



- 1. CITY WALLS
- 2. CITY GATE
- 3. MONUMENTAL FOUNTAIN (NYMPHAEUM)
- 4. AQUEDUCT
- 5-6. COLONNADED STREETS
- 7. RESIDENCE
- 8-9. RESIDENCES
- 10. COMMERCIAL AGORA
- 11. THEATER
- 12. AGORA BATH
- 13. TRIUMPHAL ARCH
- 14. TEMPLE OF DIONYSUS
- 15. COLONNADED STREET
- 16. BASILICA
- 17. PORT BATH
- 18. TEMPLE OF APOLLO
- 19. TEMPLE OF ATHENA
- 20. SOUTH BASILICA
- 21. TEMPLE
- 22. MONUMENTAL FOUNTAIN
- 23. GREAT BATH
- 24. BYZANTINE STRUCTURE
- 25. STATE AGORA
- 26. BYZANTINE STRUCTURE
- 27. BAPTISTERY
- 28. EPISCOPAL PALACE AND BASILICA
- 29. THE WALL OF ATTIIUS PHILIPPUS



Visiting Hours

April 1-November 1 Opening Time: 08:00 Closing Time: 19:00 Ticket Office Closing Time: 18:45	November 1-April 1 Opening Time: 08:00 Closing Time: 17:00 Ticket Office Closing Time: 16:45	Open everyday.
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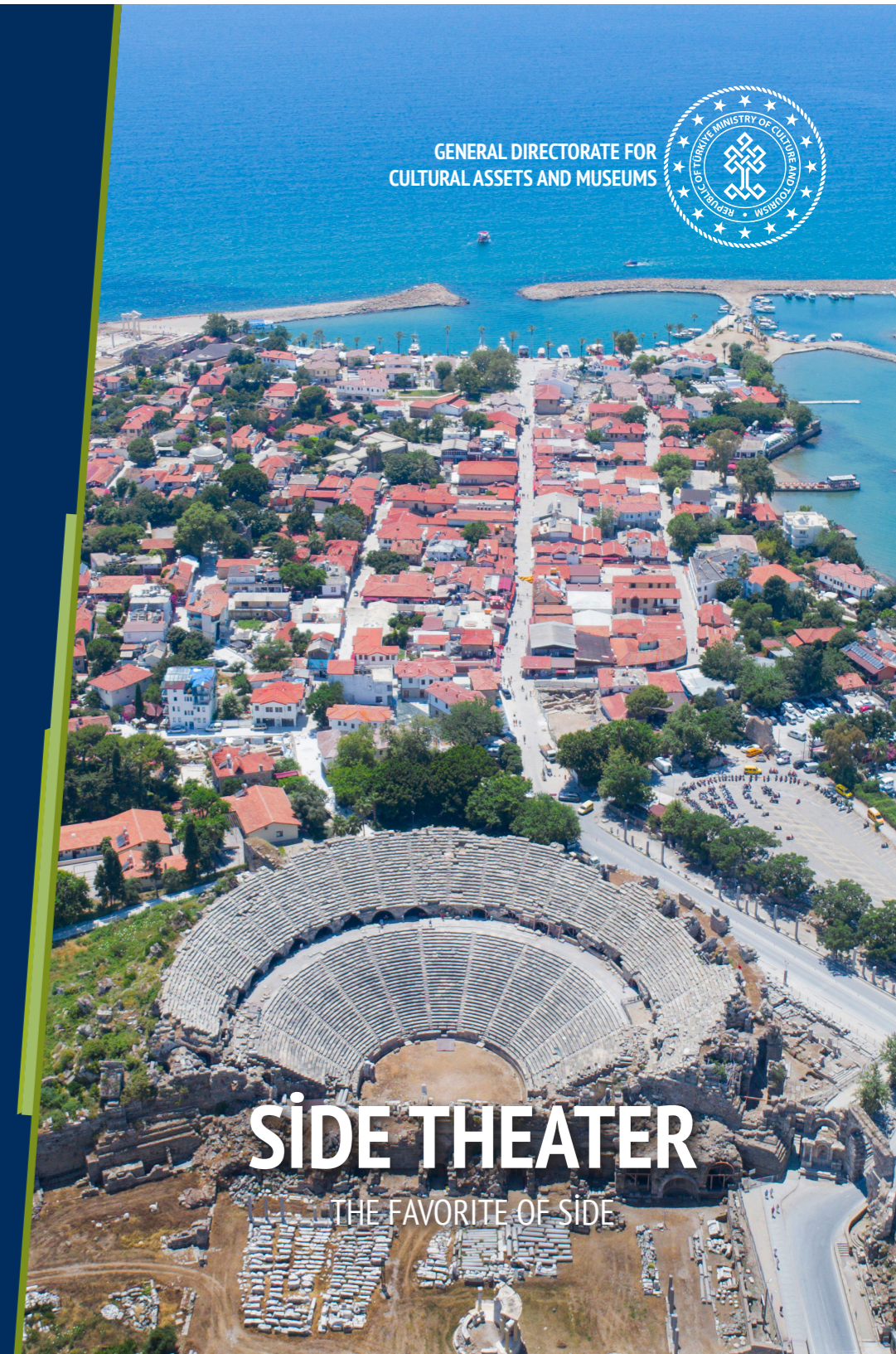
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GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR
CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS



SIDE THEATER
THE FAVORITE OF SIDE



The city of Side was one of the most important cities of the region during Roman Period. It is believed that Marcus Antonius, who had an epic love affair with the famous Egyptian Queen, swam together and enjoyed the sunset here. Although the city, which became famous as a slave trade center in the following years, lost importance and was abandoned since the 10th century CE due to wars and natural disasters, many ruins of the ancient city, especially the Temple of Apollo and Athena, continue to fascinate visitors.

The Favorite of the Ancient City: Side Theatre



In its most glorious years, Rome, which established an empire spread over three continents, built magnificent edifices for the people in the cities it ruled, in addition to its military and political activities. The theaters were the most conspicuous building types among the public works carried out in all of the lands from Spain to the Middle East and North Africa.

Some of the precious examples of Roman Theaters, which give important clues about the cultural and social life of the period, are found in Türkiye. These theaters are found in almost all ancient cities on the Mediterranean coast and one of the best known among them is in the Ancient City of Side. The Theater, which is one of the best preserved works of Old Side and is located in the center of the city, was built in the 2nd century CE and had a capacity of 9,000 people. What distinguishes it from other Roman Theaters in Anatolia is that it is not built on the hillside... The Theater, built in such a way that only a part of it rests on the hillside, but the floors raised by columns and arches, is the only example you can come across in Türkiye with this aspect.

The Theater, where performances were once held was converted, with additions in the 3rd century AD, into an arena where gladiatorial contests were held, and which served as an open-air church during the Byzantine Period, continues to be used by hosting concerts today. Apart from its magnificent architecture, which similarities to Rome's famous theater, the Colosseum, the theater also attracts attention with its decorations, which reveal the talents of the artists of the time. Especially on the podium on the first floor, the frieze in which the life of Dionysus, the God of Wine, is depicted chronologically from west to east, arouses admiration with its fine workmanship and details.

