

Present Day Troy

Troy, Greek Troia, also called Ilios or Ilion, Latin Troia, Troja, or Ilium, ancient city in northwestern Anatolia that holds an enduring place in both literature and archaeology. It occupied a key position on trade routes between Europe and Asia. The legend of the Trojan War, fought between the Greeks and the people of Troy, is the most notable theme from ancient Greek literature and forms the basis of Homer's *Iliad*. Although the actual nature and size of the historical settlement remain matters of scholarly debate, the ruins of Troy at Hisarlık, Turkey, are a key archaeological site whose many layers illustrate the gradual development of civilization in northwestern Asia Minor. The extensive and complex ruins are open to visitors, and there is a museum on the site. The ruins of Troy were enrolled as a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1998.



The present-day ruins of Troy occupy the western end of a low descending ridge in the extreme northwest corner of the Troad. Less than 4 miles (6 km) to the west, across the plain of the Scamander River (Küçükmenderes Çayı), is the Aegean Sea, and toward the north are the narrows of the Dardanelles. The wooden horse from the 2004 movie *Troy* is exhibited on the seafront in Çanakkale. The city is the nearest major town to the site of ancient Troy and the site of the Gallipoli Campaign in 1915 when the British and French troupes were defeated by the Ottoman army.