

Who Are the Turks?

① THE SIMPLEST QUESTIONS CAN BE THE MOST DIFFICULT TO ANSWER. THE TURKS ARE OBVIOUSLY A PEOPLE SEPARATE FROM OTHER PEOPLES, but a people can be defined in many ways – language, religion, cultural traits, citizenship, loyalty to a ruling house or many other feelings of kinship. The Turks of today are citizens of the Turkish Republic. The name Turk is also used to describe the people in Turkey who share the distinctive Turkish culture, especially the Turkish language, which all Turkish citizens do not share, no more than all Americans speak English. Or a Turk can also mean a member of the great linguistic and cultural family of the Turks, a family that stretches from China to Europe, bound together by language and history. The best way to define the Turks may be to consider which people make up the Turks of Turkey and how they defined themselves politically, first as subjects of the Ottoman Empire, later as citizens of the Turkish Republic.

② The original speakers of the Turkish language lived in Central Asia. They roamed as nomads over a vast region that today lies in Siberia, Western China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and nearby regions. They were known at an early time to both the Chinese and the Middle Eastern Persians and Arabs, but they first appeared in the Middle East in large numbers, as nomadic soldiers, in the tenth century. Finding the Middle East more pleasant than the cold steppes of Central Asia, they conquered and remained.

③ The Turks had converted to Islam while in Central Asia. Although some of the Turks in history had been Christians and Jews, Islam became the religion of the vast majority and remains so today.

② The Turkish nomads expanded westward under the leadership of the Seljuk family of sultans! The Seljuks quickly took Iran and Iraq, capturing Baghdad, the capital of the old Abbasid Empire, in 1055. Their forces were unlike what is ordinarily thought of as an

army. The first Seljuk troops were nomads who brought all their lives with them – families, dwellings (tents), animals and belongings. They were at home wherever the pastures were good for their sheep. Relatively soon after their arrival so many Turks had come that the region to the southwest of the Caspian Sea, Azerbaijan, was Turkish. Large groups of Turks were also spread over other regions of Iran and Iraq.

⑤ The nomads did not stop once Iran and Iraq were conquered. They were soon raiding into the Byzantine Empire, which lay to the west of Iran, in Anatolia. In 1071, the Byzantine defeat to the Seljuks in a great battle at Manzikert opened Anatolia to Turkish settlement. Over the next two hundred years the nomads kept moving into Anatolia in great numbers. Although the Turks themselves did not use the term, Anatolia had become Turkey. Many other peoples remained there. Greeks, Kurds, Armenians, and others shared the land, and many of them adopted the Turkish language, converted to Islam (forced conversion was almost unknown), and became Turks themselves. Because the Turks had no concept of “race” that would exclude anyone, they accepted those who wished to be Turks as Turks. The Turkish people were thus made up of the descendants of the Turks of Central Asia and those who had become Turks.

③ The Turks who first came to Anatolia accepted rule by tribal and local leaders, loosely united under the leadership of the Turkish emperors of Anatolia, the Rum (their name for Rome, since this had been part of the Roman, later the Byzantine, Empire). Seljuks Under the successors of the Rum Seljuks, the Ottoman sultans, the Turks expanded into Europe. There once again new waves of Turks settled and local people transformed themselves into Turks. Unlike in Anatolia, a majority of the Ottoman subjects in the Balkans and Central Europe retained their language, customs, and religion. Nevertheless, large Turkish communities took root in

¹Sultan, a term for a secular head of state in an Islamic empire, roughly corresponding to “emperor.”

what is now Bulgaria, Greece, and other countries of Southeastern Europe. As Turks had in all the areas they settled, the European Turks adopted or retained many local customs, remaining Turks all the while.

④ **Nineteenth and early twentieth century refugees** added to the numbers of Turks in Anatolia. The descendants of the Turks who had lived for five hundred years in Europe were forced from their homes. Large numbers of these Turks were either killed or exiled when the countries of the Balkans rebelled against the Ottoman Empire and became independent. They were joined in their exile by Bosnian Muslims, Bulgarian Muslims (Pomaks), and others who were forced to flee to what remained of the Ottoman Empire. Russian invasions of the Ottoman Balkans and the creation of new Balkan states resulted in the expulsion of more than a million Turks. The exiles eventually settled in Anatolia and Eastern Thrace (the European part of Turkey).

⑧ The Russians were also responsible for the immigration of more than two million Turks and other Muslims from the Crimea and the Caucasus Region. Both regions were overwhelmingly Muslim in population. The Crimean Tatars were Turkish-speakers who had lived in the Crimea for centuries. The Caucasians, primarily the peoples known as Circassians, Abkhazians, and Laz, were not Turks, but were Muslim peoples who had lived on their lands since the beginning of history. These groups and others were forced to flee their homelands by Russian armies or laws. They too came to what today is the Turkish Republic.

⑤ **From 1800 to the 1920s** more than three million refugees came to what is now Turkey. Many of the immigrants were already Turks in culture and language. Others, such as the Circassians and Bosnians, kept many of their ethnic traditions, but became Turkish in language and loyalty. The ethnic Turks of modern Turkey thus are descendants of those who came from Central Asia many centuries ago. A number are also descendants of peoples whose ancestors were Hittites, Phrygians, or other early peoples of Anatolia. Others descend from the peoples exiled from their homes by Russians and others taken in by the Turks of Turkey.

⑩ Peoples are often defined by the unique states to which they belong. This is especially true of the Turks,

who were tied to one of the greatest empires of history, the Ottoman Empire, then to one of the first successful "developing" countries of the modern world, Turkey.

⑪ Partly because the poetry, art, and other aspects of the Turkish character are little known to the West, Europeans and Americans have usually thought of Turks as soldiers and administrators. While there is much more than this to the Turks, it is true that Turks rank

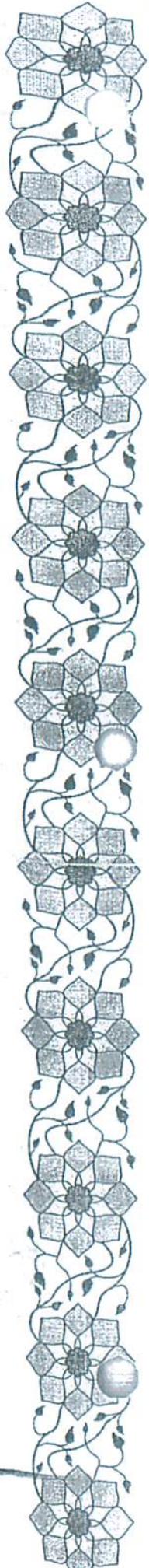
among history's great empire-builders and rulers. Under the Ottomans they conquered vast territories in the Balkans and the Middle East and ruled for six hundred years. The Ottoman Empire was founded at the end of the thirteenth century by a Turkish military leader, Osman, and his son Orhan. They and their successors conquered in Europe, Asia, and Africa. One sultan, Selim I, took what today are Egypt, Jordan, Israel, and Lebanon in one campaign. His

son, Süleyman the Magnificent, expanded the empire by taking Iraq and Hungary. When Süleyman died in 1566 the Ottoman Empire stretched from the borders of Poland in the North to Yemen in the South and from near Venice in the West to Iran in the East. For centuries, the Ottoman Empire was the primary homeland of the Turks.

⑬ **The Ottoman Turkish administrative genius** by in retaining and governing what they had conquered. The survival of any government for six centuries is in itself a testimony to greatness. The Turks proved to be adaptable to new circumstances. They managed to turn their system from a nomadic state whose members were more naturally wanderers than statesmen to a settled empire with laws, land registers, taxation systems, and economic might. Their system was not without troubles, but revolts and sometimes poor politicians could not bring it down. The state was based on tolerance of differences among its subjects. Christians and Jews were allowed to keep their religious practices and their means of gaining a livelihood. This was good for the Ottomans, because satisfied subjects did not rebel. It was also good for the subjects.

⑬ Tolerance and administrative ability were not enough for the Empire to last forever. In the 1600s and 1700s the Ottomans could not cope with the new power of Europe. The Europeans were translating the benefits of the Renaissance, the Scientific Revolution, and the discovery of the Americas into military and

Tolerance and administrative ability were not enough for the Empire to last forever.



economic advantage. Europeans began to dismantle the Empire, taking Ottoman lands for themselves, causing the great exile of Turks and other Muslims mentioned above. Nationalist leaders of ethnic and religious groups, such as the Bulgarians and Greeks, became affected by European ideas of nationalism. In the nineteenth century they revolted, relying on European military might, especially that of Russia, to create their new nation states, once again expelling many of the Turks that lived within their new borders.

⑦ **As the Ottoman Empire compressed,** the Turks also began to develop a national consciousness.

⑭ Driven into Anatolia, the Turkish exiles and the Turks of Anatolia began a slow process of thinking of themselves not only as a religious group, Muslim, or the mainstay of an empire, Ottoman, but as the Turkish People. Turkish philosophers and politicians called upon the Turks to think of themselves as a nation.

⑮ The ultimate push toward Turkish nationhood came after World War I. Following Ottoman defeat in the war, the Arab and Muslim provinces had been stripped from the Empire. Anatolia, Istanbul, and a small portion of Europe were all that was left to the Turks. Then, in 1919, Anatolia was also invaded. Aided by Britain and France, the Greek army landed and took control of Western Anatolia and Eastern Thrace. The European Allies took Istanbul themselves. Many Turks already had been driven from both Europe and Asia into Anatolia, and Anatolia seemed about to be lost also. Drawing on their old military skills, the Turks organized to save what remained. They rallied under the leadership of General Mustafa Kemal, defeated the Greeks, and created a new state, the Turkish Republic, in Anatolia and Eastern Thrace.

⑧ **The identity of the modern Turks** was forged in the Turkish Republic under the tutelage of Mustafa Kemal, who became the first president of the Republic. Once again the Turks proved adaptable to change. Mustafa Kemal devised political, economic, and social reforms that would bring Turkey into the modern world. Radical change was legislated covering most facets of life. Soon after the founding of the Republic,

Turkey became a secular state. Islam remained the religion of most of the people, but the state was not religious. Other changes followed quickly: The veil and the fez were banned and Western styles of clothing appeared. Women were given the vote and elected to parliament. The Turkish language began to be written in Western characters, not the Arabic letters used previously. Laws were based on Western legal codes. Schools followed Western models. In short, Turkey became rapidly Westernized under Mustafa Kemal. As a symbol of change, Mustafa Kemal's government required all Turks to change the habits of centuries and adopt family names, as in the West. Mustafa Kemal himself

was given the name Atatürk ("Father Turk") as his surname. An entire culture began to be altered. Nevertheless, study of the history and traditions of the Central Asian Turkish ancestors of the Turks of Turkey was stressed, as well.

⑰ Why follow the ways of Europe and America? Atatürk and the Turkish reformers felt that Western ways could not be adopted piecemeal. They believed that copying the industries and economies of the West was not possible unless one also accepted Western schools, business practices, and social customs. It was the whole of the Western culture that allowed

Turkey became a secular state...
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Europe to develop economically, Atatürk felt, and he wanted his country to develop, so the country had to Westernize. Accepting the ways of the West meant accepting democracy. Atatürk kept authority in his own hands, but he deliberately schooled the people in the forms and ideas of a democratic society. In the 1950s the Turks created a real democracy which, despite some obstacles, continues to this day.

⑱ Westernization is another facet of the Turkish makeup. While some Turks would prefer to go back to old ways, the country as a whole has been committed since the time of Atatürk in the model of the West. Turkey has been a full member of NATO since 1952 and an ally of Europe and America in the Gulf War with Iraq and the reform of Afghanistan. Turkey is a candidate to join the European Union.

⑨ **Who are the Turks?** They are the descendants of the nomads from Central Asia and the refugees from the Balkans and the Caucasus, brought together in the

Turkish Republic. Most of the Turks are Muslims, following the prayers of Islam in the mosque, but living in a secular state. They are also the inheritors of the governmental traditions of the Ottoman Empire and the democracy of Atatürk and the West.

12) The citizens of today's Turkey do not come from one ethnic group, no more than do the citizens of the United States. As in the United States, the ancestors of today's Turkish citizens come from many different places and many different cultures. The majority are ethnically Turkish. That is, they speak Turkish at home and feel themselves to be a part of the great ethnic tradition that goes back to Central Asia. Some others are "Turks by adoption." They speak Turkish as their first language, but their ancestors came to Turkey primarily in the nineteenth century, speaking other languages. Others are Turkish citizens but do not speak Turkish at home. This too is similar to the United States.

10) Of those who are Turks by adoption, the majority are the descendants of refugees from the Caucasus and the Balkans. The refugees were driven from their homes by Russian and Balkan armies and settled in what today is Turkey. Peoples such as the Circassians and the Laz have kept some of the folk traditions from their old homeland. However, they seldom speak the old languages. They have become part of the Turkish melting pot.

11) The largest concentration group of non-Turkish speakers, the Kurds, is centered in Southeastern

Anatolia. Other Kurdish-speakers live in Iran and other parts of what was the Soviet Union. Kurds now also live in cities all over Turkey, integrated into the general society. Groups of Arabic speakers live in provinces that border Syria. Of late, large groups of Persians have come to Turkey, refugees from the game in Iran. There are also numerous smaller groups who have come from all over Europe and Asia.

13) The Jews in Turkey are both distinct and integrated. Today, their primary language is Turkish, but they have a separate language, Judeo-Spanish, which is also used. Most of the Turkish Jews are descended from those who were expelled from Spain in 1492. Although they are economically and politically completely integrated into Turkish life, the Turkish Jews retain a strong sense of ethnic and religious identity.

14) By no means do all the ethnic Turks originally come from Anatolia and Eastern Thrace, the area of modern Turkey. The ancestors of many, more than two million, were exiles from the Balkans and what today is the Armenian Republic. Other Turks were forced out by the Soviets in the 1950s. Still others came in large numbers in the 1980s when the Bulgarian State first discriminated against them, then allowed them to emigrate to Turkey.

15) All of these groups make up the citizenry of the Turkish Republic.

Turkey Presentation Notes

Presentation 1: Religion in Turkey

- 1% of the population is Christian.
- There are 4 types of Muslims.
- More than 90% of the state is Muslim.

Presentation 2: Physical Features

- Turkey forms a natural bridge between Asia, Africa, & Europe.
- Rainfall average is 26 inches per year.
- Lake Van is the largest lake in Turkey.

Presentation 3: Turkey's Arts

- Types of music include Turku, Turkish Pop Music, and Turkish Folk Music.
- Classical Turkish music has been replaced by modern music.
- Cinema came to Turkey in the late 1890's.

Presentation 4: Turkish Landforms

- Black sea is 750 miles east to west.
- Black sea has maximum depth of 7,364 ft.
- Overfishing in the Black Sea is a big problem.
- Ararat is the tallest mountain in Turkey.
- Ararat is snow capped and has 2 peaks.
- Ararat's last eruption was in 1840.
- Ararat is 16,854 feet tall.
- Kizilirmak is 715 miles long and is the longest river in Turkey. (1,150km)

Presentation 5: Turkish Culture

(Our Presentation)

Presentation 6: Turkish Arts

- Turkish handicrafts include: carpet making, weaving, and min.
- Turkish people have children's day.
- Rahimi Pehlivanı is a famous Turkish painter.

Who are the Turks?

1. Number the paragraphs in the article, "Who are the Turks?"

2. Read your assigned section of the article, "Who are the Turks?" As you read,
 - Circle key words, words that represent "big ideas" or "concepts," or words with which you are not familiar.
 - Underline information that answers the question, "Who are the Turks?"
 - Ask questions in the margins (indicate things that you do not understand).
3. Meet with other students who have studied the *same* section of the article. Discuss the section thoroughly—talk about circled words, underlined information, and questions. You are "experts" on your section—make sure you are well-prepared to explain the important points to other classmates.
4. Partner with a student who was assigned a *different* section of the article. Listen carefully as the other person shares the main points of their section—**make sure that you underline the information that answers the question, "Who are the Turks?" in that section, as you listen.** Then, you share the main points of your section—your partner will underline important information in that section of their article.
5. Repeat #3 until you have discussed and marked the entire article.
6. Find words in the article that could be studied in the context of any region of the world; define them using context clues. (Create your own chart on the back of this sheet.) Example:

Word	Definition from Context	Paragraph #	Example
Citizen	A person who is an official member of a country	1	U.S. citizen, citizen of Turkey
Nomad	People who roam or travel over a large area—carrying all their belongings, looking for pastures for sheep	2, 4	Nomads in the Sahara Desert, nomadic soldiers
Empire	Large area under the rule of a sultan, or emperor	4	Abbasid Empire, Roman Empire, British Empire

7. Find evidence of the 3Rs in the article – provide paragraph numbers.

Revolution	Reaction	Reform
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • after the leaders died, the leader changed. (paragraph 1) • the descendants of Turks were forced out of their homes (paragraph 7) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the Turks converted into Islam, they still remained a strong sense of culture. (paragraph 3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the leader tried to change the first Turkic law (section 1)

Word	Definition	Paragraph	Example
religious	a person bound by monastic vows.	14	my religious beliefs require church and believing in God.
descendants	a person, plant, or animal that is descended from a particular ancestor.		my ancestors may have looked kinda like me.
refugees	a person who came from foreign country	9, 22	people would escape from their country to live in the United States.
primarily	A chief of importance; principal.	21	At my school we have a primary prison.
Sultan	a term for a secular head of state in an Islamic empire.	pg 2 bottom of page	you may have a family of emperors.
democracy	a system of government by the whole population or all the citizens members of a state, especially through elected representatives.	17	Obama is our democracy (President)
ethnic	relating to a population or group with a common culture, language, and/or ancestry.	9	my family gets legends for "halls" given.
Soviets	a local council originally elected only by menial workers with certain powers of administration.	21	The Soviet Union was elected by people.
discriminat	to make a favor of or against a person or thing on the basis of the group. (n) <small>action that takes</small>	24	when you vote for president you are discriminating the winner of the election through

→ also in Hitler's day of age there was a refugees camp.

Who Are the Turks?

1. The Turks of today are citizens of the Turkish Republic. (1)
2. The original speakers of the Turkish language lived in Central Asia. (2)
3. Early Turks first appeared in the Middle East in large numbers, as nomadic soldiers in the 10th century. (2)
4. Islam became the religion of the vast majority of Turks and remains so today. (3)
5. The Turkish nomads were soon raiding into the Byzantine Empire, which lay to the west of Iran, in Anatolia—although the Turks themselves did not use the term, Anatolia had become Turkey. (5)
6. Greeks, Kurds, Armenians, and others shared the land, adopted the Turkish language, and converted to Islam, and became Turks themselves. (5)
7. Under the Ottoman sultans, the Turks expanded into Europe where they adopted or retained many local customs, remaining Turks all the while. (6)
8. During the 19th and early 20th centuries, millions of Turkish refugees were forced from the Balkan, Crimea, and Caucasus regions by the Russian and Balkan armies into Anatolia and Eastern Thrace. (7-8)
9. The Turks rank among history's great empire-builders and rulers—under the Ottomans they conquered vast territories in the Balkans and the Middle East and ruled for six hundred years. (11)
10. For centuries, the Ottoman Empire was the primary homeland of the Turks. (11)
11. The Ottoman Turkish government proved to be adaptable to change by turning a nomadic state into a settled empire, with laws, land registers, taxation systems, and economic might. (12)
12. In the 1600s and the 1700s the Ottomans could not cope with the power of Europe who began to dismantle the Empire, taking Ottoman lands for themselves. (13)
13. The ultimate push toward Turkish nationhood came after World War I in which the Ottomans were defeated and the empire began to fall apart. (15)
14. The Turks organized to save what they could from invaders—under the leadership of MUSTAFA Kemal they defeated the Greeks and created a new state, the Turkish Republic. (15)
15. Modern Turkey was created in 1923 (date) by Kemal who was ^{given} ~~give~~ the name Atatürk ("Father Turk"). (16)
16. Under Mustafa Kemal, the first President of the Republic, Turkey was brought into the modern world. (16)

(STUDY!!!)

study
study
study

Hi Ms. Strauts!!

17. Turkey became a Secular state—Islam remained the religion of most of the people, but the state was not religious. (16)
18. The Velil and felz were banned and Western styles of clothing appeared. (16)
19. The Turkish language began to be written in western characters, not the Arabic letters used previously; and all Turks had to adopt last names. (16)
20. Atatürk believed that it was the whole of the Western culture that allowed Europe to develop economically and he wanted his country to develop, so it had to Westernize. (17)
21. In the 1950s, the Turks created a real democracy, which, despite some obstacles, continues to this day. (17)
22. Some groups are Turks by adoption—including the non-Turkish speaking Kurds of Southeastern Anatolia, and the Turkish Jews who are both distinct and integrated. (22 & 23)

Write one paragraph that characterizes the Turks. (Hint: Section 9)

Section 9!

The Turks are the descendants of the nomads from Central Asia and the refugees from Balkans and the Caucasus. They were brought together in the Turkish Republic. Most Turks are Muslim, following the prayers of Islam in the Mosque. They are a secular state. They also inherited governmental traditions of the Ottoman Empire and the democracy of Atatürk and the West. Turkey is made up of plenty different ethnic groups. Like the U.S. Turkey's ancestors come from different cultures and places. The majority is still ethnically Turkish. Some Turkish citizens do not speak Turkish at home. This is the same in the U.S.

Notes for Turkey's Arts by Kailey, Ednaya, Blaze, and Ava:

Title: Blaze

Authors: Ednaya

1st Part (Music): Ava

Pictures: "These are all instruments used to play Turkish music." "This is the ney."

Notes: "The Turkish government will provide financial aid to genres of music that are developing or struggling at the time. The government wants to ensure the survival of each genre. There are many types of Turkish music, but I will be focusing on these particular genres. As you can see, there is Turkish Folk music, a type of Turkish music called Turku, Classical Turkish music, Classical Ottoman Turkish music, Modern Turkish music, and of course, Turkish Pop music. Turku is a genre of music that combines Turkish Folk music and Western music into one. It is quite popular. Next we have Turkish Folk music, and it is very upbeat and lively. Depending on where you are from, the music will vary a little. The Ottoman sultans favored Greek music, so a lot of Turkish music today has Greek overtones. Classical Turkish music has been replaced by modern day music, but even though, it is still recorded and played today. Some of the instruments used to play Classical Turkish music are the darbuka drum, the ney, which is a flute made from a reed; and the traditional Turkish lute (Picture, see above). Classical Ottoman music was developed under the Ottoman sultans, who ruled Turkey for a long period of time. It is distinct from Western music in the quarter tones in the music. Modern Turkish music has been influenced by Western music for centuries, but it isn't very popular. Turkish Pop music, however, is extremely popular thanks to Turkey's young people, and the Turkish music follows the trends of Western pop music. American and European pop stars are also very well known, and most Turkish young people know the names of them, and their songs play on the radio."

2nd Part (Cinema): Kailey

Picture: "This is the official Turkish poster for the Hunger Games."

Notes: "In the late 1890's, cinema was brought to Turkey. Film *making* however, came much later, in the 1900's. The making of the first film had many difficulties. The name of the first film is "*Ayastefanos'taki Rus Abidesinin Yıkılışı*", or The Demolition of the Russian Monument at St. Stephen, and was made right at the beginning of World War One, in 1914. Between 1914 and 1939, only 23 films were made. In 1948, taxes on movies were cut 25%, and this protected the Turkish movie industry in financial terms. In 1972, the Turkish cinema set a new record with 299 films produced. Although that was a year of many movies, in 1990 only 75 new films were produced. They had a decrease in films produced, but quality increased. Also, in 1994, Turkish producers had trouble finding cinemas to screen their movies. "Salgın" (The Plague) directed by Ali İpar was the first colored film, but was screened after the colored film "Halıcı Kız" (The Carpet Weaver) directed by Muhsin Ertuğrul. Black and white films came to an end in the 1970's, and most films produced in 1994 were designed for television. The first international award presented to a Turkish director was an honorary mention, which was awarded to the film "Leblebici Horhor Ağa". The top ten films watched in Turkey are, "Fetih 1453", "Sen Kimsin? Sumelann Sifresi Temel", or "The Secret Code of Sumela"; "Puss in Boots", "Hunger Games", "Kurtulus Son Durak", or "Kurtulus Last Stop"; "Happy Feet", "The Avengers", and "Clash of the Titians". (Picture, see above.)"

3rd Part (Turkey's Arts, inner circle): Ednaya

Picture: "This is a drawing of an owl using Arabic calligraphy." "This is an Evil Eye."

Notes: "There are many Turkish forms of art. There is ebru, or marbled paper; Arabic calligraphy, embroidery, and many more. Marbled paper was first developed in the fifteenth century. Arabic calligraphy was first introduced when Atatürk introduced the Latin alphabet. Arabic calligraphy is pictures made out of words. The Turk's main religion is Islam, and they feel that if you draw a picture, you are insulting their god, Allah, by trying to imitate his creation. Instead, Turks create art by using words to create pictures. The art of embroidery was most likely introduced by traveling Turkish nomads, roaming the country. All Turkish women wear some form of a Turkish bracelet, usually with an Evil Eye on it. An Evil Eye is a sort of charm that is said to protect you from harm. It only works once, and when it does, it will break in half. The Turks did illustrate documents at one point in time, before Islamic beliefs. The oldest illustrated documents are dated as far back as 717 to 719." (Picture, see above.) (Picture, see above.)

4th Part (Turkey's Arts, outer circle): Blaze:

Picture: "This is a picture of water marbling."

Notes: "Water marbling and metal working are two other Turkish art forms. Ebru comes from the Persian word cloud. Marbling is a traditional Turkish and Islam art dating back to the 15th century. There is a lot of copper used in metal working. It is a very precious metal to the Turks. If you want to make water marbling, you need a pan or water bath filed with water. First, you spread the ink on the water in the design you want to make. Then you lay the paper down onto the water. When you pull the paper off the water, the design will be on the paper." (Picture, see above.)

Bibliography: Kailey

Notes: "These are our sources for our information and for our images. Thank you for watching our prezzi."

Turkey, Not Just Thanks Giving Dinner

Directions: Read below and Circle Yes or No.

Have you ever heard of turkey? Yes or No

The majority of Turkey's religion is Islam. Yes or No

People in Turkey speak English. Yes or No

Turkey is one of the oldest countries. Yes or No

Directions: Read and Respond.

What do you think of when you hear "Turkey?"

TURKEY WORD SEARCH!

~Word Bank~

Turkey, Culture, Muslim, Ottoman Empire, Religion, Smog

G U S O Z Q E E R U T L U C A
L O A O F Z R F P L O E H B U
H S M Z W T I M Y E K R U T F
N U K S S U P B T L O I M R R
O F R I W Q M L J H D S D G U
O O O J P I E R V D M E V B C
H U H I D X N F T P R R S C G
W H A T W E A W Z C Z J D C T
W H T S G H M N K R Z Z S V M
U P M X Q U O B H R S Q O X Y
F D I O D L T M U S L I M R Z
R U A Y C Q T D V Y V M C I J
F D R E N F O N O I G I L E R
S K E U S P K Z U N Y J W B K
Y I F U O J O J F O Y T X I H

I really liked the whole presentation. It was VERY interesting, like when she talked about having a class in Turkey and telling us the language they speak, and actually speaking it to us!

That was so awesome! Also I liked when she showed us all those pictures of her being there and all the neat things she got to see and learn about! I really would like to learn more about the Turkish language in general, and how to speak and using the vowels and everything together so it sounds right! Another thing that was interesting was that the government won't let the Muslim people wear their covers out into public, or to school, etc. So those are some things that I really enjoyed and maybe would like to learn more about some day!

Quick write

Zach

I liked the guests presentation on turkey because she did a good job explaining what the country is like now and what it was like a long time ago. I did enjoy some of the artifacts she brought in. I thought it was fun learning about turkey's government. I want to learn about how turkey gets most of their energy.



Mariah

Turkey:

Not Just Thanksgiving Dinner

Read the following statements and mark whether you agree or disagree. If you're not sure, just pick the one you THINK might be right.

1. Turkey is a country in the Middle East.

Agree

Disagree

2. In Turkey, the people speak Arabic.

Agree

Disagree

3. If you are a Muslim woman, you have to cover your head and hair when you go out in public.

Agree

Disagree

4. Istanbul is the capital of Turkey.

Agree

Disagree

5. Turkey is one of the world's oldest countries.

Agree

Disagree

During the presentation, jot down facts that I mention about each statement 1-5.

1. Turkey has its own language which is Turkish. In Turkish you have to match the vowels to gether.

2. In Turkey it's the woman desicision if she wants to "cover up" her face.

3. Majority of women wear western style clothes.

4. In schools or an any government you can't "Cover up.". Though there are debate about that law.

5. Ankara is the capital of Turkey. Istanbul was the capital until 1923.

I learned a lot of things about Turkey, like the

Turks made their own language and how women have a choice if they want to "cover up". The presentation was really interesting and I enjoyed listening to what she had to say. I didn't know much about Turkey but after the Turkey presentation

I learned a whole lot. When the lady gave her presentation

I learned that Nike got its name from the Greece god

of victory. I also learned that the country Turkey separates

religion from school. Before I didn't know a whole lot about Turkey, but now I know a lot of interesting

facts and I can't wait to visit

I've learned that mostly all Turkish people are Muslims, and Muslims don't need to completely cover up there. It is in between both Asia and Europe, Turkey is in both countries! I liked how their alphabet letters were completely just like ours, but some letters are pronounced differently. At first I thought that Turkey was one of the oldest countries, but instead it's one of the youngest countries. I never knew that Hittites were ancient people who lived in Central Turkey. I never thought that kids at school, are learning/speaking English, just like we do, and I also thought that they would be wearing different clothes than us. I've learned so many new things.