Turkey, a country with the history of many peoples and cultures. Visitors to those regions know where they are and they go to visit them as well.

I bought this book as background reading for an upcoming trip to Turkey. It is a comprehensive and well-written overview of ancient history, from the Hittites up through the beginnings of Christianity in what is now Turkey, with context relating to the influence of adjacent areas as needed. It puts things in context and provides maps to help locate cultures and events geographically. I would recommend it for anyone interested in the subject, or reading up for a visit.

Found this book to be a great help in putting the many pieces of History of Turkey and Anatolia over the past 4,500 years. Not a dry academic text, but written for the reader to move through the history of places and peoples. Not a stirring account but very comprehensive. Read this with several books on Turkish ancient history in prep for a 3 week tour of the Western Turkish Ancient sites. This proved a good companion to the Blue Guide of Turkey.

I picked up this book in preparation for a class trip to Turkey to look at architecture and landscape. I have found it to be exhaustive in details pertaining to archeological discoveries and sequence. I wish that it would leave off some of these details, and spend a little more time painting the bigger picture. The book reads as if you are listening to a one-sided conversation with a very specialized

and opinionated professor. It is almost casual in tone, and spends too much time and emotion on issues that don't really aid understanding of the history of Turkey. Having said that, if you can struggle through the dense parts, and keep referring back to the maps, you can get a pretty good idea of the progression and significance of events.

The book gives a good introduction to the history of Anatolia up to the time of the early Christian Church. It can seem at times to be a little dry or shallow in its coverage. While it is on some sense a historical account, the author is an archeologist, and the narrative heavily leans on this direction. This is not necessarily bad since I read the book as a prelude to my trip to Turkey, but one should be aware of it before buying the book. All in all, I would recommend buying it.

Read this book as I am preparing for my first trip to Turkey, pursuing my interest in Hittitology and witness the remains of this great civilization that had once dominated Asia Minor. The book provided about 3 chapters worth of information about Hittite civilization in Turkey, which is quite short. Yet, I think this has to do with the fact that much about this civilization are still yet to be discovered and interpreted. The author did include a good amount of information about the Middle period...more
Read this book as I am preparing for my first trip to Turkey, pursuing my interest in Hittitology and witness the remains of this great civilization that had once dominated Asia Minor. The book provided about 3 chapters worth of information about Hittite civilization in Turkey, which is quite short. Yet, I think this has to do with the fact that much about this civilization are still yet to be discovered and interpreted. The author did include a good amount of information about the Middle period from Suppiuliumas to Mursilis II, which is what I am particularly interested in. All in all, I got enough information that will make my first trip to Turkey a fun journey. I can't wait to see those sites mentioned in the book.

This relatively brief book tracks the history of Turkey from Neolithic times through Paul's journeys in early AD, complete with descriptions and photographs of some of the most interesting locations. It was my first contact with this subject, and so particularly interesting. It's somewhat embarrassing to have reached this age, think of myself as reasonably educated, and yet still find a general knowledge subject about which I know so little. Oh, well. Anyway, this is a good primer, although a little dry in the early going. It picks up speed when it reaches the time of Alexander and beyond. Turkey is indeed a fascinating place.(less)

This is the most accessible and exciting book on the archaeology of Anatolia that I have yet seen. Written as a travelogue, it takes us back in both time and space to our cradles of civilisation and the origins of our modern agricultural plants and animals. From the simplicity of the earliest city in Catal Huyak to the golden riches of Troy and Midas, Seton Lloyd entertains us with a verbal and visual landscape of the riches of Anatolia's past. Most of the archaeology in Turkey is buried in foreign languages - but in this book, the fascinating secrets are brought to light in a scholarly yet thoroughly entertaining way.

This book was recommended to me as a guide to ancient Turkey, and I have found it fascinating. It is well written and covers the history of Asia Minor from the Neolithic villages to the journeys of St. Paul. The illustrations are well-chosen and well printed. More maps would have been helpful, but the author assumes the reader has access to a modern road map. The author also assumes that the reader has some knowledge of ancient history, so the book may not be suitable for a complete beginner.

Seton Howard Frederick Lloyd, CBE (May 30, 1902, Birmingham, England–January 7, 1996, Faringdon, England), was an English archaeologist. He was President of the British School of Archaeology in Iraq, Director of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara (President, 1948–1961), Professor of Western Asiatic Archaeology in the Institute of Archaeology, University

of London (1962–1969).

After school at Uppingham, Lloyd studied at the Architectural Association in London and qualified as an architect in 1926. He gained his first archaeological experience at Tel el Amarna, which Henri Frankfort was excavating for the Egypt Exploration Society. In 1930 Lloyd was invited by Frankfort to join latter's next excavation, under the auspices of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, of a series of sites in the Diyala valley (1930–1937). In 1937–1939 he excavated with John Garstang at Mersin, in southern Turkey, for the University of Liverpool. In 1939 Lloyd was appointed Archaeological Adviser to the Directorate of Antiquities in Iraq, where he helped to establish the Iraq Museum and reorganize the Gertrude Bell Museum. He trained Iraqi archaeologists and participated with Iraqi colleagues in several major excavations, notably at Uqair and Eridu, at Assyrian Khorsabad, the Aqueduct of Sennacherib at Jerwan. He succeeded Max Mallowan as the President of the British School of Archaeology in Iraq. In 1948, he became Director of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara. He excavated with, among others, James Mellaart, one of the first scholars at the Ankara School, the mound at Beycesultan, in western Anatolia, and also conducted excavations at Polatli, Haran, Sultantepe and other Anatolian sites.

Daniel, Glyn Edmund; Chippindale, Christopher. *The Pastmasters: Eleven Modern Pioneers of Archaeology*: V. Gordon Childe, Stuart Piggott, Charles Phillips, Christopher Hawkes, Seton Lloyd, Robert J. Braidwood, Gordon R. Willey, C.J. Becker, Sigfried J. De Laet, J. Desmond Clark, D.J. Mulvaney. New York: Thames and Hudson, 1989 (hardcover, ISBN 0-500-05051-1).

Written by the former head of the British Archaeological Institute in Ankara, this book is an indispensable guide to Turkey's ancient civilizations and monuments. It's a lively tale of cultures and conquest, from the Hittites to St. Paul, that illuminates the living past of Turkey's archaeological treasures. With maps, drawings, site plans and a section of color photographs. (TKY43, \$29.95)

Aegean Alexander Alexander's already Anatolia ancient Ankara archaeological Armenia army Artemisium Arzawa Asia Minor Assyrian battle became Bogazkoy Bronze Age building built called campaign capital Cappadocia Carchemish Caria centre century bc Christian Cilicia citadel civilisation coast coastal conquests Croesus crossing Cyrus Darius early east eastern eastward Empire Ephesus Euphrates excavations famous fleet fortress frontier Galatia Gordium Greece Greek Greek cities Halys harbour Hattusas Hellenic Hellenistic Hellespont Herodotus Hittite inscriptions Ionian island Kanesh king kingdom known Lake later Lucullus Lycia Lydian Mediterranean Midas miles Miletus military Mithridates modern mountains Museum neighbouring Neo-Hittite occupied palace Paul peninsula Pergamum perhaps period Persian Phrygian plain plateau political Pontic Pontus provinces reached records reign remains river road rock Roman Rome ruins ruler Sardis sculptures seems Seleucid settlement side Smyrna Suppiluliumas survived Syria Taurus temple theatre tombs town Troy Turkey Turkish Urartian Urartu valley walls whole