

TURKI



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TURKI

Once the centre of the Ottoman Empire, the modern secular republic was established in the 1920s by nationalist leader Kemal Ataturk.

Straddling the continents of Europe and Asia, Turkey's strategically important location has given it major influence in the region - and control over the entrance to the Black Sea.

Progress towards democracy and a market economy was halting after Ataturk's death in 1938, and the army - seeing itself as guarantor of the constitution - repeatedly ousted governments seen as challenging secular values.



TURKI

Republic of Turkey
Türkiye Cumhuriyeti (Turkish)



Flag

Anthem:
Osman Zeki Üngör's
"İstiklal Marşı"
"The Independence March"

▶ 0:00 CC 🔊 MENU



TURKI



LIFE EXPECTANCY
72 (M) 77 (W)



CAPITAL
Ankara



LARGEST CITY
Istanbul



NATIONALITY
Turk



RELIGIONS
Islam

TURKEY OVERVIEW



CURRENCY
Turkish
Lira (TRY)



POPULATION
79,414,269



LANGUAGES
Turkish, Kurdish



AGRICULTURE
Tobacco, Cotton,
Grain, Olives, Sugar Beets,
Citrus, Hazelnuts, Livestock



INDUSTRIES
Textiles, Food Processing, Auto,
Electronics, Mining, Steel, Paper,
Petroleum, Construction, Lumber

TURKI

Republic of Turkey

Capital: Ankara

Population 79.5 million

Area 779,452 sq km (300,948 sq miles)

Major languages Turkish (official), Kurdish

Major religion Islam

Life expectancy 72 years (men), 79 (women)

Currency Turkish lira

UN, World Bank



Getty Images

TURKI

| | |
|--|--|
| Capital | Ankara  40°N 33°E |
| Largest city | Istanbul  41°1'N 28°57'E |
| Official languages | Turkish |
| Spoken languages ^[1] | Turkish · Kurmanji · Zaza · Laz · Kabardian-Cherkess · Bosnian · Syrian Arabic · various others |
| Ethnic groups | Turks · Kurds · Arabs · Laz · Circassians · Bosnians · various others |
| Demonym(s) | Turkish |
| Government | Unitary presidential constitutional republic |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• President• Vice-President• Assembly Speaker | Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Fuat Oktay Mustafa Şentop |
| Legislature | Grand National Assembly |
| Establishment | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• War of Independence• Grand National Assembly of Turkey• Treaty of Lausanne• Declaration of Republic | 19 May 1919 23 April 1920 24 July 1923 29 October 1923 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Area | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total• Water (%) | 783,356 km ² (302,455 sq mi) (36th) 1.3 |
| Population | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2018 estimate• Density | ▲ 82,003,882 ^[2] (19th) 105 ^[3] /km ² (271.9/sq mi) (107th) |
| GDP (PPP) | 2019 estimate |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total• Per capita | ▲ \$2.347 trillion ^[4] (13th) ▲ \$28,264 ^[4] (45th) |
| GDP (nominal) | 2019 estimate |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total• Per capita | ▼ \$743.708 billion ^[4] (19th) ▼ \$8,958 ^[4] (60th) |
| Gini (2016) | ▼ 41.9 ^[5] medium · 56th |
| HDI (2017) | ▲ 0.791 ^[6] high · 64th |
| Currency | Turkish lira (₺) (TRY) |
| Time zone | UTC+3 (FET) |
| Date format | dd/mm/yyyy (AD) |
| Driving side | right |
| Calling code | +90 |
| ISO 3166 code | TR |

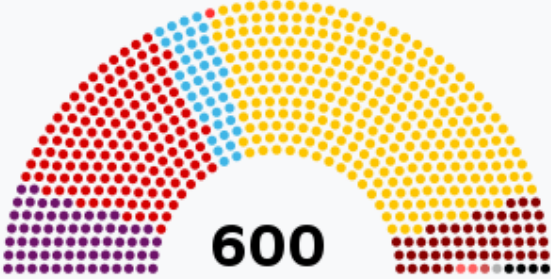











TURKI

Chronology of Major Kemalist Reforms:^[10]

- November 1, 1922: Abolition of the office of the Ottoman Sultan.
- October 29, 1923: Proclamation of the Republic of Turkey.
- March 3, 1924: Abolition of the office of Caliphate held by the Ottoman Caliphate.
- November 25, 1925: Change of headgear and dress.
- November 30, 1925: Closure of religious convents and dervish lodges.
- March 1, 1926: Introduction of the new penal law.
- October 4, 1926: Introduction of the new civil code.
- November 1, 1928: Adoption of the new Turkish alphabet.
- June 21, 1934: Introduction of the law on family names.
- November 26, 1934: Abolition of titles and by-names.
- December 5, 1934: Full political rights, to vote and be elected, to women.
- February 5, 1937: The inclusion of the principle of laïcité in the constitution.

TURKI

| Grand National Assembly of Turkey Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi | |
|--|--|
| 27th Parliament of Turkey | |
|  | |
| Type | |
| Type | Unicameral |
| Leadership | |
| Speaker | Mustafa Şentop (AKP) since 24 February 2019 |
| Deputy Speakers | Süreyya Sadi Bilgiç (AKP) since 24 February 2019 Levent Gök (CHP) Mithat Sancar (HDP) Celal Adan (MHP) since 12 July 2018 |
| Leader of the House | Naci Bostancı (AKP) since 7 July 2018 |
| Leader of the Opposition | Kemal Kılıçdaroğlu (CHP) since 22 May 2010 |

| Structure | |
|---|--|
| Seats | 600 |
|  | |
| Political groups | Government (290) <ul style="list-style-type: none">•  AKP (290) Confidence and supply (50) <ul style="list-style-type: none">•  MHP (49)•  BBP (1)^[note 1] Opposition (246) <ul style="list-style-type: none">•  CHP (139)•  HDP (62)•  İYİ (39)•  SP (2)^[note 2]•  TİP (2)•  DP (1)^[note 3]•  Independents (4) Vacant (11) <ul style="list-style-type: none">•  Vacants (11) |
| Elections | |
| Voting system | Party-list proportional representation D'Hondt method |
| Last election | 24 June 2018 |
| Next election | June 2023 or earlier |

TURKI

Political principles of importance in Turkey [\[edit \]](#)

The Turkish Constitution is cumulatively built on the following principles:

- [Kemalism](#)
- [Secularism](#)
- [Modernization](#)

Most mainstream political parties are alternatively built either on the following principles:

- [Nationalism](#)
- [Islamism](#)
- [Kemalism](#)
- [Decentralization](#)

Other political ideas have also influenced Turkish politics and modern history. Of particular importance are:

- [Neoliberalism](#)
- [Pan-Turkism](#)
- [Socialism](#)
- [Communism](#)

PARTAI UTAMA TURKI

| Parties represented in the Grand National Assembly of Turkey | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------|---------------------------------|---|--------------|---|---|---|------------------------------|---|--|--------------------|--|
| # | Party Name | Abbr. | Leader(s) | Ideology | Position | MPs | Metro.Mun. | Municipalities | National Aff. | European Aff. | International Aff. | Date of foundation | |
| 1 | Justice and Development Party <i>Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi</i> | AK Parti | Recep Tayyip Erdoğan | Social conservatism, ^{[1][2]} Neo-Ottomanism ^{[3][4][5]} | Right-wing | 291 / 600  | 15 / 30  | 737 / 1,351  | People's Alliance | Alliance of European Conservatives and Reformists | - | 2001 | |
| 2 | Republican People's Party <i>Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi</i> | CHP | Kemal Kılıçdaroğlu | Social democracy, Kemalism | Centre-left | 140 / 600  | 11 / 30  | 262 / 1,351  | Nation Alliance | Party of European Socialists | Socialist International, Progressive Alliance | 1992 | |
| 3 | Peoples' Democratic Party <i>Halkların Demokratik Partisi</i> | HDP | Sezai Temelli, Pervin Buldan | Democratic socialism, Radical democracy | Left-wing | 62 / 600  | 3 / 30  | 62 / 1,351  | Peoples' Democratic Congress | Party of European Socialists | Progressive Alliance | 2012 | |
| 4 | Nationalist Movement Party <i>Milliyetçi Hareket Partisi</i> | MHP | Devlet Bahçeli | Ultrnationalism, Pan-Turkism | Far-right | 49 / 600  | 1 / 30  | 234 / 1,351  | People's Alliance | - | - | 1969 | |
| 5 | İYİ Party <i>İYİ Parti</i> | İYİ PARTİ | Meral Akşener | Liberal conservatism, Pro-Europeanism | Centre-right | 39 / 600  | 0 / 30  | 25 / 1,351  | Nation Alliance | - | - | 2017 | |
| 6 | Felicity Party <i>Saadet Partisi</i> | SAADET | Temel Karamollaoğlu | Sunni Islamism, Conservatism | Far-right | 2 / 600  | 0 / 30  | 20 / 1,351  | Nation Alliance | - | - | 2001 | |
| 7 | Great Union Party <i>Büyük Birlik Partisi</i> | BBP | Mustafa Destici | Sunni Islamism, Conservatism | Far-right | 1 / 600  | 0 / 30  | 10 / 1,351  | People's Alliance | - | - | 1993 | |
| 8 | Democrat Party <i>Demokrat Parti</i> | DP | Gültekin Uysal | Liberal conservatism | Centre-right | 1 / 600  | 0 / 30  | 8 / 1,351  | Nation Alliance | - | - | 2007 | |

PARTAI UTAMA TURKI

| Parties below the parliamentary threshold in 2015 General Election | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-------------------|---|--------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--|---|--------------------------|
| 9 | Patriotic Party <i>Vatan Partisi</i> | Vatan Partisi | Doğu Perinçek | Eurasianism, Left-wing nationalism | Far-left | - | - | 0 / 1,351 <input type="text"/> | - | - | - | 1992 |
| 10 | Rights and Freedoms Party <i>Hak ve Özgürlükler Partisi</i> | HAK-PAR | <i>Vacant</i> | Kurdish nationalism | Left-wing | - | - | 0 / 1,351 <input type="text"/> | - | - | - | 2002 |
| 11 | People's Liberation Party <i>Halkın Kurtuluş Partisi</i> | HKP | Nurullah Ankut | Marxism–Leninism, Kıvılcımlısım | Far-left | - | - | 0 / 1,351 <input type="text"/> | - | - | - | 2005 |
| 12 | Independent Turkey Party <i>Bağımsız Türkiye Partisi</i> | BTP | Haydar Baş | Economic nationalism, Alevi and Shia rights | Centre | - | - | 0 / 1,351 <input type="text"/> | - | - | - | 2001 |
| 13 | Communist Party <i>Komünist Parti</i> | KP | Arif Hikmet Basa | Communism, Marxism–Leninism | Far-left | - | - | 1 / 1,351 <input type="text"/> | United June Movement | Initiative of Communist and Workers' Parties | International Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties | 2014 (Dissolved in 2017) |
| 14 | Democratic Left Party <i>Demokratik Sol Parti</i> | DSP | Önder Aksakal | Democratic socialism, Kemalism | Centre-left | - | - | 5 / 1,351 <input type="text"/> | - | - | - | 1985 |
| 15 | Liberal Democratic Party <i>Liberal Demokrat Parti</i> | LDP | Gültekin Tırpancı | Classical liberalism | Centre | - | - | 1 / 1,351 <input type="text"/> | - | - | - | 1994 |
| 16 | Nation Party <i>Millet Partisi</i> | MİLLET | Aykut Edibali | Conservatism, Turkish nationalism | Centre-right | - | - | 1 / 1,351 <input type="text"/> | - | - | - | 1992 |
| 17 | True Path Party <i>Doğru Yol Partisi</i> | DYP | Çetin Özaçıkgöz | Liberal conservatism | Centre-right | - | - | 0 / 1,351 <input type="text"/> | - | - | - | 2007 |

Source: "Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi Milletvekilleri Dağılımı" [\(in Turkish\)](#). Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi.
 "30 Mart 2014 Mahalli İdareler Genel Seçimleri Resmî Gazeteye Gönderilen Seçim Sonuçları" [\(in Turkish\)](#). Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Yüksek Seçim Kurulu.

TURKI

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk



1st President of Turkey

In office

29 October 1923 – 10 November 1938

Prime Minister İsmet İnönü
Ali Fethi Okyar
Celâl Bayar

Preceded by *Office established*

Succeeded by İsmet İnönü

1st Prime Minister of the Government of the Grand National Assembly

1st Prime Minister of the Government of the Grand National Assembly

In office

3 May 1920 – 24 January 1921

Deputy Fevzi Çakmak

Preceded by *Office established*

Succeeded by Fevzi Çakmak

1st Speaker of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey

In office

24 April 1920 – 29 October 1923

Preceded by *Office established*

Succeeded by Ali Fethi Okyar

1st Leader of the Republican People's Party

In office

9 September 1923 – 10 November 1938

Preceded by *Office established*

Succeeded by İsmet İnönü

TURKI

President: Recep Tayyip Erdogan



Recep Tayyip Erdogan won a new term in elections in June 2018 and also gained substantial new powers under a new system approved the previous year by voters.

He first came to power in 2003 in the wake of a sweeping electoral victory by the Islamist-rooted Justice and Development Party (AKP), of which he was a founding member.

He spent 11 years as Turkey's prime minister before becoming the country's first directly-elected president in August 2014 - a supposedly ceremonial role.

To his supporters Mr Erdogan has brought Turkey years of economic growth, but to his critics he is an autocratic leader intolerant of dissent who harshly silences anyone who opposes him.

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TURKI

Recep Tayyip Erdoğan



Erdoğan in November 2018

12th President of Turkey

Incumbent

Assumed office
28 August 2014

Prime Minister Ahmet Davutoğlu
Binali Yıldırım

Vice President Fuat Oktay

Preceded by Abdullah Gül

Leader of the Justice and Development Party

Fuat Oktay



Vice President of Turkey

Incumbent


Assumed office
10 July 2018

President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan

Preceded by Office established

Undersecretary to the Prime Minister of Turkey

Binali Yıldırım
MP



Speaker of the Grand National Assembly

In office
12 July 2018 – 18 February 2019

President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan

Deputy Mustafa Şentop
Levent Gök
Mithat Sancar
Celal Adan

Preceded by İsmail Kahraman

Succeeded by Mustafa Şentop

TURKI

GEOGRAPHY

Turkey bridges Europe and Asia, spreading across the Anatolian peninsula. It shares borders with eight countries: Greece, Bulgaria, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Iraq and Syria. It is also flanked by three large seas, the Mediterranean to the south, the Black Sea to the north, and the Aegean Sea to the west, and is divided by the Dardanelles and Bosphorus Straits and the Sea of Marmara.



The capital city, Ankara, is located in the interior of the peninsula along a hill-covered region near the center of Turkey. Ankara has a continental climate, with cold, snowy winters due to its elevation and inland location, and hot, dry summers. Rainfall occurs mostly during the spring and fall. Istanbul, on the other hand, is situated on the Bosphorus Strait connecting the Sea of Marmara with the Black Sea. Istanbul has a borderline Mediterranean climate and a humid subtropical climate. One of the most salient characteristics of the climate in parts of Istanbul is its persistently high humidity, which reaches 80 percent most mornings. Because of these conditions, fog is very common, although more so in the northern parts of the city and away from the city center.

Turkey is divided into seven regions with distinct climates. They are the Marmara region in northwest Turkey; the large, interior Central Anatolia region; the western Aegean Region bordering the sea; the southern Mediterranean Region; the northern Black Sea Region; and the Southeastern Anatolia Region and Eastern Anatolia Region. The coastal regions are characterized by cool, rainy winters and hot, dry summers. The interior of the country, called Central Anatolia, has a continental climate with four distinct seasons. Central Anatolia is one of the largest regions, and is typified by semi-arid plateaus.

TURKI



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| Largest cities or towns in Turkey | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| TÜİK's address-based calculation from December, 2017. ^[375] | | | | | | | |
| Rank | Name | Province | Pop. | Rank | Name | Province | Pop. |
| 1 | Istanbul | Istanbul | 14,744,519 | 11 | Mersin | Mersin | 1,005,455 |
| 2 | Ankara | Ankara | 4,871,884 | 12 | Urfa | Şanlıurfa | 921,978 |
| 3 | İzmir | İzmir | 2,938,546 | 13 | Eskişehir | Eskişehir | 752,630 |
| 4 | Bursa | Bursa | 2,074,799 | 14 | Denizli | Denizli | 638,989 |
| 5 | Adana | Adana | 1,753,337 | 15 | Kahramanmaraş | Kahramanmaraş | 632,487 |
| 6 | Gaziantep | Gaziantep | 1,663,273 | 16 | Samsun | Samsun | 625,410 |
| 7 | Antalya | Antalya | 1,311,471 | 17 | Malatya | Malatya | 618,831 |
| 8 | Konya | Konya | 1,130,222 | 18 | İzmit | Kocaeli | 570,077 |
| 9 | Kayseri | Kayseri | 1,123,611 | 19 | Adapazarı | Sakarya | 492,027 |
| 10 | Diyarbakır | Diyarbakır | 1,047,286 | 20 | Erzurum | Erzurum | 422,389 |

TURKI

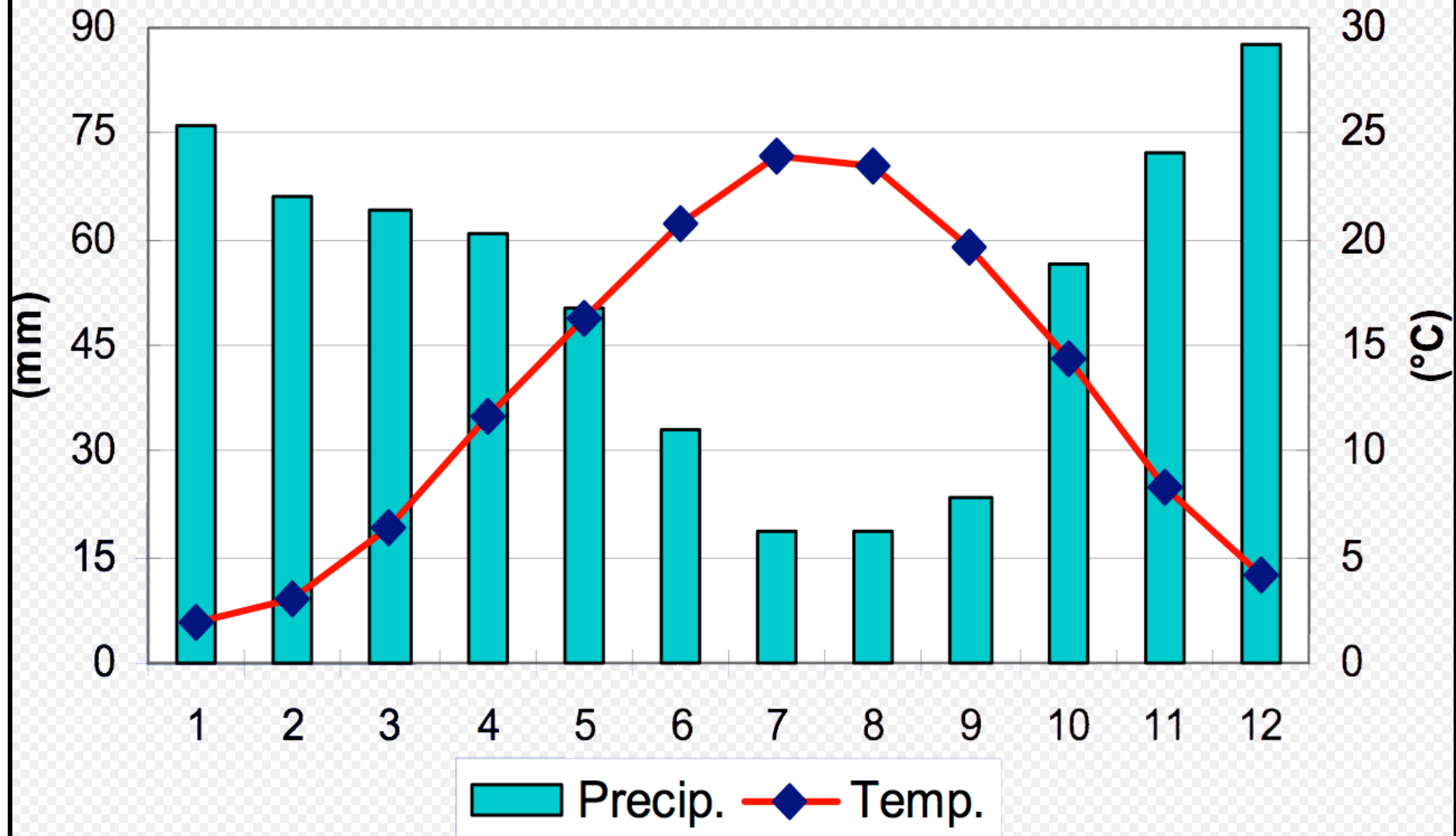
The climates of Southeastern Anatolia and Eastern Anatolia are highly influenced by the mountains prevalent in the region. Summers are hot and dry while winters are freezing cold, which puts a huge toll on the majority of the population whose means of survival is farming. These geographical factors, along with regional insurgency and the Turkish military's response to it, has been one of the most significant hindrances to the region's slow economic development in comparison to other parts of Turkey.

Turkey has several prominent geological features. It has two high mountain ranges, the Pontus and the Taurus, located in eastern Anatolia. Many of the peaks are extinct volcanoes, the highest being Mount Ararat at 5,137 meters, or 16,853 feet. Turkey's largest lake, Lake Van, is situated in eastern Turkey where the Pontus and Taurus mountain ranges converge.

The Euphrates and Tigris Rivers that extend from Turkey to Syria and Iraq are the primary source water resource of not only Turkey but also its neighbors. In 1989, the Turkish government launched the **Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP)**, aimed at improving water and land resources in the region, by building 22 dams, 9 hydraulic power plants and a massive irrigation system.

TURKI

CLIMATE DIAGRAM of TURKEY

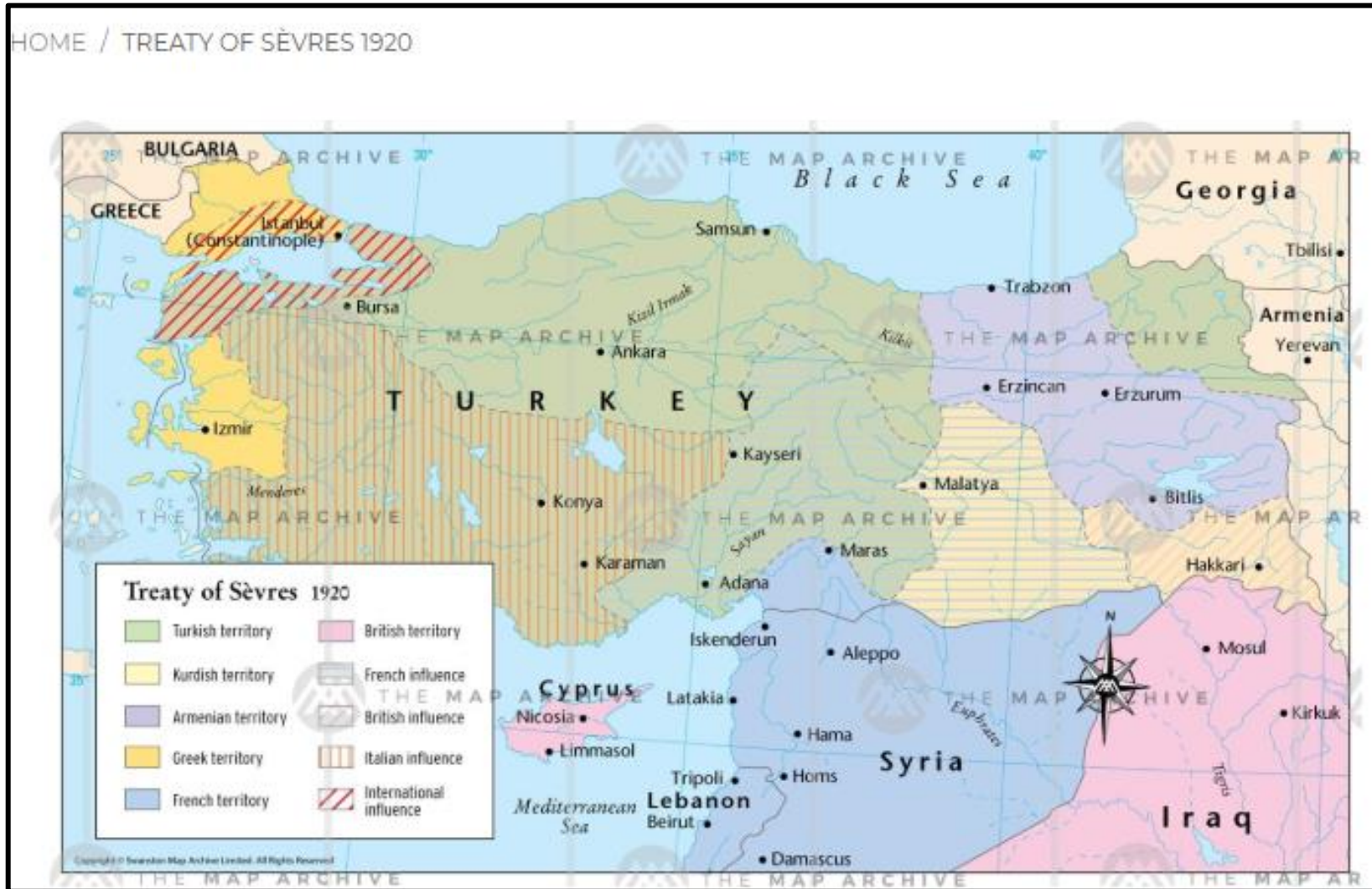


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Turkey faces a variety of environmental problems. Like many of its neighbors, it suffers from water pollution, air pollution, and deforestation; high rates of rural-urban migration is a major cause of these problems. Rapid infrastructural growth and industrialization necessary to accommodate increased urban populations have occurred at the expense of the environment. The 2013 Gezi Park protests that eventually turned into the largest opposition rally to the rule of AKP (Justice and Development Party) were initially staged in response to the elimination of green spaces within Istanbul to provide real estate for development projects such as malls.

Additionally, Turkey is prone to devastating earthquakes, especially in the north along the Sea of Marmara. On August 17, 1999, for example, a magnitude 7.4 quake centered near Izmit, about 160 km (100 miles) southwest of Istanbul, killed over 17,000 people and injured another 44,000. An earthquake of similar scale struck rural eastern Turkey on **October 23, 2011**, killing or injuring nearly 5,000 people and leaving an estimated 60,000 people homeless.

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HISTORY

The Anatolian Peninsula was successively occupied by the Hittites, Phrygians, Lycians, and Lydians during the second millennium BCE. Around 1200 BCE, the coastal regions were occupied by the Aeolian and Ionian Greeks who founded several major cities including Ephesus, Smyrna and Byzantium.

In the 6th century BCE, the Persian Empire conquered the area, which in turn was overthrown by Alexander the Great in 334 BCE. The area eventually fell into the hands of the Roman Empire and, in 324 CE, Emperor Constantine I moved the capital of the Roman Empire to Byzantium and subsequently named the city Constantinople. When the Western Roman Empire collapsed in 476, Constantinople became the capital of the Byzantine Empire, which ruled the area under varying dynasties for nearly 1,000 years. With the Ottoman conquest of the Byzantine Empire in 1453, the capital's name changed again to Istanbul.

The Ottoman Turks ruled most of the Anatolian Peninsula for the next several centuries. Throughout this time, they engaged in frequent wars with the nearby Russian and Austria-Hungarian empires for territory in Eastern Europe and the area around the Black Sea. In the Levant and Mesopotamia (present day Syria and Iraq), they also often fought in wars with the Persian Safavid dynasty. In the 18th and 19th centuries, the Ottoman Empire began to decline largely due to its inability to adapt to the technological and military developments borne in the West after the Industrial Revolution. In order to keep up with the modernizing and wealthier western countries, the Ottomans imported large amounts of goods from abroad, but quickly fell into a cycle of loans that would make itself dependent on the British and French. Crippling debt, military losses in Eastern Europe, and an insurrection led by Muhammad Ali of Egypt, combined with the efforts of the British, French, and Russians to undermine the Ottomans, all contributed to its descent from power during the late 19th century.

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The Foundation of the Turkish Republic

The Ottoman Empire was conquered in 1918 during World War I. A series of British and French incursions into Ottoman territory and an Arab rebellion against Ottoman rulers severely weakened what remained of the empire. When the Central Powers (Germany, Austro-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria) were defeated in the war, the Anatolian Peninsula was brought under the administration of the British and French under the **Treaty of Sèvres** in 1920. Many former Ottoman military commanders were outraged by the collapse of the empire and responded by forming a government in Ankara and expelling the British and French through military force.

One commander, Mustafa Kemal, emerged as a clear leader during this transition period. On November 1, 1922, Kemal and his Republican People's Party (CHP) officially abolished the Ottoman sultanate. A year later, Kemal, later known as Atatürk (meaning "Father of the Turks"), also abolished the former Islamic Caliphate and became the first president of the republic of Turkey. He repudiated the Ottoman past and instead ushered in a period of Westernization, modernization and secularism. The 6 arrows depicted on the logo of Atatürk's Republican People's Party represent the foundational principles of Kemalism: republicanism, nationalism, statism, populism, secularism (laicism), and reformism.

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As a prerequisite to Westernization, secularization was among the most transformative reforms undertaken by Atatürk. Atatürk wanted the newly-established republic of Turkey to emulate Western civilization because he believed that this was the only path to modernization and democratization. Thus, all aspects of religious life were put under government control and Islam was removed from people's daily lives. Atatürk banned women from wearing Islamic head-coverings and men from wearing the fes, the symbol of the Ottoman Empire, in the public sector. He also abolished Islamic law courts and closed down zawiya, local religious centers led by sheikhs. Meanwhile, he

distanced Turkey from the rest of the Muslim world by replacing the Arabic script used in Ottoman Turkish with a new Latin-based alphabet and changed the call to prayer from Arabic to Turkish.

Another value deeply entrenched within Turkish society as a result of Kemalist reforms is nationalism. When Islamism, the glue of the Ottoman Empire, was abandoned after the foundation of modern Turkey in 1923, a new ideology would need to replace it to provide the people of the newly-founded nation-state with a sense of unity. Unlike the Ottoman Empire in which Turks were only one out of the many peoples, the Republic of Turkey was exclusively Turkish at the cost of cultural plurality. All minorities that previously enjoyed marginal autonomy under the Ottoman millet system were subject to hostility by the Turkish army. The Sheikh Said Uprising of 1925 and the Dersim Rebellion of 1927-38 were the first of the many violent clashes that would occur between the Kurdish people and the Turkish military in Southeastern Turkey.

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Transition to Multi-Party Democracy

After Atatürk passed away in 1938, former Chief of Staff Ismet İnönü took his place as president in the one-party democratic system that still persisted. In 1946 Turkey transitioned to a multi-party democracy and 4 years later the Democrat Party came to power over İnönü's CHP. The Democrat Party (DP), established by a group of four former CHP members, advocated for economic reforms favoring liberalism and challenged Atatürk's etatism principle of complete government control over the economy. Moreover, as the end of World War II heightened the polarization between the Soviet Union and the United States, the DP pivoted toward the U.S. US camp by accepting the Marshall Plan and the Truman Doctrine. Mainly as a result of this foreign aid, the DP was able to influence large-scale economic modernization in the country, especially in regards to infrastructure and agricultural production. The DP also took a moderate approach towards the CHP's secularization policies and switched the call to prayer from Turkish back to Arabic. These policies enabled the DP to maintain public support until the end of the 1950s.

Yet, soon, it became increasingly apparent that economic policies implemented by the DP were ineffective, exacerbating income disparities and causing inflation. Moreover, many Turks – especially the new generation of Leftists that had grown disillusioned with the DP's repression of student movements and press freedom – came to see Turkey as totally dependent on the U.S., a perception intensified by Turkey's crippling debt to the United States. By the end of its 10 year rule, DP members were ousted by one of the most brutal military coups in Turkish history. Following the coup, Commander Cemal Gürsel took over power and confined leading DP members to the İmralı Island Prison, where former Prime Minister Adnan Menderes would later be executed.

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Coups in 20th Century Turkish History

The 1960 coup was only the first out of a series of 3, or sometimes considered 3.5, coups that would take place in Turkey in the 20th century. Following the 1960 coup, a new constitution considered by many to be more democratic was drafted by academics, promising more freedom to media and educational institutions. The military takeover lasted a year until elections were held in 1961 and the CHP's İnönü was re-elected. İnönü survived two coup attempts initiated by Talat Aydemir until losing elections to Süleyman Demirel of the Justice Party in 1965. Demirel struggled to maintain law and order in the country as the growing Leftist movement powered by students created a violent backlash by the nationalists. Violence broke out in university campuses and public squares and finally in 1971 the military took over with the pretext of putting an end to the chaos on the streets, forcing Demirel to resign.

The military council initially tried to address the tension on the streets by implementing a land tax that they hoped would temper the Leftists. Yet as the chaos continued the military gave in to violence: martial law was implemented in 11 cities, the Turkey Workers Party (TIP) and the religious Order Party (NP) were closed down and nearly 5000 people were arrested. In 1973 the military allowed for elections once again and yielded power to an unstable and ineffective coalition. Receiving the highest number of votes but still not enough to rule alone, the CHP's new leader Bülent Ecevit refused to collaborate with Demirel of the Justice Party, and instead formed a coalition with Necmettin Erbakan, leader of the religious National Salvation Party (MSP) and predecessor of the AKP (Justice and Development Party, founded by current president Recep Tayyip Erdogan).

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The period from 1973 to 1980 is considered to be among the darkest years of the republic: 10 coalition governments were formed and dissolved; the country spiraled into an economic crisis; a number of influential politicians, public figures and journalists were assassinated; and violence between Leftists, nationalists and the army took many lives, primarily the Leftists. At the same time, state institutions, notably the security forces, became increasingly more politicized as the Kemalists struggling to maintain their long-enjoyed dominance over state institutions actively denied Leftists and Islamists from gaining institutional power. This period of turmoil came to an end in 1980 with a third military intervention led by Kenan Evren and his officers.

The 1980 Coup has marked its place in modern Turkish history as one of the country's most pivotal events. It touched the lives of an entire generation and has shaped public memory and consciousness in a way that no previous coup did. The new Kenan Evren administration pushed to depoliticize the country entirely, and this disfranchised all pre-existing political entities that had the potential of challenging the military dictatorship. All political leaders who served in the government in the 1970s were banned from politics for 10 years, and both the leaders of the Nationalist Action Party (MHP), Alparslan Türkeş, and the religious MSP, Necmettin Erbakan, were imprisoned. Thousands of students, protestors, and political figures were also imprisoned; some of them were executed. In 1982 a new constitution was passed, severely limiting personal and political freedoms while permanently giving the army permission to interfere in politics.

TURKI

While Evren claimed later in 2012 that both Leftists and nationalists were targeted equally after 1980, the overwhelming majority of prisoners and victims of execution were Leftists. The deepening of Turkish-American relations and the rejuvenation of the Soviet threat after the Russian invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 factored in to the perception of Leftists as the greatest domestic threat. Meanwhile, this led the government to gradually loosen its grip on Islamists for the first time, facilitating the rise of Fetullah Gülen's Islamist movement, later incriminated by the AKP government for the 2016 coup attempt. Gülen, an Islamic cleric who supports an Ottoman revival in the guise of moderate Islam, started funding educational programs in Turkey and abroad in the 1960s but founded the first formal institutions after 1980, which significantly increasing the scope of his following. Since then, Gulenists have penetrated the state institutions Islamists were once denied from, creating a strong presence in the security forces — namely the army — as well as the intelligentsia and judiciary.

TURKI

Some key dates in Turkey's history:

1453 - Sultan Mehmed II captures Constantinople, ending Byzantine Empire and consolidating Ottoman Empire in Asia Minor and Balkans.

15th-16th centuries - Expansion into Asia and Africa.



Istanbul's iconic Bosphorus Bridge links Asia and Europe

TURKI

1683 - Ottoman advance into Europe halted at Battle of Vienna. Long decline begins.

1908 - Young Turk Revolution establishes constitutional rule, but degenerates into military dictatorship during First World War, where Ottoman Empire fights in alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

1918-22 - Partition of defeated Ottoman Empire leads to eventual triumph of Turkish National Movement in war of independence against foreign occupation and rule of Sultan.

1923 - Turkey declared a republic with Kemal Ataturk as president. Soon afterwards it becomes secular.

1952 - Turkey abandons Ataturk's neutralist policy and joins Nato.

1960 - Army coup against ruling Democratic Party.

1974 - Turkish troops occupy northern Cyprus, partitioning the island.

1984 - Kurdish PKK group launches separatists guerrilla campaign which develops into a major civil war that simmers on for decades.

2011 - Syrian civil war breaks out, resulting in tension along the countries' border and a huge influx of refugees into Turkey.

2016 - Attempted coup fails.

2017 - Referendum approves switch to presidential system.

TURKI

A chronology of key events:

Ottoman Empire

1453 - Sultan Mehmed II captures Constantinople, ending the Byzantine Empire and consolidating Ottoman Empire in Asia Minor and Balkans.

15th-16th centuries - Expansion into Asia and Africa.

1683 - Ottoman advance into Europe halted at Battle of Vienna. Long decline begins.

19th century - Efforts at political and economic modernisation of Empire largely founder.

1908 - Young Turk Revolution establishes constitutional rule, but degenerates into military dictatorship during First World War, where Ottoman Empire fights in alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

1918-22 - Partition of defeated Ottoman Empire leads to eventual triumph of Turkish National Movement in war of independence against foreign occupation and rule of Sultan.

TURKI

Modern Turkey

1923 - Grand National Assembly declares Turkey a republic and Kemal Ataturk president.

1928 - Turkey becomes secular: clause retaining Islam as state religion removed from constitution.

1938 - President Ataturk dies, succeeded by Ismet Inonu.

1945 - Neutral for most of World War II, Turkey declares war on Germany and Japan, but does not take part in combat. Joins United Nations.

1950 - First free elections won by opposition Democratic Party.

Istanbul



Europe meets Asia in
Turkey's largest city

TURKI

Military coups

1952 - Turkey abandons Ataturk's neutralist policy and joins Nato.

1960 - Army coup against ruling Democratic Party.

1963 - Association agreement signed with European Economic Community (EEC).

1974 - Turkish troops invade northern Cyprus.

1980 - Military coup follows political deadlock and civil unrest. Imposition of martial law.

1983 - General election won by Turgut Ozal's Motherland Party.

Byzantine and Ottoman empires

- 1930: Constantinople officially renamed Istanbul
- Population: 9.4 million

Ottoman Empire



TURKI

Kurdish war

1984 - Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) launches separatist guerrilla war in southeast.

1987 - Turkey applies for full EEC membership.

1992 - 20,000 Turkish troops enter Kurdish safe havens in Iraq in anti-PKK operation.

Rise of political Islam

1996 - Centre-right coalition falls. Welfare Party leader Necmettin Erbakan heads first pro-Islamic government since 1922.

1997 - Coalition resigns after campaign led by the military.

1998 - Welfare Party banned.

1999 - PKK leader Abdullah Ocalan captured in Kenya.

2001 June - Constitutional Court bans opposition pro-Islamic Virtue Party, saying it had become focus of anti-secular activities.

Multi-ethnic state lasted more than 600 years

- Developed in late 13th century
- Extended into south-east Europe, north Africa, Middle East
- Replaced by Turkish Republic in 1922

Empire of the Ottomans

BBC: Ottoman Empire (1301-1922)

TURKI

Rise of political Islam

1996 - Centre-right coalition falls. Welfare Party leader Necmettin Erbakan heads first pro-Islamic government since 1922.

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1999 - PKK leader Abdullah Ocalan captured in Kenya.

2001 June - Constitutional Court bans opposition pro-Islamic Virtue Party, saying it had become focus of anti-secular activities.

2002 January - Turkish men are no longer regarded in law as head of the family. The move gives women full legal equality with men, 66 years after women's rights were put on the statute books.

- Replaced by Turkish Republic in 1922

Empire of the Ottomans

BBC: Ottoman Empire (1301-1922)

TURKI

Islamist party victorious

2002 November - Islamist-based Justice and Development Party (AK) wins landslide election victory. Party promises to stick to secular principles of constitution.

2003 March - AK Party leader Recep Tayyip Erdogan wins seat in parliament. Within days Abdullah Gul resigns as prime minister and Erdogan takes over.

Parliament decides not to allow deployment of US forces ahead of war in Iraq but allows US use of Turkish air space. It authorises dispatch of Turkish forces into Kurdish areas of northern Iraq.

2003 June-July - Eyeing future EU membership, parliament passes laws easing restrictions on freedom of speech, Kurdish language rights, and on reducing political role of military.

Kurdish rebels



The PKK - Kurdistan Workers Party - is a rebel group fighting for an independent Kurdish state within Turkey

TURKI

Istanbul attacks

2003 November - 25 people are killed and more than 200 injured when two car bombs explode near Istanbul's main synagogue. Days later two co-ordinated suicide bombings at the British consulate and a British bank in the city kill 28 people.

2005 January - New lira currency introduced as six zeroes are stripped from old lira, ending an era in which banknotes were denominated in millions.

2006 30 September - Kurdish separatist group, the PKK, declares a unilateral ceasefire in operations against the military.

2006 December - EU partially freezes Turkey's membership talks because of Ankara's failure to open its ports and airports to Cypriot traffic.

2007 January - Journalist and Armenian community leader Hrant Dink is assassinated. The murder provokes outrage in Turkey and Armenia.

- Founded in 1974. Took up arms against Turkey in 1984

- More than 40,000 people have been killed in conflict

- Listed as a terrorist organisation by Ankara, US and EU

- Since his capture, founder Abdullah Ocalan has encouraged quest for Kurdish rights via political rather than military means

- Government has lifted some restrictions on Kurdish cultural and political rights to try to end conflict

- Kurds say restrictions and

Secularist protests

2007 April - Tens of thousands of supporters of secularism rally in Ankara, aiming to pressure Prime Minister Erdogan not to run in presidential elections because of his Islamist background.

2007 July - AK Party wins parliamentary elections. Abdullah Gul elected president the following month.

2007 October - Voters in a referendum back plans to have future presidents elected by the people instead of by parliament.

2008 February - Thousands protest at plans to allow women to wear the Islamic headscarf to university.

2009 October - The governments of Turkey and Armenia agree to normalise relations at a meeting in Switzerland.

2010 May - Relations with Israel come under severe strain after nine Turkish activists are killed in an Israeli commando raid on an aid flotilla attempting to reach Gaza.

2013 May-June - Mass anti-government protests spread to several cities, sparked by plans to develop one of Istanbul's few green spaces. The police respond with violence, and two protestors die.

2013 December - Government sacks numerous police chiefs over arrests of pro-government public figures on corruption charges. Observers see this as part of power struggle with former AK Party ally and influential US-based Muslim cleric Fethullah Gulen.

mass arrests of Kurdish politicians have continued

Hrant Dink



Murder of journalist Hrant Dink shocked Turkey

Turkish-Armenian writer shunned silence

Headscarf row



The headscarf issue divides religious and secularist Turks

Headscarf issue challenges Turkey

Why Muslim women wear the veil

TURKI

Erdogan presidency

2014 August - Prime Minister Erdogan wins the first direct popular election for president.

2015 March - The "Sledgehammer" coup plot trial collapses when a court clears 236 military officers accused of involvement in an alleged conspiracy to remove former Prime Minister Erdogan from power in 2003.

2015 June - The pro-Kurdish leftwing People's Democratic Party (HDP) enters parliament at elections, depriving the governing AK party of its majority and scuppering plans for a referendum on executive powers for President Erdogan.

Quiet end to Turkey's college headscarf ban

Coup 'plots'



Hundreds of army officers have been tried in connection with alleged coup plots, in what is seen as a blow to the military's power

TURKI

2015 November - Governing AK party regains parliamentary majority in snap elections, but falls short of numbers needed for referendum to boost President Erdogan's powers.

Turkey shoots down a Russian military jet on Syria bombing mission. Russia, Turkey's second-largest trading partner, imposes economic sanctions.

European Union strikes a deal whereby Turkey restricts flow of migrants into Europe, in return for €3bn (\$3.17bn) and concessions on stalled EU accession talks.

2016 February - Bomb attack on military convoy in the capital Ankara kills at least 38 people. A hard-line breakaway PKK faction - the Kurdistan Freedom Hawks (TAK) - claims responsibility.

2016 June - A gun and suicide attack on Istanbul's Ataturk airport kills 42 people, including 13 foreign nationals. Turkish authorities believe the attack bears the hallmarks of Islamic State.

TURKI

Coup attempt

2016 July - The authorities detain thousands of soldiers and judges on suspicion of involvement in a coup attempt that President Erdogan says was inspired by his exiled opponent Fethullah Gulen.

The government also shuts down dozens of media outlets - including 16 TV channels - during a continuing crackdown in the wake of the failed coup attempt.

2017 January - Uzbek gunman kills 39 people celebrating New Year at the Reina nightclub in Istanbul. Islamic State group says it was behind the attack.

2017 April - President Erdogan narrowly wins referendum to extend his powers. Opposition launches appeal against result.

2018 January - The Turkish military launches its "Olive Branch" land and air operation in north-western Syria, seizing large areas from Kurdish control, including the town of Afrin.

2019 June - President Erdogan suffers setback as opposition CHP party wins the mayoral election in his home city of Istanbul by a comfortable margin. He had insisted on a re-run of the poll when the CHP won narrowly in March.

2019 October - US withdraws troops from northern Syria, prompting Turkey to attack US Kurdish allies in the area.

REFERENDUM DITURKI

- 1982 Turkish constitutional referendum
- 2007 Turkish constitutional referendum
- 2010 Turkish constitutional referendum
- 2017 Turkish constitutional referendum

TURKI

INTERNATIONAL & REGIONAL ISSUES

There is significant enmity between Turkey and Greece which stems to circumstances during and after the Ottoman Empire. Turkey has been engaged in a maritime dispute with Greece over territorial claims to the Aegean Sea since the 1970s. Periodic political disputes erupt over the issue occasionally.

Additionally, Cyprus remains a point of contention between the countries. Turkey remains the only nation that recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. Greece is still working in the United Nations to establish a unified Cyprus, and several UN Security Council resolutions have condemned the current partition of the island.

Southern neighbors, Syria and Iraq, have protested Turkish hydrological projects to control the upper Euphrates water as this would limit their control of these rivers and the amount of water reaching each country.

Finally, Turkey has expressed concern over the status of Kurds in Iraq and Syria because of the border security and refugee problems caused by increased tensions due to demands by nationalistic Kurdish groups. Since July 2015, an accord with the Kurdistan Workers Party has been broken and fighting has escalated. The International Crisis Group writes,

TURKI

The breakdown of negotiations between the Turkish state and the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK), reignition of hostilities in July 2015 and subsequent spiral of violence underscore the urgent need for a new peace process. Since December, however, confrontations between Turkish security forces and the PKK – listed internationally as a terrorist organisation – have entered an unprecedented stage. The state imposed urban curfews to 'restore public order' in towns where PKK-backed youth militias were resorting to barricades and trenches to claim control. Those curfews, lasting for days or weeks at a time, have resulted in months-long battles in towns and city districts throughout the south east. More than 350,000 civilians are estimated to have been displaced and at least 250 killed as security forces deploy tanks and other heavy weaponry to urban centres and the PKK engages in asymmetric urban warfare to prevent the government from retaking full control.

Overall, Turkey has anywhere from 954,000 to 1.2 million internally displaced refugees as a result of fighting between the PKK and the Turkish military.

In 2009, Swiss mediators facilitated an accord reestablishing diplomatic ties between Armenia and Turkey, but neither side has ratified the agreement and the rapprochement effort has faltered. The discord between the countries originates from the mass murder and deportation of Armenians from what is now eastern Turkey over 100 years ago. Recognized as genocide by many states, the episode and subsequent chronicles are downplayed by the Turkish government.

TURKI

Turkey's borders with Syria and Iraq have been threatened by the encroaching Islamic State forces more recently. Turkey holds over 37,000 Iraqi refugees and over 1.7 million Syrian refugees. Turkey has been the landing spot for hundreds of thousands of migrants fleeing conflict to the south or seeking better economic opportunities. From Turkey, migrants have fanned out across Europe seeking asylum, creating a crisis of enormous proportions for many states. In March 2016, the European Union and Turkey settled on a controversial return agreement which elicited significant criticism from human rights groups. According to the agreement, any migrant arriving in Greece after 20 March will be given a swift individual interview to determine whether s/he will be allowed to remain or sent back to Turkey. In exchange, Turkey will receive billions in aid for its current migrant population, be allowed to repatriate one of its asylum seekers for each migrant it receives from Greece, and engage in new negotiations regarding its entry into the EU.

TURKI

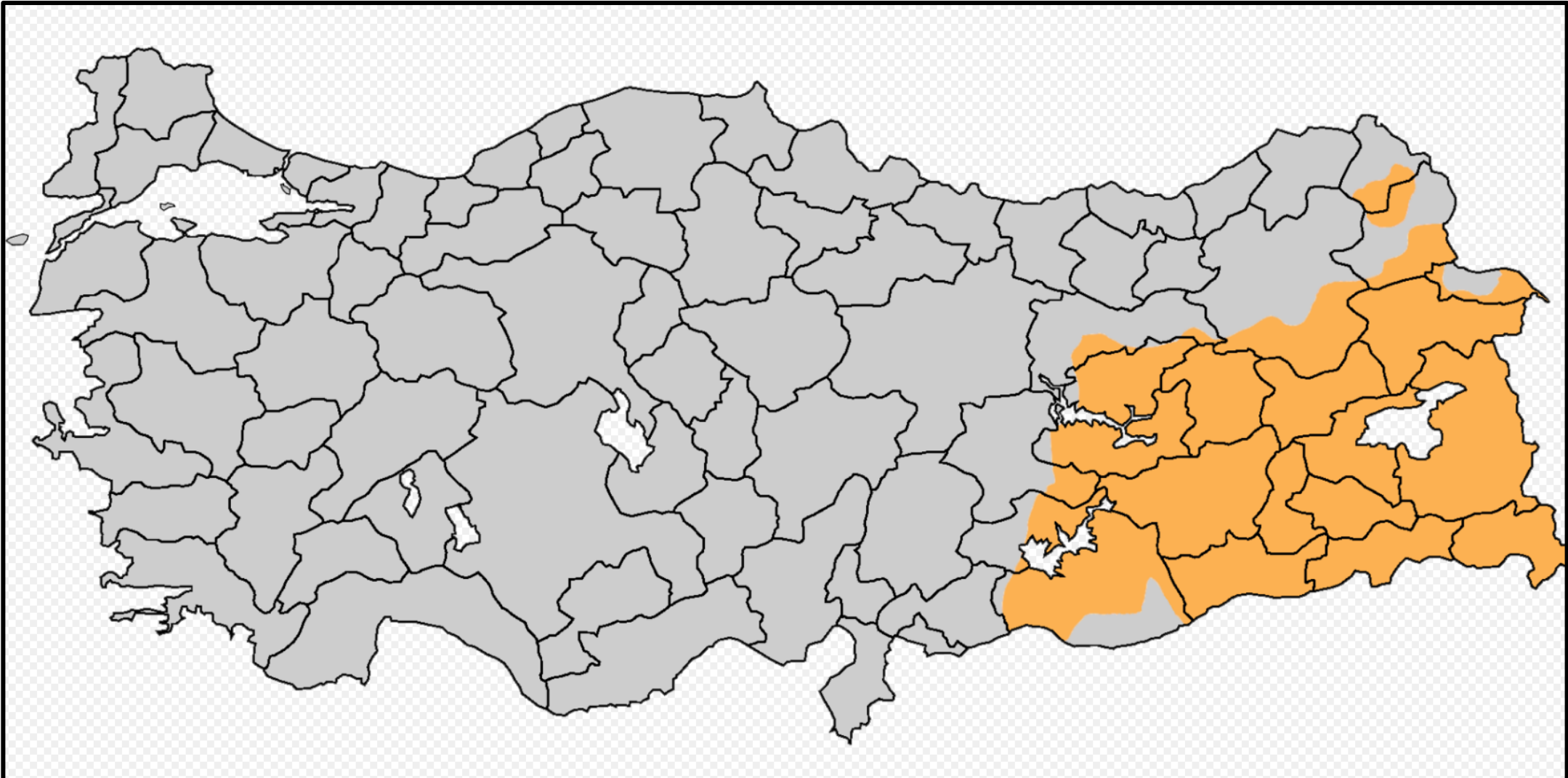
SOCIETY



According to the **CIA Fact Book**, Turkey has a population of 80,417,526 with a .5% annual growth rate. Seventy-five percent of the population lives in urban areas. The most populous cities are Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir. The majority of the population is of Turkish ethnicity at 70-75% of the population, while the Kurds make up 19% of the population. Turkey's Kurdish minority predominantly lives in Southeastern Turkey, yet due to economic migration and government-enforced migration the Kurds are scattered to various parts of Turkey today. Some other smaller ethnic groups include Armenians, Greeks, Arabs and Circassians, which in total make up 7-12% of the population.

According to **Article 3 of the Turkish constitution**, the official language in Turkey is Turkish. Article 42 adds that "Aside from Turkish, no other language should be studied by or taught to Turkish citizens as a mother tongue in any language, teaching, or learning institution." Moreover, the use of languages other than Turkish is highly restricted in public and private spaces despite a law established in 1991 to ease these restrictions. However, languages such as Kurdish (Kurmanji), Zaza, Laz, Arabic and others are still spoken by large parts of the population.

TURKI



in Turkey with a Kurdish-majority population^[358]

 More de

talk - File:Kurdish-inhabited area by CIA (1992).jpg

CC BY-SA 3.0 via

TURKI

Population of Turkey

Turkish ethnicity 70-75%

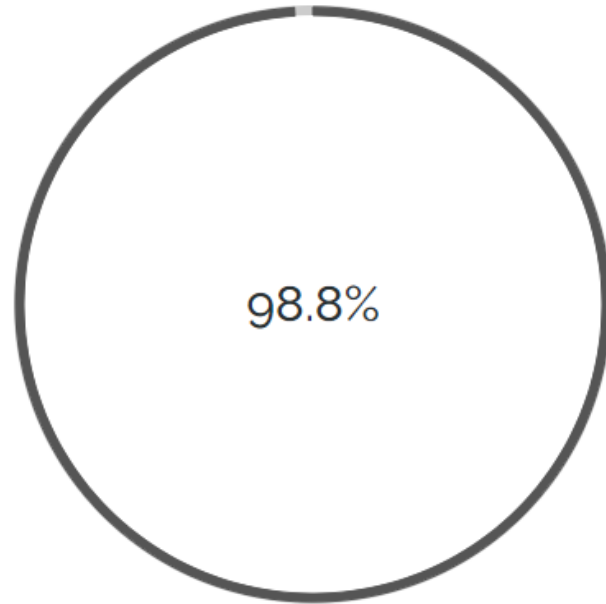
Large Kurdish Community 19%

Other Ethnic Groups (Arab, Circassian, Armenian...) 7-12%

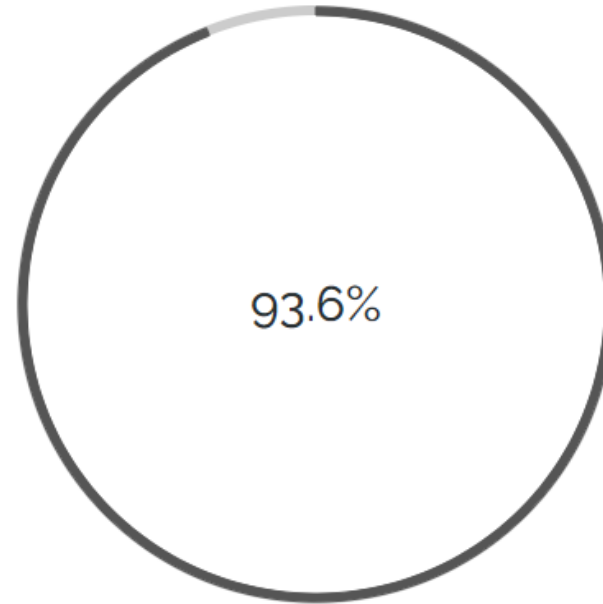
Turkey's public health care system is administered by the Ministry of Health and funded through the country's social security fund. In 2003, however, the Justice and Development Party introduced a health reform program to increase the ratio of private to state health institutions and make health care available to a larger share of the population. Most of these private insurance companies require paying a premium in addition to public contributions through social security. As a consequence, health care quality has improved as more people are gaining access to less expensive healthcare options; however, there is still much room for improvement. As of 2011, Turkey had roughly 1.71 doctors for every 1,000 people, compared to around 2.45 and 2.81 per 1,000 people in the United States and Europe, respectively.

Atatürk established the current Turkish education system in 1924 when he closed all religious schools and replaced them with secular schools. He also made elementary school attendance compulsory and public schools free between the ages of 6 and 18. In 2001, enrollment of children between the ages of 7 and 18 was close to 100%. According to the CIA World Factbook, the literacy rate was 95% for the population (98.4% for men and 91.8% for women).

TURKI



Literacy Rate (Men)



Literacy Rate (Women)

Higher education is reserved to those who excel at the Undergraduate Placement Examination (LYS), a national entrance examination. There are 820 higher education institutions, including universities, conservatories, and professional schools. Some of the most prestigious schools are Bilkent University, the Middle East Technical University, and Istanbul University.

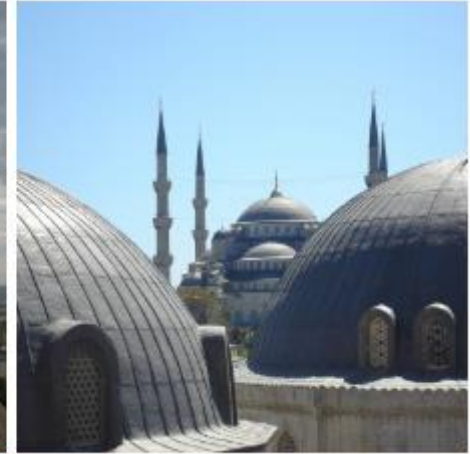
The situation involving the Kurds in Turkey remains unresolved. At about 18% of the population, the Kurds typically do not adhere to the government's policy of assimilation into Turkish identity. They are primarily concentrated in the eastern and southern regions of Anatolia, and have been struggling to gain more autonomy in this area. In the summer of 2012, the conflict with the PKK took a violent turn, in parallel with the Syrian civil war as President Bashar al-Assad ceded control of several Kurdish cities in Syria to the Democratic Union Party (PYD), the Syrian affiliate of the PKK. Turkish foreign minister Ahmet Davutoglu accused the Assad government of arming the PYD. Turkey is continuing to attempt to resolve this crisis along with the large numbers of recent refugees caused by the Syrian civil war. As part of this, Turkey has requested aid packages from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

TURKI

RELIGION

Although Turkey is a secular state with no official religion, over 98% of the population is Muslim, most adhering to Sunni Islam. Outside of Islam, Turkey is home to a small number of Christians, usually Greek, Armenian or Assyrian, and Jews, which together account for less than 2% of the population. The largest religious minority in Turkey is the **Alevis**, an offshoot of Shia Islam following a unique interpretation of Islam. The Alevis constitute approximately 20-25 million of the total population, a large number of which are Kurdish or Zaza.

Turkey has also been a historical landmark of **various Sufi orders** such as the Bektashi, Mevlevi and Nakshibendi. The Mevlevi order of Sufism, led by Mevlana Celaleddin Rumi, is one of the most well known of these small sects due to its affiliation with the whirling dervishes. These Sufis perform a fast, spinning dance in the attempt to reach spiritual ecstasy, and the practice has become a prominent tourist attraction. Yet in modern Turkey the Sufi movement has been pushed underground due to the ban on *zawiyas*, local religious orders in 1925 by Atatürk. Thus, only a minority of the Muslim population identifies as Sufi.

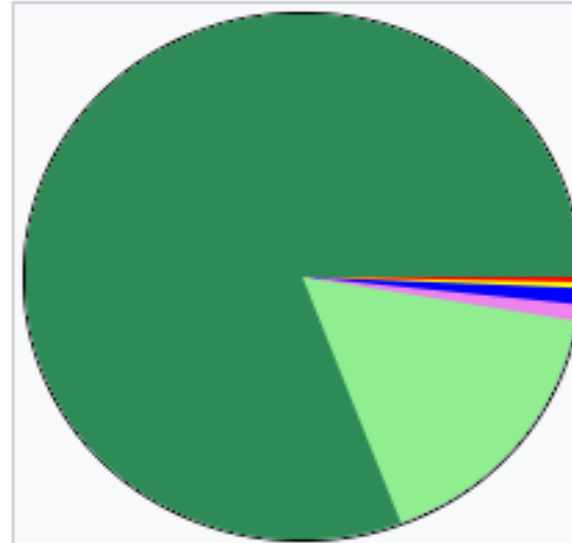


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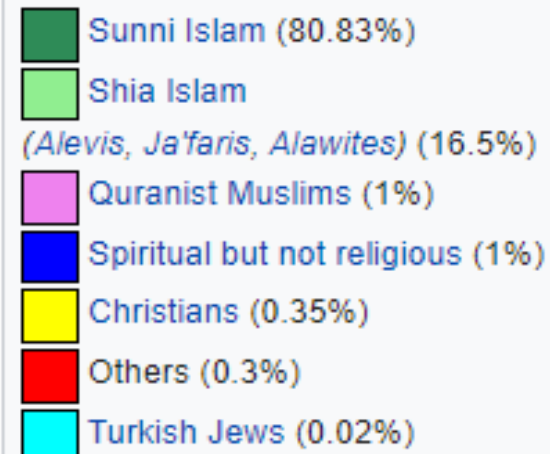
Historical populations

| Year | Pop. | ±% p.a. |
|------|------------|---------|
| 1927 | 13,554,000 | — |
| 1930 | 14,440,000 | +2.13% |
| 1940 | 17,728,000 | +2.07% |
| 1950 | 20,807,000 | +1.61% |
| 1960 | 27,506,000 | +2.83% |
| 1970 | 35,321,000 | +2.53% |
| 1980 | 44,439,000 | +2.32% |
| 1990 | 55,120,000 | +2.18% |
| 2000 | 64,252,000 | +1.54% |
| 2010 | 73,003,000 | +1.29% |
| 2017 | 79,815,000 | +1.28% |

Source: Turkstat^[352]



Religion in Turkey



TURKI

Turkey is generally perceived as a Muslim-majority country with a larger secular population compared to other parts of the Muslim world, though this perception has recently been subject to change. Turkish society has undergone a lengthy period of Westernization and secularization initiated by Atatürk and continued by various political parties up until the election of the Justice and Development Party (AKP)'s Recep Tayyip Erdogan in 2002. For decades, public indicators of one's piety were frowned upon by secular elites and even subject to prohibition by law. In one astonishing case in 1999, Merve Kavakçı, the first elected hijabi (wearing the veil) politician in Turkey, was denied from serving as the governor of Istanbul for refusing to take off her hijab.

A few years into Erdogan's rule, nearly nothing remained of this attitude as the Islam-oriented AKP dominated most major cities with the exception of the Mediterranean shores and a few cities in Southeastern Turkey. The AKP has attempted in recent years to introduce more Islamic legislation like restrictions on alcohol, repealing restrictions on wearing the hijab and dramatically increasing the number of mosques and religious schools in Turkey. Yet despite the Islamization of public life, a significant percentage of the population remains irreligious or non-practicing. According to the findings of KONDA, only 55% of the population identified as a religious in 2008 and by 2018 the percentage dropped to 51%. Thus, though Turkey is 98% Muslim, approximately half of these Muslims don't consider themselves to be religious.

<http://teachmideast.org/country-profiles/turkey/>

TURKI

CULTURE

Turkey's cultural heritage is a blend of Turkic, Ottoman, and Western traditions. Sitting at the juncture of Europe and Asia, Turkey is an amalgamation of many identities. Ottoman art flourished during the 16th and 17th centuries during the reign of Suleyman I, which led to an increased production of illuminated manuscripts, textiles, and a variety of ceramics.

Art



Many new schools of art emerged after the dissolution of the Ottoman Sultanate in 1922. Atatürk sought to distance his country from earlier Islamic traditions by instead promoting Turkey's ancient history and village life. European traditions and aesthetics also heavily influenced Turkish art at this time. Many European artists came to Turkey to teach painting and sculpture, and government grants allowed Turkish artists to study abroad by subsidizing some of the cost.

Turkey also houses several prominent museums. The Great Palace Mosaic Museum is located close to Sultanahmet Square in Istanbul, at the Arasta Bazaar. The museum houses mosaics from the Byzantine period, unearthed at the site of the Great Palace of Constantinople. Istanbul is also home to the Topkapi Palace. This lavish palace was the primary residence of the Ottoman Sultans for approximately 400 years (1465-1856) of their 624-year reign. Following the end of the Ottoman Empire in 1921, Topkapi Palace was transformed by a government decree into a museum of the imperial era. The palace includes many examples of Ottoman architecture and large collections of porcelain, robes, weapons, shields, armor, Ottoman miniatures, Islamic calligraphic manuscripts, and murals, as well as a display of Ottoman treasures and jewelry.

TURKI

Music

Turkish music is at the crossroads between Middle Eastern, European and Central Asian musical traditions. Turkish music can be categorized into branches such as folk music, art music, popular music and religious music.

Often cherished during long nights spent sipping *raki* — an alcoholic beverage commonplace in the Mediterranean, also called 'uzzo' in Greece and 'arak' in Lebanon — Turkish art music is a genre that never gets old in Turkey. It has maintained its popularity from the days of the Ottoman Empire until today. Art music initiated as the official music of the Ottoman Palace, drawing not only from Turkish but also from the rich musical traditions of Arabic, Armenian, Persian, Greek and Sephardic (Jews — and their descendants — from the Iberian Peninsula) communities.

After the foundation of the Turkish Republic, authorities abolished the Oriental Music Section of the state conservatory and tried to replace art music with Western classical music. Yet art music continued to flourish in the vibrant *gazino* culture that characterized urban nightlife, and most of the soon-to-be stars in the Turkish music scene would emerge from these *gazin*os. Zeki Müren, who started off singing in *gazin*os, is arguably the most famous Turkish art music singer. He is especially intriguing for his unique singing style, heart-wrenching lyrics and open homosexuality.

While Turkish art music dominated the urban music scene, Turkish folk music rose as the most popular musical genre in rural areas and maintains its popularity until today. Folk music is anonymous, localized, and less complex than art music. It carries musical traces from civilizations that inhabited Anatolia such as the Hittites, Phrygians, Hellenes, Byzantines and Seljuks. A number of famous folk musicians are Neşet Ertaş, Ruhi Su and Ahmet Kaya.



TURKI

Arabesk has been one of the most common forms of popular music in Turkey since the 1970's. Contrary to what the term 'arabesk' suggests, arabesk music is a fusion of Turkish folk and art music and only has traces of Arab music. Arabesk emerged in the 1960's as a result of the large-scale migration from rural to urban areas as village-based folk musicians adapted their folk traditions to a modern urban sound. Turkish elite perceived this newly emerging genre as degenerate and labeled it as arabesk, the Turkified version of the French word "arabesque," yet the phrase was eventually used by musicians themselves. Initially, arabesk was banned from the national TV channel, yet after the 1980 coup it was tolerated by the government for its apolitical content. Since the 1980's the popularity of arabesk has steadily increased and the integration of Western instruments and production techniques has contributed to widening its audience even more. Famous arabesk artists include Müslüm Gürses, İbrahim Tatlıses, Orhan Gencebay and Yıldız Tilbe.

As a predominantly Muslim country, Turkey has a rich history of religious music too. The call to prayer is the most frequently present example of religious music in everyday life as it is heard from every mosque five times a day. The muezzin (person who sings the ezan) sings the call to prayer in the simplest maqam (Arabic music scale) and without any instrumental accompaniment as its purpose is merely to inform Muslims that the time for prayer has arrived. Besides the ezan, other musical pieces sung without instrumentation and improvised by the muezzin are also common within the musical tradition of mosque music.

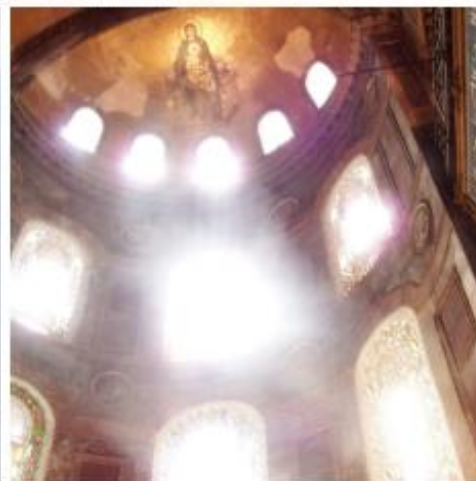
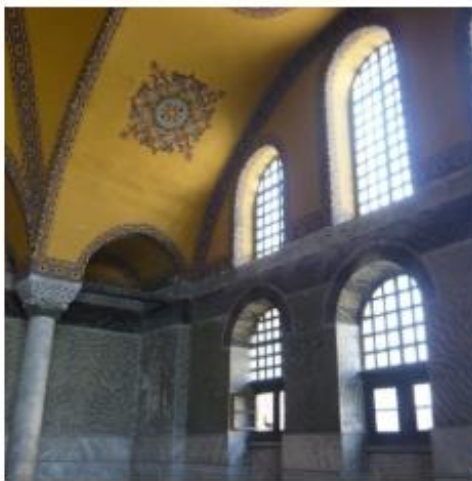
TURKI

Another form of religious music performed in the heartland of Anatolia for centuries is tasavvuf, or Sufism, the mystical branch of Islam that uses music and dance as a means for reaching closeness to God. The Mevlevi order, originated by the poet and mystic Jalalladin Rumi, is one of the leading Sufi orders in Turkey, famous for their *sema* rituals often known to the public as the dance of the whirling dervishes. The musical pieces performed during Sufi ceremonies are called the Mevlevi *ayin* and they include vocal improvisation along with instrumental accompaniment by the ney and kudüm.

Forms of Western music such as pop and rock have also been part of Turkey's popular music. In the 1940s Spanish, French and Italian music were commonplace in urban settings and by the 1950s American music dominated the households of Westernized Turks. By the 1960s, many Turkish artists performed covers of Western songs, switching the lyrics to Turkish, rather than composing original songs. Ajda Pekkan, now over 75 years old and still performing, is one of the best known pop artists from this era. Today, the Western influence in Turkish music largely remains as the majority of artists use Western instruments and musical scales in their music. Yet often times pop and rock musicians will find ways to incorporate traditional singing styles into modern music and in recent years this East-West fusion is becoming a bigger trend.

TURKI

The ruins of Hattusha, the capital of the Hittite Empire, near modern Boğazkale in central Turkey, still stand today and are illustrative of the power and prominence this city once held.



TURKI

Sports

Although soccer is the most popular sport in Turkey, many other sports are enjoyed such as basketball, volleyball, handball, scuba diving, and, more recently, motor sports. The Turkish national soccer team, nicknamed The Crescent-Stars, has qualified for three FIFA World Cup finals in 1950, 1954, and 2002. They reached the semi-final round of the World Cup in 2002, but were defeated by Brazil. However, in the following match for third place against South Korea, Hakan Sükür scored a goal straight from the opening kick-off in 10.8 seconds, making the fastest goal in World Cup history. After ultimately winning that match 3-2, Turkey claimed the 3rd place title in that World Cup competition.

Turkey's national sport is oil wrestling, a tradition from Ottoman times. This wrestling differs from traditional wrestling in several ways. The participants typically wrestle outside in an open field and are covered from head to toe in olive oil. Since pinning an opponent is much more difficult due to the oil, wrestlers are encouraged to maintain an effective hold on the other person's kisbet, a type of pants made out of buffalo hide. Matches used to last days until a clear victor was established, but recent matches have been set at 30 to 40 minutes to prevent overly long competitions. Turkey first participated in the Olympics in 1908 and has since won a total of 88 medals, divided into 39 gold, 25 silver, and 24 bronze medals. 58 of these medals were in wrestling. All of these sports are supported by the state through funds for sports clubs.

KELUARGA USTMANIYAH

- Mehmed VI Vahideddin, last Ottoman Sultan (1918–1922) then 36th Head of the House of Osman in exile (1922–1926).^[21]
- Abdulmejid II, last Ottoman Caliph (1922–1924) then 37th Head of the House of Osman following Mehmed VI Vahideddin's death (1926–1944).^[21]
- Ahmed IV Nihad, 38th Head of the House of Osman (1944–1954), grandson of Sultan Murad V.^[21]
- Osman IV Fuad, 39th Head of the House of Osman (1954–1973), half-brother of Ahmed IV Nihad.^[21]
- Mehmed Abdulaziz II, 40th Head of the House of Osman (1973–1977), grandson of Sultan Abdülaziz I.^[21]
- Ali I Vâsib, 41st Head of the House of Osman (1977–1983), son of Ahmed IV Nihad.^[21]
- Mehmed Orhan II, 42nd Head of the House of Osman (1983–1994), grandson of Sultan Abdul Hamid II.^[23]
- Ertuğrul II Osman V Osmanoğlu, 43rd Head of the House of Osman (1994–2009), grandson of Sultan Abdul Hamid II.^[22]
- Bayezid III Osman Osmanoğlu, 44th Head of the House of Osman (2009–2017), great-grandson of Sultan Abdulmejid I.^[24]
- Dündar I Ali II Osman VI Osmanoğlu, 45th Head of the House of Osman (2017–present), great-grandson of Sultan Abdul Hamid II.

👑 *Abdul Hamid II (1842-1918; 34th Sultan and 27th Ottoman Caliph: 1876-1909)*

- └ (2) Şehzade Mehmed Selim Efendi (born 11 January 1870)
 - └ (23) Şehzade Mehmed Abdülkarim Efendi (born 27 June 1906)^[31]
- └ (6) Şehzade Mehmed Abdülkadir Efendi (born 16 January 1878)
 - └ (25) Şehzade Mehmed Orhan Efendi (born 11 July 1909)^{[23][35]}
 - └ (32) Şehzade Necib Ertuğrul Efendi (born 1914 (or 27 March 1915))^{[31][35]}
 - └ (34) Şehzade Alaeddin Kadir Efendi (born 2 January 1917)^[35]
- └ (7) Şehzade Mehmed Ahmed Nuri Efendi (born 12 February 1878)^[35]
- └ (9) Şehzade Mehmed Burhaneddin Efendi (born 19 December 1885)^[31]
 - └ (27) Şehzade Mehmed Fakhreddin Efendi (born 14 November 1911)^[35]
 - └ (28) Şehzade Ertuğrul Osman Efendi (born 18 August 1912)^[22]
- └ (12) Şehzade Abdur Rahim Hayri Efendi (born 15 August 1894)^[35]
- └ (16) Şehzade Ahmed Nureddin Efendi (born 22 June 1901)^[35]
- └ (22) Şehzade Mehmed Abid Efendi (born 17 September 1905)

👑 *Mehmed V Reşâd (1844-1918; 35th Sultan and 28th Ottoman Caliph: 1909-1918)*

- └ (3) Şehzade Mehmed Ziyeddin Efendi (born 26 August 1873)
 - └ (26) Şehzade Mehmed Nazim Efendi (born 26 October 1910)^[35]
 - └ (30) Şehzade Ömer Fawzi Efendi (born 13 November 1912)^[35]
- └ (10) Şehzade Ömer Hilmi Efendi (born 2 March 1888)
 - └ (31) Şehzade Mahmud Namik Efendi (born 1913 (or 25 February 1914))^{[31][35]}

Şehzade Mehmed Burhaneddin Efendi (1849-1876)^[31]

- └ (5) Şehzade Ibrahim Tewfik Efendi (born 25 September 1874)^[35]
- └ (36) Şehzade Burhaneddin Cem Efendi Efendi (born 1920)^[31]

Şehzade Selim Süleyman Efendi (1860-1909)^[35]

- └ (13) Şehzade Mehmed Abdul-Halim Efendi (born 28 September 1894)^[35]
- └ (20) Şehzade Damad Mehmed Cerifeddin Efendi (born 19 May 1904)^[35]

👑 **Mehmed VI Vahideddin** (born 2 February 1861)^[21]

- └ (29) Şehzade Mehmed Ertuğrul Efendi (born 10 September 1912)^[35]

👑 *Abdülaziz I (1830-1876; 32nd Sultan and 25th Ottoman Caliph: 1861-1876)*

Şehzade Yusef İzzeddin Efendi (1857-1916)^[35]

- └ (24) Şehzade Mehmed Nizameddin Efendi (born 18 December 1908)^[35]

(1) Devletlû Najabatlu Veli Ahd-i Saltanat Şehzade-i Javanbâhd Abdulmejid II (born 29 May 1868)

- └ (15) Şehzade Ömer Faruk Efendi (born 29 February 1898)^[35]

Şehzade Mehmed Şevket Efendi (1872-1899)^[31]

- └ (11) Şehzade Mehmed Celaleddin Efendi (born 1890 (or 1 March 1891))^{[31][35]}
 - └ (33) Şehzade Mahmud Hushameddin Efendi (born 25 August 1916)^[35]
 - └ (35) Şehzade Süleyman Sadeddin Efendi (born 20 November 1917)^{[31][35]}

(4) Şehzade Mehmed Seyfeddin Efendi (born 22 September 1874)^[35]

- └ (17) Şehzade Mehmed Abdulaziz Efendi (born 26 September 1901)^[21]
- └ (18) Şehzade Mahmud Shavkat Efendi (born 30 July 1903)^[35]
- └ (21) Şehzade Ahmed Davut Efendi (born 2 December 1904)^{[35][31][35]}