



Atlas Anatolia

A short magazine from the free global atlas of ancient archaeological sites.

ISSUE 01 · 319+ PUBLISHED SITES · [ATLASANATOLIA.COM](https://atlasanatolia.com)

WELCOME

An atlas for the ancient world

Atlas Anatolia is a free, open atlas of major archaeological sites across every inhabited continent — from Paleolithic rock shelters to early-modern fortresses.

Each site entry pairs encyclopedic narrative with mapped location, excavation timelines, and evidence confidence ratings: confirmed, inferred, debated, or reconstruction. The goal is clarity about what scholars know — and what they still argue about.

The atlas is available in English, Turkish, German, and Simplified Chinese. No account is required to browse the map, timeline, stories, or knowledge graph.

GLOBAL COVERAGE

Sites across Africa, Asia, Europe, the Americas, and Oceania.

EVIDENCE-FIRST

Claims tagged by confidence, not marketing copy.

OPEN & FREE

Read freely. Educational content under CC BY-SA 4.0.

MULTILINGUAL

EN · TR · DE · ZH — same map, local language.

Filter deep time on a living map

Browse by continent, era, civilization, and site type. Zoom from a world view into a single trench. Toggle light and dark tiles. Open any marker for a concise dossier — then dive into the full site page.



Pair the map with the timeline (active eras at a chosen year), side-by-side compare, and the knowledge graph that clusters sites by continent or era. Editorial stories connect places that share a research question.



TÜRKIYE · ASIA

UNESCO

Göbekli Tepe

Göbekli Tepe

9,600 BCE – 8,000 BCE

The world's oldest known monumental sanctuary, predating Stonehenge by roughly 6,000 years. Massive carved T-shaped pillars arranged in circles suggest complex ritual activity among pre-agricultural communities.

atlasanatolia.com/site/gobekli-tepe



ITALY · EUROPE

UNESCO

Pompeii

Pompeii

700 BCE – 79 CE

The Roman city of Pompeii was buried in the catastrophic eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 CE, its extraordinary preservation offering an unparalleled window into ancient daily life.

atlasanatolia.com/site/pompeii



PERU · SOUTH AMERICA

UNESCO

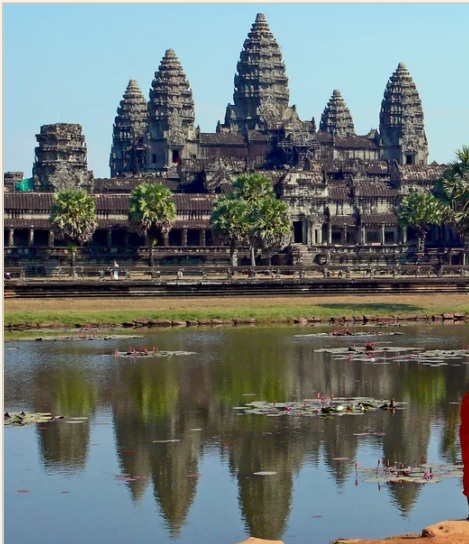
Machu Picchu

Machu Pikchu

1,450 CE – 1,572 CE

An Inca citadel built c. 1450 CE, Machu Picchu sits atop a mountain ridge in Peru. Abandoned during the Spanish conquest, it remained unknown to the outside world until 1911.

atlasanatolia.com/site/machu-picchu



CAMBODIA · ASIA

UNESCO

Angkor Wat

អង្គរវត្ត

1,113 CE – 1,218 CE

Angkor Wat, the world's largest religious monument, was built as a Hindu temple dedicated to Vishnu by Khmer king Suryavarman II, later evolving into a Buddhist complex.

atlasanatolia.com/site/angkor-wat



JORDAN · ASIA

UNESCO

Petra

البتراء

300 BCE – 700 CE

Petra, the Nabataean capital from ~300 BCE to 700 CE, is famed for its rock-cut tombs and sophisticated water system, recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of the New Seven Wonders.

atlasanatolia.com/site/petra



UNITED KINGDOM · EUROPE

UNESCO

Stonehenge

Stonehenge

3,100 BCE – 1,600 BCE

Stonehenge is a prehistoric megalithic monument in Wiltshire, England, erected in phases between 3100 and 1600 BCE. Its iconic sarsen stones and bluestones form a complex of ceremonial and astronomical significance.

atlasanatolia.com/site/stonehenge



EGYPT · AFRICA

UNESCO

Pyramids of Giza

الأهرامات الجيزة

2,580 BCE – 2,510 BCE

The Pyramids of Giza, monumental tombs of Old Kingdom pharaohs Khufu, Khafre, and Menkaure, represent the zenith of ancient Egyptian architectural achievement and religious expression.

atlasanatolia.com/site/pyramids-giza



CHINA · ASIA

UNESCO

Great Wall of China

長城

700 BCE – 1,644 CE

The vast frontier fortification system of northern China — rammed-earth Qin walls and the iconic stone Ming battlements — remains the single most conspicuous monumental gap left in a global archaeological atlas.

atlasanatolia.com/site/great-wall-china

Editorial essays

Longer pieces that connect sites, excavators, and debates — written for readers who want the argument, not just the itinerary.



Göbekli Tepe vs Stonehenge: Which Is Older — and What That Changes

Göbekli Tepe predates Stonehenge by roughly six millennia. Compare dates, builders, purpose debates, and evidence ratings — then open both sites side by side on...

atlasanatolia.com/stories/gobekli-tepe-vs-stonehenge



LiDAR and the Lost City: How Angkor Turned Out to Be Much Bigger Than Anyone Knew

In 2012 and 2015, researchers flew LiDAR sensors over 1,900 square kilometres of Cambodian jungle. What the data showed reshaped everything known about the Khme...

atlasanatolia.com/stories/lidar-and-the-lost-city-angkor



The Last Day of Pompeii: What Happened, Hour by Hour

Using volcanic stratigraphy, bone isotope analysis, and the two letters Pliny the Younger wrote to the historian Tacitus, we can reconstruct the 79 CE eruption ...

atlasanatolia.com/stories/the-last-day-of-pompeii

MORE TO EXPLORE

Beyond this issue

Timeline

Slide through deep time and see which sites were active in a chosen year.

Compare

Place two or more sites side by side — dates, types, civilizations, and key facts.

Knowledge graph

Force-directed map of sites and stories, clustered by continent or era.

News

Curated archaeology headlines and finds worth following.

Newsletter

Monthly digest of new sites and stories — free, no spam.

CONTINUE

Open the atlas

Explore 319+ published sites, evidence ratings, multilingual entries, and the interactive map — free at atlasanatolia.com.

atlasanatolia.com

[Map](#) · [Sites](#) · [Stories](#) · [Timeline](#) · [Graph](#)

Monthly newsletter

Subscribe on the site — new sites and essays, once a month.