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Google earth

1250728.501 N - 12323101.675 E - map at 33203.82 mi

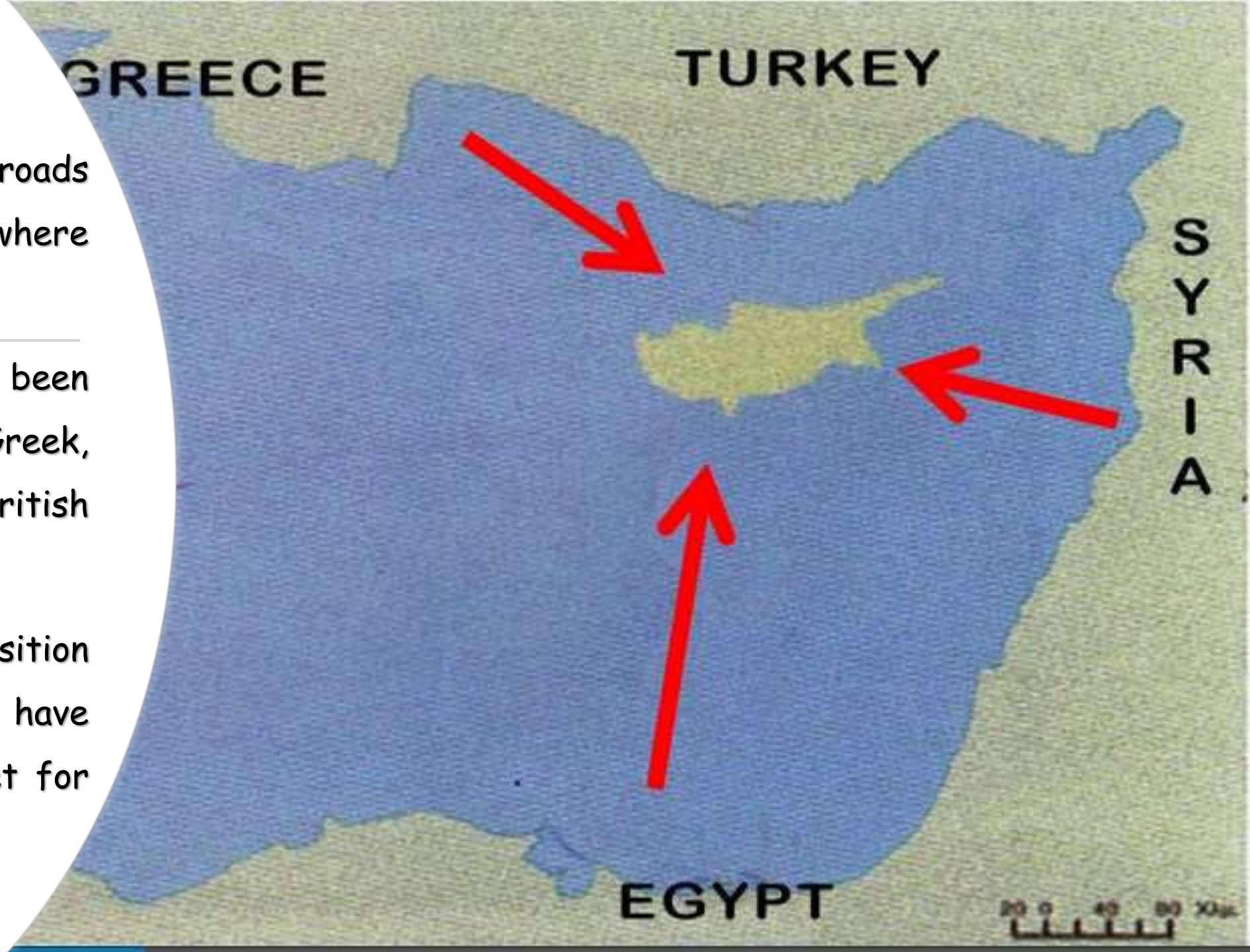


**Cyprus,
a beautiful island,
rich in history
and tradition!!**

Cyprus lies at the crossroads of three continents, where East meets West.

Our small island has been influenced by the Greek, Roman, Byzantine and British cultures.

Cyprus geographical position and natural resources have always made it a target for conquerors.





- According to mythology, Aphrodite, the ancient Greek goddess of love and beauty, was born from the foam of the sea on the southwestern coast of Cyprus, near the city of Pafos.
- That is why Cyprus is called the «island of Aphrodite».
- Cyprus has one of the world's oldest recorded histories and as such is an archaeologist's paradise.



Neolithic Age (8 200 - 3 900 B.C.)

The most ancient settlement so far discovered, at Choirokitia,
dates from 5800 B.C.

Chalcolithic Age (2 900 - 2 300 B.C.)

With the development of the copper, and then bronze, industry and further influx of settlers, Cyprus became a leading commercial center and exporter.

Bronze Age (2 500 - 1 050 B.C.)

Cyprus began to develop its copper, bronze and pottery industries apace, becoming an important exporter.

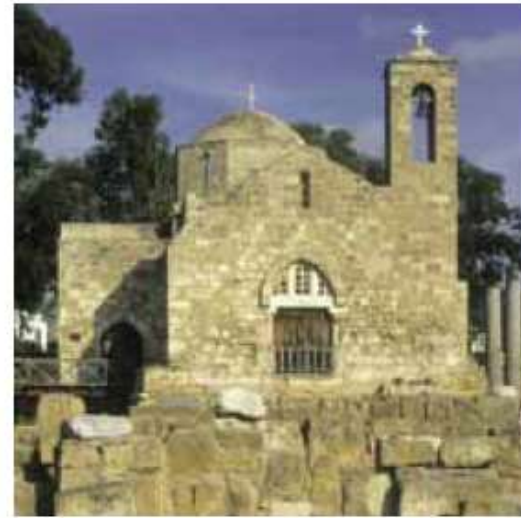
It was during this period that the Greek language and culture of the island was permanently established.





Byzantine Era (330 - 1191 A.D.)

- In the Byzantine era, Cyprus shared with the rest of the Hellenic world the same Christian and Greek culture and heritage. It was during this period that major monasteries and churches, many of which survive to this day, were built.



Frankish Period (1192 - 1489)

The King of England, Richard the Lionheart, foresaw the strategic importance of Cyprus as a base for supplying the forces taking part in the Third Crusade and conquered the island.

In Cyprus (Limassol Castle) Richard married his fiancée Berengaria of Navarre who saw him accompanying him and crowned her Queen of England.



During this period Cyprus produced and exported high quality sugar, excellent wine (Commandaria) and other fine agricultural products.



The Venetians in Cyprus

(1489 - 1571)

The last queen of Cyprus, Caterina Cornaro, wife of King James II ceded the island to Venice, in 1489, where upon Cyprus became part of the Most Serene Republic of Venice.



Ottoman Rule (1 571 - 1 878)

Cyprus went through hard times during Ottoman rule.

The contribution of the Greek Cypriots to the Greek War of Independence in 1821 resulted in the execution of Cyprus Archbishop Kyprianos, three of his bishops and about 470 clerics and laymen.



British Rule (1878 - 1960)

In 1878 under a secret treaty established between Great Britain and the Ottomans, Cyprus was ceded to the former.

Despite early expectation of Cypriots that there would be substantial changes in their political, economic and social lives and that their desire for union of Cyprus with Greece would be fulfilled, these did not materialize.



EOKA (1955 - 1959)

The Greek Cypriots led to the wage of the national liberation anticolonial struggle of 1955-59, by the National Organization of Cypriot Fighters (EOKA).

The struggle resulted in the ending of British rule, but not to union with Greece.



Independence

The Republic of Cyprus (1960)

The Zurich - London Agreements led to the establishment of the independent Republic of Cyprus.

The island became a member of the United Nations, the Commonwealth, the Council of Europe and the Non-Aligned Movement.



The Turkish Invasion



In 1974 the military junta ruling Greece at the time, staged a military coup in Cyprus aiming at the overthrow of elected President Makarios.

Turkey used the coup as a pretext to invade militarily the island on 20 July 1974 and occupy 37% of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus, displacing about 200 000 Greek Cypriot from the occupied northern part of the island.



The Green Line

Nicosia, is the only divided European capital as the imaginary green line divides the city in two, the Turkish and the Greek area.



Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan planned a visit to Varosha, in November 2020, to celebrate the unilateral declaration of independence of breakaway north Cyprus.

He went to the fenced part of Varosha in Famagusta for a «picnic» after the new Turkish Cypriot leader opened the «ghost-town» to visitors.



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Justice for Cyprus



