

# YODUL

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Ulu Mosque

Ulu Camii is the largest mosque in Bursa and a landmark of early Ottoman architecture which used many elements from the Seljuk architecture. Ordered by Sultan Bayezid I, the mosque was designed and built by architect Ali Neccar in 1396–1399. It is a large rectangular building, with twenty domes arranged in four rows of five that are supported by twelve columns. Supposedly the twenty domes were built instead of the twenty separate mosques which Sultan Bayezid I had promised for winning the Battle of Nicopolis in 1396. The mosque has two minarets.

There is also a fountain (şadırvan) inside the mosque where worshipers can perform ritual ablutions before prayer; the dome over the şadırvan is capped by a skylight which creates a soft light below, playing an important role in the illumination of the large building.

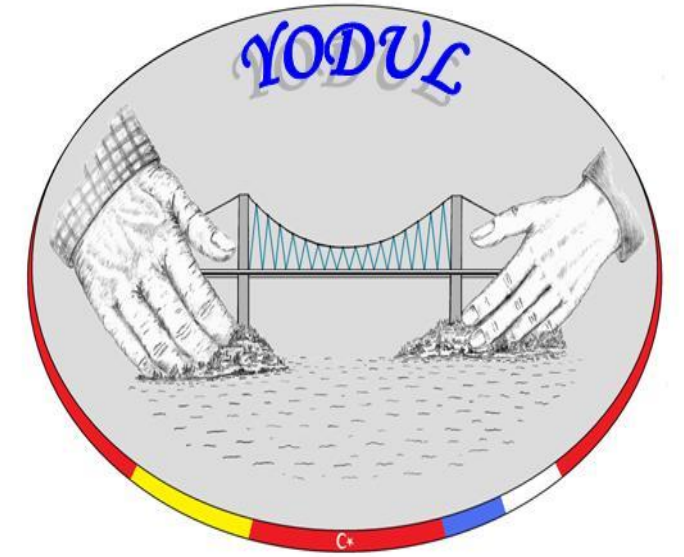
The horizontally spacious and dimly lit interior is designed to feel peaceful and contemplative. The subdivisions of space formed by multiple domes and pillars create a sense of privacy and even intimacy.



Emir Sultan Camii

**Emir Sultan Mosque** (Turkish: *Emir Sultan Camii*) is a mosque in Bursa, Turkey. First built in the 14th century, it was rebuilt in 1804 upon the orders of the Ottoman Sultan Selim III, and re-built again in 1868, along slightly varying plans each time. Emir Sultan, also known as Şemseddin Mehmed Ali el-Hüseyin el Buhari, was a dervish and scholar from Bukhara and also the advisor and son-in-law of the Ottoman Sultan Sultan, Bayezid I.<sup>[1]</sup>

The present-day mosque, bearing his epithet Emir Sultan, and situated in Bursa quarter of the same name (although written contiguously, as “Emirsultan”), was built after the collapse of the original 14th century monument in the 1766 earthquake. Although the materials and the location were maintained, the style was adjusted to reflect the baroque design that came into fashion in the Ottoman Empire during the 19th century. Following 1855 Bursa earthquake, the mosque and the mausoleum (Turkish: *türbe*) of Emir Sultan was rebuilt again in 1868 (1285 A.H) by Sultan Abdülaziz.



## Gruntvig Project Bursa Cultural Visit

### Program

**10:00- Leave for Bursa**

**11:00-Breakfast**

**12:00-The Start of the Visit**

**15:00-Lunch**

**16:00-The Visit**

**18:30-Dinner Time**

**20:00-Karabas-ı Veli**



## Kozahan

### A Cosmopolitan Inn : Koza Han

Koza Han, was an international trade and shopping center since 15th century. There had been shops of many merchants of different countries and nationalities. This continued in different ways even after the Republic was founded. There were the shops of European merchants and the Levanties.

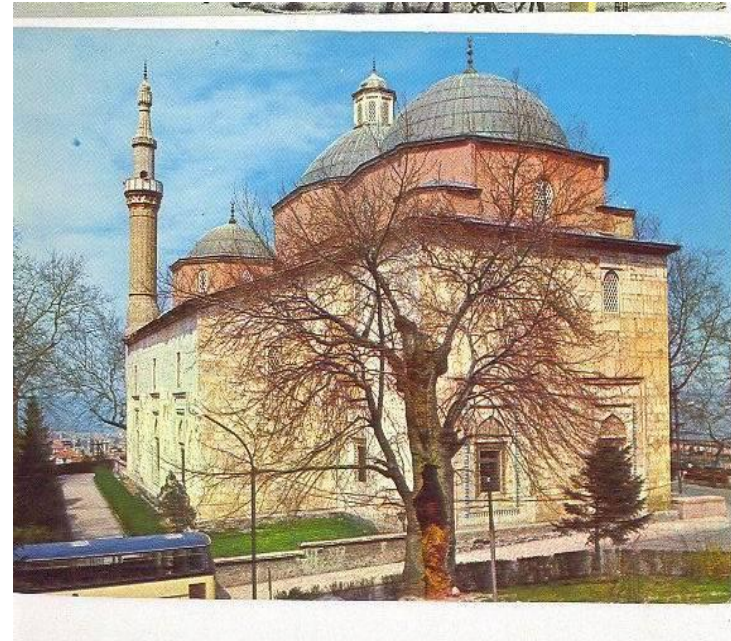
### An International Silk Trade Center: Koza Han

Koza Han was an international trade center for centuries. A center for banking and insurance, in the 19th and 20th centuries. And a center for lawyers for a while. Also headquarters of the newspaper "Millet Yolu" published by "Bursa Mudafaa-i Hukuk" community was in Koza Han. But in today's Koza Han has always had silk and cocoon trade on the ground floor and lawyer offices on the top. Even some government offices like charitable foundations and courtesy representatives resided here.



## Bursa Clock Tower

Tophane Clock Tower was built at Sultan Abdülaziz Time (1861-1876) as a fire tower. The first tower, which has got Bursa view and had a clock at the third floor, was ruined. Another tower was rebuilt at the same place in 1906. There was a round clock quadrant at each side of the top floor. Today, an electronic clock has been put instead of the original one. The tower is still used as a fire observation tower.



## Yeşil Cami

The Yeşil Mosque can be shown as the perfect blend between architecture and embellishment, the proof that such works of art were produced in a country where the battles between siblings had come to an end and peace had returned. It was commissioned by Sultan Mehmed I Çelebi and completed in December 1419 or January 1420. The mosque was built between 1419–1421 by architect vezir Hacı İvaz Pasha. The artists of painted decorations were Ali bin İlyas and Mehmed el Mecnun. Following the earthquake in 1855, the building underwent an extensive renovation led by architect Léon Parvillée, as Ahmet Vefik Pasha, the Vali (governor) of Bursa, was unable to find a qualified Turkish architect. Parvillée managed to save the mosque but he lacked experience of the Seljukian and early Ottoman architecture. He was also hampered by shortages of money and skilled labour. The original decorations of the vaults and the walls were not restored. But his whitewash was perhaps to be preferred over botched attempts at reproducing old paintwork.



## Karabas-ı Veli

Lodges have an important place in Bursa's religious structure. Through years only couple of them survived. One of them is the Karabafl Lodge, which has marvelous ornaments. It was built by the Yakup Çelebi, in the XVIth century, who died in 1550. The wooden canopy, which is also a great example of wooden work of the lodge, is worth to be seen. In the center of the Osmangazi district, the Mevlevi Derwish Culture in the authentic atmosphere of the Karabas Lodge, is presented to visitors from all around the world. It is run by The Foundation of Introduction and Improvement of the Culture of Mevlana.

