

**T.C.
MİLLÎ EĞİTİM BAKANLIĞI**

KONAKLAMA VE SEYAHAT HİZMETLERİ

YABANCI DİLDE TURİSTİK TANITIM

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- Bu modül, mesleki ve teknik eğitim okul/kurumlarında uygulanan Çerçeve Öğretim Programlarında yer alan yeterlikleri kazandırmaya yönelik olarak öğrencilere rehberlik etmek amacıyla hazırlanmış bireysel öğrenme materyalidir.
- Millî Eğitim Bakanlığınca ücretsiz olarak verilmiştir.
- PARA İLE SATILMAZ.

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AÇIKLAMALAR

ALAN	Konaklama ve Seyahat Hizmetleri
DAL/MESLEK	Alan Ortak
MODÜLÜN ADI	Yabancı Dilde Turistik Tanıtım
MODÜLÜN TANIMI	Yabancı dilde ülkemizin kültürel ve turistik tanıtımı ile ilgili konularda okuma, dinleme, anlama, yazma, konuşmanın öğretildiği bir öğrenme materyalidir.
SÜRE	40/24
ÖN KOŞUL	Ön koşul yoktur.
YETERLİK	Mesleği ile ilgili yabancı dilde kültürel ve turistik tanıtım yapmak.
MODÜLÜN AMACI	Genel Amaç: Uygun ortam sağlandığında yabancı dilde ülkemizin kültürel ve turistik tanıtımı ile ilgili konularda okuma, dinleme, anlama, yazma, konuşma yapabilecektir Amaçlar: 1. Yabancı dilde kültürel tanıtım yapabilecektir. 2. Yabancı dilde turistik tanıtım yapabilecektir.
EĞİTİM ÖĞRETİM ORTAMLARI VE DONANIMLARI	Ortam: Sınıf Donanım: TV, video, video kasetleri, CD oynatıcı ve CD'ler, bilgisayar, interaktif CD'ler kulaklık, sözlükler
ÖLÇME VE DEĞERLENDİRME	Modülün içinde yer alan her öğrenme faaliyetinden sonra verilen ölçme araçları ile kendinizi değerlendirebileceksiniz. Modül sonunda ise kazandığınız bilgi ve becerileri ölçmek amacıyla, öğretmeniniz tarafından hazırlanacak ölçme araçları ile değerlendirileceksiniz.

INTRODUCTION

Dear student,

Foreign language is known to be important in every field of sector in the present day. In the field of tourism it is still more important.

Our country has started full membership process for European Union. It would surely be possible to use the employment opportunities those will come up in this process only with qualified labor.

At this point the success of our country that will be one of the tourism center in Europe and even in the world depends on your qualified vocational training.

LEARNING ACTIVITY-1

AIM

If suitable conditions are provided you are going to be able to talk and give information about the geography, culture, customs and traditions of your country.

SEARCH

- You can search through the internet for information about Turkey and gather details.
- You can also look for brochures available about Turkey.

1. CULTURAL INFORMATION ABOUT TURKEY

The English word "Turkish" comes from the ancient Turkish word *Türk* , which can be used as an adjective or a proper noun. In Turkish, the name of the country is *Türkiye*.

1.1. Words to Learn

Custom(n)	:	Disrespect(v)	:
Characteristic(n)	:	Hesitate(v)	:
Tradition(n)	:	Authentic(adj)	:
Hospitality(n)	:	Medieval(adj)	:
Gracious(adj)	:	Refreshing(adj)	:
Sincerity(n)	:	Companion(n)	:
Consider(v)	:	Remove(v)	:
Opportunity(n)	:	Divide(v)	:
Avoid(v)	:	Impression(n)	:
Insult(v)	:	Worship(n)	:
Confusing(adj)	:	Arrive(v)	:
Beverage(n)	:	Constitution(n)	:
Lunar(adj)	:	Accent(n/v)	:
Destination(n)	:	Appeal(v/n)	:
Sacrifice(v)	:	Palate(n)	:

Celebration(n) :	Enhance(v) :
Commemorate(v):	Currency(n) :
Devoted(adj) :	Prototype(n) :
Proclamation(n) :	Suitable(adj) :
Parade(n) :	Emotional(adj) :
Dialect(n) :	Contribute(v) :
Initiative(n) :	Take care of(v) :
Enshrine(v) :	Recognize(v) :
Appear(v) :	Heritage(n) :
Eliminate(v) :	Weave(v) :
Accompany(v) :	Felt(n) :
Vary(v) :	Handcraft(n) :
Reflect(v) :	Invention(n) :
Capture(v) :	Ornament(n/v) :
Courage(n) :	Malicious(adj) :
Perform(v) :	Evil(adj/n) :
Recommend(v) :	Architecture(n) :
Legendary(adj) :	Embroidery(n) :
Encounter (v) :	Emerge(v) :
Puppet(n) :	Calligraphy(n) :
Shadow(adj) :	Flourish(v) :
Illumination(n) :	Vibrant(adj) :
Observe(v) :	Develop(v) :
Apply(v) :	Inspiration(n) :
Habitat(n) :	Habitat(n) :
Indigenous(adj) :	Urbanization(n):

1.2. Customs and Traditions

Every country has its own customs, dos and don'ts. Turkey is no different.

Turkey has very rich folkloric traditions which have been kept alive for centuries due to the characteristics of Turkish people.

Hospitality is one of the cornerstones of the Turkish way of life. Turkish people are the most gracious and generous hosts. In every corner of the country such a traditional hospitality will meet you. Every individual feels bound to honor his guest in the best possible manner. They will open their houses to every guest with a smiling face and with all their sincerity give the best seat and cook the best food for their guest. Turkish people are very understanding about foreigners' different customs and they try to communicate in order to help visitors according to their code of hospitality. According to Turkish tradition, a stranger at one's doorstep is considered a "Guest from God". This attitude has survived to the 21st century and does not appear to have been diminished by mass tourism. In fact, most Turks welcome the opportunity to meet foreign visitors, learn about different cultures and practice

their language skills. It is usual for Turks to greet each other by kissing on both cheeks. As a tradition, Turkish people treat their national flag as sacred. Therefore, one should avoid insulting or showing disrespect to the Turkish flag.



Picture 1.1 Turkish coffee

Coffee-houses ("kahve") are very specific to Turkish people. Even the smallest village has at least one "kahve." In old times men used to smoke hubble-bubble pipes ("nargile") while talking about the matters of the day. You can still smoke "nargile," but only in some of the coffee-houses.



Picture 1.2 Turkish bath

Another feature symbolizing the Turkish way of life is the Turkish Baths ("Hamam"). They have a very important place in Turkish daily and historical life as a result of the emphasis placed upon cleanliness by Islam. Since Medieval times public bath houses have been built everywhere and they retain an architectural and historical importance. The Turkish way of bathing in a "hamam" is very healthy and refreshing.

Unless they are close friends or relatives, older people are addressed formally. For example, older men should be addressed with the title "Bey" (Mister) and women with the title "Hanim" (Lady). Younger people are expected to be reserved in their presence. Friends may hold hands and greet each other with kisses on the cheek. Upon meeting, people shake hands. The soles of shoes are considered dirty, and shoes are removed when one enters a home or mosque. You should not talk loudly in a mosque as this is a place of worship.

Yes and No can be confusing. It is custom in Turkey to nod ones head to indicate yes; however, shaking it will give people the impression you don't understand as this is what it

means. The way to indicate no in Turkish customs is to nod ones head back once while raising the eyebrows.

Turkish beverages include tea drunk throughout the day, coffee usually taken after a meal, *ayran* (buttermilk) and *boza* (a fermented bulgur drink taken in the winter).



Picture 1.3: Islamic Festivals

There are two major Islamic Festivals, which are celebrated in Turkey. The dates of both change each year, according to lunar calendar. Eid (Ramadan or Şeker Bayramı) falls at the end of period of fasting. The Feast of Sacrifice (Kurban Bayramı) falls almost two months after Eid, when wealthy believers usually sacrifice a sheep or a cow and it is distributed to the needy including friends, family and neighbours. Government offices and some other institutions are closed during these periods but life in resorts continues much as usual, and many Turks also head to the holiday destinations.

The major secular celebrations and official holidays begin with New Year's Day on 1 January, an adoption from the West. Many people exchange greetings cards, and some celebrate in a Western fashion. National Sovereignty Day on 23 April commemorates the first meeting of the Grand National Assembly. Because 23 April is also National Children's Day, much of the day is devoted to children's activities such as dances and music recitals. Youth and Sport Day, commemorating Atatürk's birth, is celebrated on 19 May. Victory Day, celebrating victorious battles during Turkey's War of Independence, is observed on 30 August. Republic Day, 29 October, commemorates Atatürk's proclamation of the republic in 1923. Both Victory Day and Republic Day are celebrated with patriotic parades, music, and speeches.

1.3. Living in Turkey

The official language of the country is Turkish. It is spoken by 220 million people and is the world's fifth most widely spoken language. Today's Turkish has evolved from dialects known since the 11th century and is one of the group of languages known as Ural-Altaic.



Picture 1.4: Turkish in Latin alphabet is started by Atatürk

Turkish is written with the Latin alphabet with the addition of six different characters. Turkish is completely phonetic - each letter of the alphabet has only one sound-, so each word sounds exactly how it is written. During Ottoman times Turkish was written in Arabic script and therefore a limited number of people were able to write. In order to improve literacy and therefore to overcome the difficulties of learning and reading Turkish using Arabic script, Turkey switched to the Latin alphabet following the initiative started by Atatürk in 1928.

Turkey is the only secular country in the Islamic world. Secularism is enshrined in the constitution that religion has no place whatsoever in governing of the country. Like other European countries, the weekly holiday is Sunday and the Gregorian calendar is used in Turkey. The constitution secures the freedom of belief and worshipping.

Turkish cuisine is in a sense a bridge between Far-Eastern and Mediterranean cuisines, with the accent always on enhancing the natural taste and flavor of the ingredients.



Picture 1.5: Turkish cuisine



Picture 1.6: Turkish delight

Turkish food is usually made from fresh local ingredients. A main meal will usually start with soup and the meze, a variety of small cold and hot dishes, which are made for sharing. The main course is usually meat or fish. Turks always eat bread with their meal and main courses are usually served with rice.

Lamb is the most popular meat and prepared in a variety of ways, including “şiş kebab” (grilled cubes of seasoned meat on a skewer). “Köfte”, which are like small lamb meatballs and are well worth trying.

Turks are traditionally fond of stews called “sulu yemek” or “ev yemeği” (homemade food) and therefore there are many restaurants offering these foods which are usually displayed in the entrance of the restaurant in large glass displays making it easier to choose.

Turkey’s currency is the **Türk Lirası** (Turkish Lira) and is widely used. However, if you’ll be living in Turkey’s tourist areas, you may even find shops and restaurants which also accept foreign currency.

1.4. Family Structure in Turkey

Turkey is at the crossroads between the East and the West. Families are divided into several types according to social, economic and local conditions. The *traditional extended* and *nuclear* families are the two common types of families in Turkey. The traditional extended family, generally means that three generations live together; grandfather, adult sons and sons' sons, their wives and their unmarried daughters. A married daughter becomes a member of her husband's family and lives there. The nuclear family, parallel to industrialization and urbanization, replaces traditional families. The nuclear family consists of a husband, wife and unmarried children and is more suitable to modern Turkish social life today.



Picture 1.7: Turkish family

There are some economic, traditional and emotional conditions that form the duties and responsibilities of the modern nuclear family member. As for the economic conditions, each individual is supposed to play a part in supporting the continuation of the family. The father is usually responsible for making the basic income, the mother may perhaps contribute by working and if not, will assume full-time take care of the home. Grandparents may also supply help with incomes from their pension or returns from owned property and rents. Younger children help with the housework (re-pairing, painting, cleaning) and when older contribute by usually covering at least their own expenses. Tradition places the father as the head of the family, but the mother has equal rights. The father is the representative and protector of the family whereas the mother takes care of all the day to day things.



Picture 1.8: The mother has equal rights

Cultural values coming from the Turkish history continue to exist in the family and thus transferred to the following generations.

1.5. Folk Culture

Folk music accompanies Anatolian people every single moment of their lives. Every individual creates his own folk music suitable for his own situation. People create their own music, and do not write it down, but pass it from one to the other, and the "asiklar" (troubadours) who sing and play this music keep it alive. Turkey has a very ancient folk dance tradition, which varies from region to region, each dance being colourful, rhythmic, elegant and stylish. It is also very alive and variant. Each region has its characteristic dance with particular costumes, steps, rhythms and instruments. Turkish people are very inventive, creating new dances for different situations. There are particular dances for weddings, for harvest or for guest welcoming and so on, "Horo," a very fluid and swift dance, is particular to the Black Sea Region; "Kasik Oyunu," played with spoons, is performed in from Konya to Silifke; "Kilic-Kalkan" is practiced in Bursa in memory of the capture of the city by the Ottomans; "Zeybek," particular to the Aegean Region, symbolizes courage and heroism.



Picture 1.9: Aegean Region, Zeybek



Picture 1.10: Folk Dance

There are also some folkloric sports which are also occasions for celebration. They are very typical and traditional, and it is recommended that you try to witness some of these; you will find it really interesting. "Yağlı Güreş" (grease wrestling) is the Turkish national sport dating from Ottoman times and every year in July wrestling championships are held in Kırkpınar, outside Edirne. The contest is made more difficult by the fact that the wrestlers smear themselves with oil. "Cirit" (javelin-throwing) is a fast-paced game played on horseback. The origin of this sport is in Central Asia, where it was developed by the soldiers in order to improve their fighting skills. Riders on fast horses throw short javelins to teammates who are also on horseback. The most important rule is to catch the javelin while flying. This game is mostly performed in Konya and Eastern Turkey.



Picture 1.11: Nasrettin Hodja

Turkish folklore is very much varied, there are some celebrated characters who reflect the peculiarities of Turkish people. Nasreddin Hodja is the best-known figure who has many legendary encounters with kings and common people. While seeming to act the fool, Nasreddin Hodja actually displays the folly of the other.



Picture 1.12: Hacivat-Karagöz

Other important figures in Turkish folklore are Karagoz and his friend Hacivat. According to the legend, they were working as workmen in the construction of Bursa Ulu Mosque. Their satiric jokes made the sultan very angry and anxious about whether Karagoz and Hacivat could arouse some thoughts about the abuses of the, state in the minds of, others, so they were condemned to death. The construction of the mosque was completed without them, but their comrades did not forget them and they kept their jokes alive, telling them over, and over. In time, the adventures of Karagoz and Hacivat gained a different extension and the traditional Turkish shadow puppet theater was born. Shadow puppets cut from camel hide, painted to look like Karagoz and Hacivat are held against a wide white cloth and operated as a strong light shines from behind.

1.6. Traditional Turkish Hand Crafts

Traditional Turkish Hand Crafts has formed a rich mosaic by bringing together its genuine values with the cultural heritage of the different civilizations which were coming from the thousand years of history of the Anatolia.

Traditional Turkish Hand Crafts can be listed as; carpet making, rug making, sumac, cloth weaving, writing, tile making, ceramic-pottery, handwork making, making embroidery,

leather manufacturing, music instrument making, masonry, coppersmith, basket making, saddle making, mining, felt making, weaving, wood handicraft, cart making etc.



Picture 1.14: A ceramic jug

➤ **CERAMICS/EARTHENWARE**

Pottery, the first common preoccupation of societies, is the most important invention of the Neolithic Era. This handicraft has become a cultural treasure by developing in Anatolia throughout history. The art of ceramics which developed in Anatolia reached its highest level of technique and aesthetic especially during the Seljuk and Ottoman periods.



Picture 1.13: A copper ornament

➤ **METALWORK PRODUCTS**

Metalwork, which has a very important place in our traditional handicrafts, has a long period of improvement. This improvement that starts from central Asia continues with the great Seljuk, Anatolian Seljuk and moves on to the Ottoman Empire. Copper which has a very important place in Anatolian art is a metal suitable for ornamenting. It has been used as apart of daily objects like kitchen utensils, jewelry, and helmets and as part of building like doors and door ornamenting. Copper is the most used metal in metalwork. It is still used for kitchen utensils by plating it with tin.



Picture 1.15: A glass ornament

➤ **GLASS PRODUCTS**

The most distinctive examples of the glasswork of Anatolian civilizations illuminate the development of the history of glass work. Stained glass in different models and forms was developed by the Seljuks. In the Ottoman Empire, after the conquest of Istanbul, the city became the glasswork centre.

The first production of glass in the form of a bead to ward off the evil eye was carried out by expert craftsmen in the village of Görele in the province of Izmir. It is possible to see beads for warding off the evil eye in every corner of Anatolia.



Picture 1.16: A leather bag

➤ **LEATHER – BONE - HORN PRODUCTS**

It is possible to classify handicrafts that are made of leather, fur, horns and bones according to the materials used and their purpose of usage. Other types of handicrafts that can be added to this category would be; making of “yemeni” (hand-made authentic leather shoes) and “çarık” (rawhide sandals), bookbinding, shadow-show puppets, utensils and wool handicraft.



Picture 1.17: A wooden crate

➤ **WOODWORK PRODUCTS**

Having improved in the Anatolian Seljuk period, wood carving has its own unique characteristics. Wood carving was used in architecture during the Seljuk and Beylic periods and later on during the Ottoman period it was used in both architecture and for daily objects.



Picture 1.18: A local clothes

➤ **TEXTILE PRODUCTS**

Embroidery is a form of art that reflects the Turkish society's cultural richness, strength and talents totally. Embroidery has arisen from the taste of ornamenting daily objects or clothing. Turkish embroidery has a 2000 year history and the oldest sample belongs to the Seljuk period. Embroideries are done by applications of threads like silk, wool, linen, cotton, metal etc with various needles and application techniques on to materials like felt, leather, and woven fabric etc.



Picture 1.19: A kilim

➤ **CARPETS – KILIMS**

Weaving is a handcraft which has been practiced in Anatolia for many years and considered as a mean of earning a livelihood. Carpets that are the fundamental traditional form of Turkish art have a special place in our art history. Weaving materials in traditional Turkish handicrafts consist of wool, mohair, cotton, bristles and silk.



Picture 1.20: A stone pipe

➤ **STONEWORK**

Stones which have an important place in human life have served mankind in various ways since the beginning of history. Stonework plays an important role in exterior and interior decoration in traditional architecture. Decorative stonework covers a large area in Turkish ornamenting and has protected its place even though changes have occurred depending on the period it was used in. The ornamental motifs used are plants, geometric motifs, writing and figures. Animal figures are less common. Human figures can be found in Seljuk period art.



Picture 1.21: Marbling “Ebru”

➤ **MARBLING**

The art of marbling on paper, or “ebru” in Turkish, is a traditional decorative form employing special methods. The word “ebru” comes from the Persian word “ebr” meaning ‘cloud.’ The word “ebri” then evolved from this, assuming the meaning ‘like a cloud’ or ‘cloudy’ and was assimilated into Turkish in the form “ebru”. Marbling does actually give the impression of clouds. In the West, “ebru” is known as ‘Turkish paper’.



Picture 1.22: Calligraphy

➤ **CALLIGRAPHY**

It is the decorative use of Arabic letters. This art emerged after a long period between the 6th and 10th centuries as Arabic letters evolved. After turning to Islam and adopting the Arabic alphabet, the Turks failed to play any part in the art of calligraphy for a long time. They first began to show an interest in it after moving to Anatolia, and the Ottoman period was one of the times during which it flourished most.



Picture 1.23: Tezhip

➤ **ILLUMINATION AND GILDING**

This is an old decorative art. (In Turkish: Tezhip) The word “tezhip” means ‘turning gold’ or ‘covering with gold leaf’ in Arabic. Yet “tezhip” can be done with paint as well as with gold leaf. It was mostly employed in handwritten books and on the edges of calligraphic texts.



Picture 1.24: A miniature painting

➤ MINIATURE WORK

This is the name given to the art of producing very finely detailed, small paintings. In Turkey, the art of miniature painting used to be called “nakış” or “tasvir,” with the former being more commonly employed. The artist was known as a “nakkaş” or “musavvir”. Miniature work was generally applied to paper, ivory and similar materials. Very thin brushes made from cat fur known as 'fur brushes' were used to draw the lines and fill in the fine detail. Other brushes were employed for the painting itself.



Picture 1.25: Turkish music

1.7. Music in Turkey

Anatolia’s cultural variety is so rich that we can see great cultural differences even in areas geographically quite close to each other. This colorful portrait holds just as true for Turkey’s music.

The music of Turkey includes diverse elements ranging from Central Asian folk music and music from Ottoman Empire dominions such as Persian music, Balkan music and ancient Byzantine music, to modern European and American popular music. In turn, it has influenced these cultures through the Ottoman Empire.

The roots of traditional music in Turkey span across centuries to a time when the Seljuk Turks colonized Anatolia and Persia in the 11th century and before pre-Turkic influences. Turkish music evolved from the original folk form into classical through the emergence of a Palace culture. Much of its modern popular music can trace its roots to the emergence in the early 1930s drive for Westernization. Turkish music, locally called Turkish Classical Music, is a variation of the national musical tradition, played with instruments such as the “tambur”, “kanun”, “ney” and” ud”.

In general, we can categorize the types of music heard through the years of Anatolia’s long history into three groups: Traditional Local Music, Modern Turkish Classical Music and Popular Music.

APPLICATION ACTIVITY

Use vocational phrases when necessary.

Steps of Process	Suggestions
➤ Collect all the necessary information and words to introduce Turkish Culture.	➤ First read the instructions and explanations carefully. If you don't know the meaning of a word, look up the word in an English dictionary and learn its meaning. Try to understand the tenses of the verbs. Be sure that you understand the sentences correctly and pronounce them correctly
➤ Prepare a presentation about Turkey using slides	➤ Arrange the parts of your presentation following the information given here; be careful with the words and spelling.
➤ Perform your presentation in the classroom	➤ Perform your presentation in the classroom and try to answer the questions asked by your peers.

At the end of this activity you will be able to give information about customs, culture, folklore, music and handcrafts of your country.

CHECKLIST

If you have behaviors listed below, put (X) in “Yes” box for earned your the skills within the scope of this activity otherwise put (X) in “No” box.

Evaluation criteria	Yes	No
1. Did you find out the words that you don't know?		
2. Did you look up the meanings of the words from the dictionary?		
3. Can you give information about customs and traditions?		
4. Can you give information about life in Turkey?		
5. Can you give information about family structure in Turkey?		
6. Can you give information about handicrafts in our country?		
7. Can you give information about music in Turkey?		
8. Do you know meaning of the words that you write about?		
9. Do you pronounce the words correctly?		
10. Do you use the suitable tenses in your sentences?		

EVALUATION

Please further review your "No" answers in the form at the end of evaluation. If you do not feel confident, repeat learning activity. If you say "Yes" to all questions, move onto the "Measuring and Evaluation".

MEASURING AND EVALUATION

A) Choose the correct answer.

1. What would be considered a must when you go and visit your next door neighbors?
A) to take off your shoes when entering
B) to bring your own food
C) to bring flowers for the lady of the house
D) to dress formally
2. What do the bride; groom and all their female relations do the night before the wedding?
A) they give the bride wedding presents
B) they visit their lost relatives graves
C) they gather in a house and apply henna on their hands
D) they prepare food for the wedding day.
3. What would be the appropriate time to leave when you are invited to diner?
A) when you've had the traditional cup of "after-dinner" coffee
B) as soon as dinner is over unless you are invited to stay longer
C) not before midnight, leaving early would mean they are not good taste
D) as soon as it is time for the children to go to bed.
4. What should you definitely do if your neighbor is ill at home?
A) bring flowers
B) offer to look after their children at your place until they get better
C) call and say "get well soon"
D) bring a bowl of hot soup
5. Your neighbor has brought you a bowl full of "Asure" (a kind of sweet pudding prepared with nuts, dried fruit, wheat, chickpeas etc).What should you do about the bowl?
A) fill it in with any kind of food you have prepared yourself and then return it
B) wash it clean, put a thank you note in it and then give it back
C) give it back as it is, without washing
D) you shouldn't give it back, it was a gift along with the dessert
6. You are going to another city to visit some friends or relatives. What do the people you leave behind not do?
A) say prayers and express their wishes for a safe journey
B) pour a bowl or bucket of water behind you
C) sacrifice a chicken or another farm animal to make sure you have a safe journey
D) give you a lot of food so that you won't have to eat on your journey

7. As long as you don't show it, any Turkish host would continue to fill in your tea glass. What should you do to show you do not want any more?
A) turn your glass upside down
B) leave your teaspoon lying on the tea glass
C) put the saucer over the glass
D) leave your last glass full.
8. All Muslim Turkish boys are circumcised. The circumcision celebrations are very important for all Turkish people. What is not done during this event?
A) the boy is taken on a ride on a horse, in a carriage or in a car the day before the operation
B) boys are dressed up with hats and cloaks
C) the father of the boy gives small gifts all those attending the operation and the following celebrations
D) a "kirve" is chosen to assist the boy during the operation; a kirve is usually a male relative or friend of the family
9. What would a traditional Turkish breakfast consist of?
A) eggs with cheese, toast and tea
B) cheese, honey, black olives, butter, tomatoes, cucumbers, bread, tea
C) bread, borek (pastry with minced meat or cheese) and Turkish salad (with tomatoes, cucumbers, green peppers and onions)
D) cream cheese, bread, Turkish coffee and dried nuts
10. What is a traditional Turkish sport originating from Turks from the inlands of Asia?
A) field of hockey
B) oiled wrestling (very similar to wrestling except the participants are oiled so as to make them more slippery and hard to grab)
C) cirit (played on horseback, rather similar to polo)*
D) dog racing

B) Answer the questions.

- 1) Who always pays the bill for a meal in Turks? -
- 2) What would you call a man by in Turkish? -
- 3) Which language do Turks speak? -
- 4) What religion do most Turks consider themselves to follow? -

Please compare the answers with the answer key. If you have wrong answers, you need to review the Learning Activity. If you give right answers to all questions, pass to the next learning activity

LEARNING ACTIVITY-2

AIM

If suitable conditions are provided you are going to talk about Turkey, its geography and history of the regions and popular destinations.

SEARCH

- You can search through the internet for information about geographical regions of Turkey including information on history.
- You can also look for brochures available about Turkey.

2. GIVING INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR COUNTRY

2.1. Words to Learn

Continent(n)	:	Span(v)	:
Endeavor(n/v)	:	Conquest(v)	:
Army(n)	:	Province(n)	:
Collapse(v)	:	Defeat(v/n)	:
Dynasty(n)	:	Eradicate(v)	:
Distinguish(v)	:	Empire(n)	:
Establish(v)	:	Peninsula(n)	:
Square(n)	:	Mile(n)	:
Triangular(adj)	:	:Bound(v)	:
Surround(v)	:	Region(n)	:
Allow(v)	:	Border(v/n)	:
Highland(n)	:	Extinct(v)	:
Harsh(adj)	:	Climate(n)	:
Separate(v/n)	:	Civilization(n)	:
Inspire(v)	:	Independent(adj)	:
Encounter(v)	:	Humid(adj)	:
Combination(n)	:	Cultivation(n)	:
Agricultural(n)	:		
Attractive(adj)	:	Castle(n)	:
Preach(v)	:	Relatively(adv)	:

Contain(v)	:	Countless(adj)	:
Reputation(n)	:	Ruin(n/v)	:
Ancient(adj)	:	Moderate(adj)	:
Percentage(n)	:	Battleground(n)	:
Orchard(n)	:	Dominate(v)	:
Settle(v)	:	Stunning(adj)	:
Nomad(n)	:	Elevation(n)	:
Challenging(adj)	:	Unique(adj)	:
Sacred(adj)	:	Relief(n)	:
Temple(n)	:	Pantheon(n)	:



Picture 2.1: Turkey logo

2.2. Turkey

2.2.1. Geography

Turkey is a vast peninsula, covering an area of 814,578 square kilometres or 314,510 square miles and linking Asia to Europe through the Sea of Marmara and the Straits of Istanbul and Çanakkale. Across the Sea of Marmara, the triangular shaped trace is the continuation of Turkey on the European continent. Anatolia is rectangular in outline, 1500 kilometres long and 550 kilometres wide.



Picture 2.2: The regions of Turkey

It is bounded on the west by the Aegean Sea; on the northwest by the Sea of Marmara, Greece, and Bulgaria; on the north by the Black Sea; on the east by Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Iran; and on the south by Iraq, Syria, and the Mediterranean.

The country's longest rivers are the Sakarya, the Kızılırmak and the Yeşilirmak from the Central Anatolia towards the Black Sea. The famous Dicle (Tigris) and Fırat (Euphrates)

flow from the eastern Anatolia south into Syria and Iraq. Four other rivers: the Büyük Menderes (Meander) and Gediz flow from the Anatolian Plateau into the Aegean Sea; the Meriç, which forms the border between Turkey and Greece; and the Seyhan, which runs from the eastern highlands all the way into the Mediterranean, all round out the major rivers of Turkey.

Turkey has over 300 natural and 130 artificial lakes. In terms of numbers of lakes, the Eastern Anatolian region is the richest including Lake Van, and the lakes of Erçek, Çıldır and Hazar. There are also many lakes in the West Taurus Mountains area: the Beyşehir and Eğirdir lakes, Burdur and Acıgöller lakes. The lakes of Sapanca, İznik, Ulubat, Manyas, Terkos, Küçükçekmece and Büyükçekmece are in Marmara region, and the second largest lake of Turkey is Tuzgölu.

The climate varies considerably however from region to region: a temperate climate in the Black Sea Region, a Mediterranean climate on the southern coast and the Aegean, a continental and arid climate on the central plateau and a harsh mountain climate in eastern Turkey.



Picture 2.3: Ottoman Empire

2.2.2. History

Today's Turkey was once the centre of the vast Ottoman Empire, which in its prime spanned three continents and covered most of South Eastern Europe, the Middle East and North Africa. With Constantinople, now know as Istanbul, as the capital, it was at the centre of commerce and politics between the East and West for six centuries. Constantinople had earlier been the seat of the Byzantine Empire, until its fall to Mehmed the Conqueror in 1453.

The golden age of Ottoman expansion was during the reign of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent (1520-66), which is when the empire reached its height of success both militarily and in artistic endeavors. Under his strong leadership the Ottoman Empire more than doubled its realm and advanced into central Europe and throughout the Arab portion of the old Islamic caliphate. The conquest of the Arab world brought wealth and power.

During the 18th century Ottoman power declined because a lack of ability and loss of power of the sultans. As a result, central government became weak, and control of most of

the provinces was lost to the local ruling notables. This weakening continued until World War I, where the Ottoman armies fought on the German side. This ultimately ended in defeat and collapse for what was termed the sick man of Europe.

The Turkish nation engaged in a struggle to restore her territorial integrity and independence, to repulse foreign aggressors, to create a new state, to disassociate Turkey from the crumbling Ottoman dynasty, to eradicate an old and decrepit order and to build a modern country dedicated to political, social and economic progress. This was the vision of Atatürk, a general in the Ottoman army who had distinguished himself in the defense of Gallipoli (Çanakkale) against the Naval Forces of Britain, France, Australia and New Zealand. The Ottoman victory over the Allies at Gallipoli renewed Turkey's visions for the empire Atatürk wanted a clean break with the past, to unite the nation in the quest for modernism and to lift Turkey to the level of European countries. On October 29 1923, the republic was proclaimed and Atatürk was elected president. Secularism was established by separating religious and state affairs. The Latin alphabet replaced the Arabic script and women were given the right to vote and to be elected as members of parliament. These reforms, as well as many others in all aspects of social life, put Turkey on the track towards becoming a thoroughly modern country.



Picture 2.4: Atatürk

When Ataturk died in 1938, he left a legacy of which the Turkish people today are proud. A nation that had regained confidence in itself after the independence war; a society determined to preserve the political, intellectual, cultural and social values he had bequeathed. The Turkish Republic has now been a member of the international community for over 80 years. During this period, great changes have occurred and many difficulties have been encountered. But the country remains firmly attached to the policies initiated by Ataturk. It has established a democratic multi-party political system, developed a vibrant civil society, and embarked on the path of industrialization and market economy.



Picture 2.5: Atatürk

In 1923 modern day Turkey rose from the ashes of the crumbling Empire through the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the first President of the new nation. Over the next decade, the country took a course towards Westernization through reforms which included the discontinuation of religious and other titles, the closure of Islamic courts and the replacement of Islamic canon law with a secular civil code. There was also recognition of the equality between the sexes and women were granted full political rights.

In 1934 the language reform act, initiated by the newly founded Turkish Language Association, saw the replacement of the Ottoman Turkish alphabet with a new Turkish version, based on the Latin alphabet.

A dress law was brought in, which among other things banned the wearing of the fez, a traditional Muslim hat, along with the introduction of family names.

Today, Turkey is still a crossroads between east and west with its secular principles but Muslim religion.

2.3. The Mediterranean Region



Picture 2.6: The Mediterranean Region

2.3.1. Geography of the Region



Picture 2.7: Geography of the region

Mediterranean region takes its name from the Mediterranean Sea, and occupies 15% of the total area of Turkey with its 120.000 square kilometers of land. The Mediterranean coastal region is lined by the Taurus Mountains. It has a Mediterranean climate with hot, dry summers and mild, humid winters. Droughts and floods are common to the Mediterranean region, yet the typical Mediterranean climate of this Turkish region gives it the status of the chief agricultural producer. The rich, fertile land of the Mediterranean region in combination with the warm climate is ideal for the cultivation of citrus fruits and banana groves. Cereals and cotton are grown in the irrigated plains of the eastern part.

The western part of the Mediterranean region is blocked by rising limestone structures, reaching heights of up to 2800 meters. This region houses some major cities of Turkey such as Antalya and Mersin, an important seaport and oil-refining center.

The plains of this region are rich in agricultural resources. Fertile soils and a warm Mediterranean climate make the area ideal for growing citrus fruits and grapes, cereals and, in irrigated areas, rice and cotton. Other industrial and agricultural products of the area are wheat, barley, tobacco, green houses and weaning, aluminum and steel. 80% of total of Turkey's oranges and mandarins are grown here, meanwhile bananas are specific only to this region.

The region is bathed in sunshine 300 days a year, and is a paradise for swimming, sunbathing and water sports.

2.3.2. Popular Destinations of the Region

The Mediterranean coast is as full of antique artifacts as the Aegean. Major cities are Adana, Antalya, Burdur, Hatay, Isparta, Kahramanmaraş, Mersin and Osmaniye. Antalya, the Turkish Riviera is the most stunning part of Turkey's Mediterranean coast. West of Antalya are the attractive little holiday towns such as Alanya, Belek, Kalkan, Kaş, Kekova, Kemer, Olympos, Patara and Side, famous for their sandy beaches surrounded by pine forests and mountains. Other popular historic sites of Antalya are; Phaselis, Pergea and Demre (Myra).



Picture 2.8: The Manavgat Waterfalls

Near Anamur is a castle from the Middle Ages, situated between two beaches and one of the most spectacular castles along the coast. The dilapidated caves near Narlıkuyu are called Heaven, which has a small church inside, heaven and Hell (Cennet ve Cehennem). The castle of Kızkalesi, which is situated in the water across from the medieval castle of Korykos, seems to rise out of the sea itself.



Picture 2.9: Heaven and Hell Cave

In the middle is the city of Adana with its rich textile industry and to the east is the Dört Yol (Issos) Plain, where Alexander the Great defeated the Persian king Darius. As a result of his victory, a port city bearing his name was established which is now the modern-day İskenderun.

This first Christian community founded by Saint Peter has given Antakya (Antioch) a special religious significance, and the first sermons were preached in nearby cave. It is considered a place of pilgrimage, and the city also boasts a mosaic exhibition of rare beauty in its museum.

Kahramanmaraş is a relatively undiscovered province of the Mediterranean. One of its best-loved features is the cuisine, which has its own specialties like its special orchid drink (salep) and its world famous ice-cream made from goat and cows' milk.

2.4. The Aegean Region



Picture 2.10: The Aegean Region

2.4.1. Geography of the Region



Picture 2.11: Geography of the region

It is located in the western part of the country. Turkey's Aegean shores are among the loveliest landscapes in the country. The magnificent coastline, lapped by the clear water of the Aegean Sea, abounds in vast and pristine beaches surrounded by olive groves, rocky crags and pine woods. The Aegean region also has a Mediterranean climate. It contains rich valleys and alluvial plains as well as rolling hills and mountains. A wide variety of crops are produced, including citrus fruits, olives, nuts, sunflowers, tobacco, sugar beets, grains, fruits, and vegetables.

2.4.2. Popular Destinations of the Region

There are remains of ancient cities including Troy, Pergamum, Aphrodisias, Assos, Halicarnassus, Cnidos, Ephesus, Phokaia, Tripolis, Hierapolis, Laodicea, Colossae, Pergamum, Priene, Milteus, Didyma and Sardis.



Picture 2.12: Pamukkale



Picture 2.13: Hierapolis

The provinces in the Aegean region are Afyon, Aydın, Denizli, İzmir, Kütahya, Manisa, Muğla and Uşak. Situated in Edremit bay is Ayvalık, the meeting point of the sea, the therapeutic springs of Akçay, and pine forests, which has been dubbed the olive-grove Riviera. To the south are countless resorts, than further south is Foca, famous for the heroic Turkish sailors who were based here. Sardis, the capital of the wealthy Lydian king Croesus, is a small detour inland. İzmir is the region's major commercial and industrial center; it is the third largest city and second major port. The peninsula of Çesme with its brilliant waters, superb beaches and thermal springs, lies to the west of İzmir. Among the most famous cities of the ancient world, Ephesus was one of the biggest during the Roman era.



Picture 2.14: Ephesus

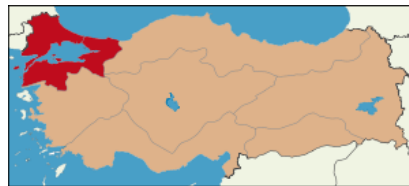
The Temple of Artemis, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, as well as countless statues, theatres, libraries, markets and smaller temples were all architectural symbols of the city's fame. Further to the south is the ancient city of Priene, built according to a geometric plan designed by the great architect of Milet, Hippodamos. Milet was a great centre of commerce and thought in the ancient world, and was the venue of many significant developments, scientific and intellectual. The nearby Didim, though not one of the ancient cities, is still famous for its magnificent temple dedicated to Apollo on the İzmir-Antalya road, Aphrodisias (Geyre) was an important centre for culture and art famous for its training in sculpture. On the same road is the world-famous Pamukkale, with its calcium-rich thermal waters flowing out of the mountain which have, over centuries, created an extraordinary geographical phenomenon of white marble terraces.



Picture 2.15: Bodrum

The best known holiday resorts in this area are Bodrum, Marmaris, Datça, Köyceğiz and Fethiye.

2.5. The Marmara Region



Picture 2.16: The Marmara Region

2.5.1. Geography of the Region



Picture 2.17: Geography of the region

It is the smallest and the densest and named after the Sea of Marmara.

The Marmara–İstanbul region, a crossroads of Europe and Asia, is the most densely settled, commercial, industrial, and tourist destination. It has a moderate climate, rich soil, and extensive coastlines. As a result of modern development, it has the highest percentage of the population engaged in nonagricultural pursuits of any region in the country.

2.5.2. Popular Destinations of the Region

The Roman province of Trakya (Thrace) is separated from the rest of Turkey by the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmara and the Dardanelle Straits. Edirne, lying close to the borders of Greece and Bulgaria, is best known for the masterpieces of local architect Mimar Sinan, with wonderful examples from the Ottoman Empire. The area is also famous for the lush rolling fields, filled with vineyards and sunflowers grown for their seeds and oil. The cities in this region are Balıkesir, Bilecik, Bursa, Çanakkale, Edirne, İstanbul, Kırklareli, Kocaeli, Sakarya, Tekirdağ and Yalova.



Picture 2.18: The Süleymaniye Complex (Küllüye)

The Marmara region has a turbulent past. In 481 BC the second Persian War, the Persian King Xerxes made a bridge of boats over the Dardanelle Straits between Abydos and Sestos. And it was here that Mustafa Kemal won the first big victory against enemy forces in World War I, and the war graves and battlegrounds of Gelibolu are visited by thousands of tourists every year.



Picture 2.19: İstanbul

İstanbul, the largest and most cosmopolitan city, leads the country in commerce, shipping, fashion, literature, arts, and entertainment. Over the decades, it has attracted a steady stream of migrants from all parts of the country.

The lively city of İzmit with its fruit orchards and vegetable gardens is now an industrial centre, and nearby Hereke is famous for its carpets. To the south is İznik, renowned during Ottoman times for its glazed tiles which adorned the mosques and tombs, and its great Byzantine city walls. Bursa, the land of silk, was the first capital city of the Ottoman Empire and birthplace of modern Turkish culture. The mosques, like the Yesil

Mosque and the Ulu Mosque, are some of the most important and beautiful in the country. The country's first ski resort was built on the mountain of Uludağ, lying to the south of the city.



Picture 2.20: Kuş Cenneti (Bird Heaven)

Tekirdag, with beautiful examples of Ottoman architecture and broad beaches, is known for its vineyards and wine festivals. To the north is Gönen with its famous thermal springs, and the commercial port of Bandırma which is the biggest in the Marmara Sea after İstanbul. Near the city and by Lake Manyas is Kuş Cenneti (Bird Heaven) National Park with 239 species of birds, many of which migrate from Europe and Asia during the summer, and fly south before the winter.

One the shores of the Marmara Sea are a whole host of beautiful beaches and holiday resorts, including Çınarcık, Armutlu, Gemlik, Mudanya, Erdek, the Marmara and Avşa Islands, Denizkent, Şarköy and Silivri. To the west is Yalova, a site famous for its thermal springs.

2.6. The Black Sea Region



Picture 2.21: The Black Sea region

2.6.1. Geography of the Region



Picture 2.22: Geography of the region

It gets its name due to the lack of oxygen in the sea water in that region. It is also known as the sea of death and its water is toxic as well as poisons after a certain depth. The Black Sea region has a moderate climate and higher than average rainfall. It is dominated by a mountain range.

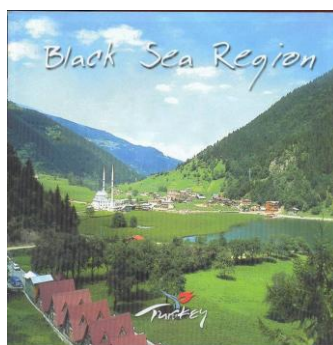
Lush and green throughout the year, Rocky Mountains, the cool waters of the coast and plantations of tea, hazelnuts, tobacco and corn, the Black Sea is a unique part of the country. The main industry is farming, thanks mainly to the high rainfall, and in the summer the roadsides are lined with hazelnuts drying in the sun. The culture, cuisine, climate and even dialect is different to the rest of Turkey, and the coastal road stretches from east of İstanbul to the border with Georgia.

2.6.2. Popular Destinations of the Region



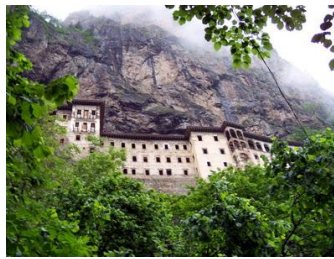
Picture 2.23: Some of the popular destinations

The cities in this region are Amasya, Artvin, Bolu, Çorum, Düzce, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Kastamonu, Ordu, Rize, Samsun, Sinop, Tokat, Trabzon, Zonguldak, Bartın and Karabük. Akcakoca is on the far western side of the coast, with endless hazelnut orchards. Inland to the east is Safranbolu, with a wonderful collection of old Ottoman houses, and Devek, famous for its intricately carved walking canes. Further along the coast are İnkum, Amasra and Çakraz, and then Sinop which has been a port for 1000 years and is still one of the biggest in the Black Sea. The town takes its name from the Amazon queen Sinope and local mythology suggests that female warriors, called Amazons, lived in this region. It is now an important industrial and commercial centre. Ünye and Fatsa, east of Samsun, are popular holiday resorts with natural scenic beauty, beaches, accommodation, campsites and restaurants.



Picture 2.24: The Black Sea region

Ordu is a charming city with hazelnut orchards stretching out for miles in all directions and 46km east is Giresun, with its castle perched on a steep rocky slope, crowning the city and overlooking the beach. This is where the Roman general Lucullus saw cherries for the first time, and liked them so much he introduced them into Europe. Trabzon is another important commercial port on the Black Sea, and it connects with ports in other Black Sea countries. Trabzon Castle was founded on an area shaped like a table, and the architecture that developed around the castle reflects Byzantine, Commagene and Ottoman styles. The city's most important building is the Ayasofya Museum, the interior of which is decorated with frescoes, and the exterior with reliefs. From Boztepe Park and the Atatürk Museum there are stunning panoramic views of the city.



Picture 2.25 : The Sümela Monastery

Inside the Altındere National Park near Maçka, the Sümela Monastery is perched on high cliffs overlooking the Altındere valley, and was founded in the 14th century by Alexius III. Inside the monastery is a church, a library, various other rooms and a sacred spring. The area around Rize is the wettest in the country with wonderful shades of green, and is the centre of Turkey's tea production with plantations on the high terraces. Hopa is the last Turkish port before reaching the Georgian border, and to the south is Artvin. The city was established on the terraced hills overlooking the

Çoruh River, which is well known for rafting, and within the province are old Georgian houses and churches.

2.7. Eastern Anatolia Region



Picture 2.26: Eastern Anatolia Region

2.7.1. Geography of the Region



Picture 2.27: Geography of the region

This region has the highest altitude, the largest geographical area and lowest population. Eastern Anatolia is the most mountainous, remote, undeveloped, and sparsely populated region. Its elevation and cold temperatures make it less suitable for crop cultivation than the rest of Anatolia.

With its high mountain ranges, remote plateaus, lakes and river beds splashed with colour, plus some of the best Turkish architecture anywhere, this region of Anatolia brings history to life.

2.7.2. Popular Destinations of the Region

Sivas, Divriği, Erzurum, Battalgazi, Harput, and Ahlat, all cities in this region, were important centres of Seljuk art. In Eastern Anatolia are the cities of Ağrı, Bingöl, Bitlis, Elazığ, Erzincan, Erzurum, Hakkari, Kars, Malatya, Muş, Tunceli, Van, Ardahan and Iğdır.

The city of Erzurum is located on a large plane at an altitude of 1950 metres, and contains many religious schools, tombs and mosques from both the Seljuk and Ottoman period. Kars, in the far northeast, is famous for its castle, and nearby Ocaklı (Ani) is a historical city with rich architecture from the 10th and 11th centuries.



Picture 2.28 Mount Ararat (Ağrı Dağı)

Mount Ararat (Ağrı Dağı), whose peak soars up to 5165 metres, is significant to different religions. It is believed that after the Flood, in which all humanity was destroyed, Noah's ark came to rest on Mount Ağrı and as the waters receded, Noah and his family settled on the nearby plane of Iğdır. As their numbers increased, they eventually spread along the Tigris and Euphrates rivers to other parts of Anatolia.



Picture 2.29: The magnificent palace complex of İshak Paşa

Accordingly, İğdır is seen as the centre from which the second generation of humanity multiplied and again spread over the world .The magnificent palace complex of İshak Paşa, which looks down onto Doğubeyazıt, was built in the late 17th century by the Ottoman governor İshak Paşa. The location and appearance of the castle is stunning, and is made up of a kitchen unit, a mosque and separate women's and men's quarters. Lake Van is one of the highlights of the country and a tour of the entire lake should be made in order to experience the full range of beauty, including beautiful mountain silhouettes, bays, beaches, islands and important centers of Turkish culture and art. The city of Van, on the southeast of the lake, was the capital city of the Urartu Empire and Van Castle, built around 1000 BC, is a marvelous example of that age.

South of Van, the city of Edremit is a popular vacation spot famous for its beaches, campsites and restaurants. On the island of Akdamar is a museum which was originally a 10th century church.

2.8. South East Anatolia Region



Picture 2.30: South East Anatolia Region

2.8.1. Geography of the Region



Picture 2.31: Geography of the Region

This region covers 9.7 % of Turkey and falls under both the continental climate and the Mediterranean climate while in the southeast are the largercities of Adıyaman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Mardin, Siirt, Şanlıurfa, Batman, Şırnak and Kilis. The Tigris and Euphrates flow towards the planes of Mesopotamia.

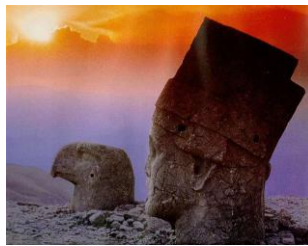
2.8.2. Popular Destinations of the Region



Picture 2.32: Mardin Houses

The cities of Diyarbakır, Mardin, Adıyaman, Şanlıurfa and Gaziantep are the oldest cultural settlement centre in Anatolia. North of Diyarbakır is Çayönü, the most important neolithic settlement of the area. The basalt walls of Diyarbakır, which are more than 5km long, are the longest city walls in the country. Mardin is one of the few cities in the country that has preserved its traditional aesthetic architecture, and is unique also because of its unusual location on top of a hill.

The prophet Abraham, who is the father of three different religions, is believed to have lived in Şanlıurfa and Harran and so is considered to be sacred places. The Atatürk Dam, built in Bozova near Şanlıurfa, is the biggest in Turkey and the fourth largest in the world, and the area around Harran will be the most productive agricultural region of the country. Gaziantep is the most important industrial and agricultural area in southeastern Anatolia, and best known for its special varieties of kebab, lahmacun and baklava, and its Antep pistachios.



Picture 2.33: Mount Nemrut

Northeast of Adıyaman, on top of Mount Nemrut (Nemrut Dağı) is the mausoleum made for the Commagene King, Antiochus I. Malatya is an important industrial and agricultural region on the lower Euphrates, famous for its apricots and the 13th century Ulu Mosque (Ulu Cami) in Battalgazi with its beautiful glazed tiles.

2.9. Central Anatolia Region



Picture 2.34: Central Anatolia Region

2.9.1. Geography of the Region



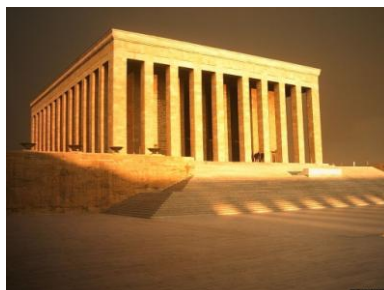
Picture 2.35: Geography of the Region

It is the second largest region in Turkey, with limited rainfall and is famous for the beautiful Turkish carpets which are weaved in this region.

It has a semi-arid climate with high temperatures in summer and low ones in winter. This central region is now the heart of modern Turkey's political life, and has been the centre of many significant societies and civilizations throughout history.

2.9.2. Popular Destinations of the Region

The main cities in this region are Ankara, Çankırı, Eskişehir, Kayseri, Kırşehir, Konya, Nevşehir, Niğde, Sivas, Yozgat, Aksaray, Karaman and Kırıkkale. Ankara, the modern-day capital, is located squarely in the middle of Central Anatolia and has been planned and developed for a contemporary society. The most visually impressive structure here is the Anıtkabir mausoleum built for Atatürk, who founded the modern Republic of Turkey by winning the War for Independence and then made Ankara its capital.



Picture 2.36: Anıtkabir

The Museum of Anatolian Civilisations is among the best museums in the country, and has exhibits from Anatolian dating from 50,000 BC to the 2nd century AD. In the surrounding areas, there are important settlements from early Anatolian civilizations. The Hittites migrated to the Anatolian plateau from the Caucas Mountains and set up the first kingdom in history to encompass the whole of Anatolia, from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and from the Aegean Sea stretching east. The capital of the Hittite Empire Hattushash, with massive walls and full of temples, (now Boğazkale) and the second largest city Shapinuva are both located northeast of Ankara in the province of Çorum. Reliefs of all of the Hittite gods and goddesses can be seen in the open air temple in nearby Yazılıkaya, which was an important pantheon of the Hittites.



Picture 2.37: Alacahöyük

Alacahöyük is another important settlement, and is known for the sphinxes which can be seen at the city gates. Around the time of 1200 BC, the Phrygians came to the Anatolian Plateau from Europe and established their capital, Gordion, near Polatlı west of Ankara. Alexander the Great was supposed to have become the ruler of Asia by virtue of 'undoing' Gordion's knot with his sword. The tomb of the Phrygian king Midas, who according to legend turned everything he touched into gold, is located near Gordion. Near Eskişehir and Afyon there are a number of Phrygian cities and places of worship. South of the vast fertile Konya plane on the northern slopes of the Toros Mountains, Çatalhöyük is one of the world's oldest cities. Dating back to the Neolithic Era, it was an important cultural centre with many temples decorated with frescoes by city artisans.



Picture 2.38: Mevlana

Konya and the surrounding regions would later be ruled during the Chalcolithic, Bronze, Hittite, Phrygian, Persian, Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine eras. It became the capital city of the Seljuk Empire in the 12th century and consequently experienced the most important Renaissance period of its long history. In the 13th century, Konya was completely

transformed with Selcuk architecture. The great Turkish philosopher Mevlana, who believed in human love and said that mystical unity with God could be reached by the 'Sema', a whirling dance to music performed by the dervishes, lived in Konya and established a following here. Every year in December, Konya holds a Mevlana Week which includes performances of the 'Sema'. The Dervish Lodge and Mevlana Museum adjacent to the tomb are open to the public.



Picture 2.39 : Beyşehir Lake

Southwest of Konya is Beyşehir Lake, a relatively undiscovered paradise full of natural beauty, and nearby Kubad Abad has the summer home of the Seljuk rulers and a castle on Kızkalesi Island. The Eşrefoglu Mosque and Tomb, in Beyşehir, are important examples of the wooden architecture of the Seljuk. Northwest towards Akşehir is the home of Nasreddin Hodja, the famous 13th century folk philosopher whose brilliant wit, quick retorts and stories with subtle meanings is renowned far beyond the borders of Turkey. This much-loved icon died in 1284 and his tomb in Akşehir is the symbol of the city.

In the Eskişehir region, the great poet Yunus Emre is buried in the village named after him. He was considered to be an eminent pioneer of Turkish poetry, who used language, idioms and concepts of the ordinary man in an unpretentious fashion to convey divine justice, love and friendship.

APPLICATION ACTIVITY

Use vocational phrases when necessary.

Steps of Process	Suggestions
➤ Collect all the necessary information about geographical regions and their history.	➤ First read the instructions and explanations carefully. If you don't know the meaning of a word, look up the word in an English dictionary and learn its meaning. Try to understand the tenses of the verbs. Be sure that you understand the sentences correctly and pronounce them correctly.
➤ Prepare a presentation about geographical regions and popular destinations of Turkey using slides.	➤ Arrange the parts of your presentation following the information given here; be careful with the words and spelling.
➤ Perform your presentation in the classroom.	➤ Perform your presentation in the classroom and try to answer the questions asked by your peers.

At the end of this activity you will be able to give information about geographical regions and destinations of Turkey.

CHECKLIST

If you have behaviors listed below, put (X) in “Yes” box for earned your the skills within the scope of this activity otherwise put (X) in “No” box.

Evaluation criteria	Yes	No
1. Did you find out the words that you don't know?		
2. Did you look up the meanings of the words from the dictionary?		
3. Do you know the meanings of the words that you write about?		
4. Do you pronounce the words correctly?		
5. Do you use the suitable tenses in your sentences?		
6. Can you give information about geography and history of our country?		
7. Can you give information about geographical regions of our country?		
8. Can you give information about tourist destinations of Turkey?		

EVALUATION

Please further review your "No" answers in the form at the end of evaluation. If you do not feel confident, repeat learning activity. If you say "Yes" to all questions, move onto the "Measuring and Evaluation".

MEASURING AND EVALUATION

Read the questions below and choose the most suitable answer.

1. Which of the following mountains is not located in Turkey?
A) Mount Everest
B) Mount Ararat
C) Mount Nemrut
D) Mount Süphan
2. When did the Turks conquer Constantinople?
A) 1260
B) 1425
C) 1453
D) 1526
3. Who is the last Caliph?
A) Abdul Mejid II
B) Mehmed VI
C) Abdul Aziz
D) Mehmed V
4. The coast line of Turkey is km long.
A) Km
B) 7.200 km
C) 10.500 km
D) 5.700 km
5. Which of the following towns is not in Turkey?
A) İstanbul
B) Ankara
C) Antalya
D) Nikosia
6. Turkey has borders with
A) Italy, Ukraine, Romania, Azerbaijan
B) Greece, Israel, Iran, Russia
C) Georgia, Armenia, Iran, Syria, Greece, Bulgaria, Iraq
D) France, Germany, Holland
7. Which of the following lakes is situated in Turkey?
A) Lake Como
B) Logo Maggiore
C) Lake Van
D) Dead Sea

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8. What was the ancient name of Kayseri?
A) Kesikoy
B) Caesarea
C) Çanakkale
D) Karakoese
9. What is 'ayran'?
A) a drink made of yogurt and mineral water
B) a drink made of yogurt and milk
C) a drink made of milk and mineral water
D) a drink made of yogurt and water
10. Which of the following towns is the fourth largest in Turkey?
A) Ankara
B) Adana
C) Antalya
D) Antakya
11. How is called a hundredth of a Turkish lira?
A) Cent
B) Centilira
C) Kurus
D) Para
12. Turkey is divided into different provinces (cities).
A) 81
B) 14
C) 59
D) 65
13. Turkey produces of 70% of the world supply of which of the following type of nut?
A) Hazelnut
B) Cashew
C) Macadamia
D) Pistachio
14. Which of the ancient Wonders of the World are found at Ephesus in Turkey?
A) Lighthouse of Alexandria
B) Mausoleum of Maussollos
C) Hanging Gardens of Babylon
D) Temple of Artemis

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- 15.** The archaeological site of which legendary city is found in Turkey and is a UN World Heritage Site?
- A) Troy
 - B) Carthage
 - C) Babylon
 - D) Atlantis

EVALUATION

Please compare the answers with the answer key. If you have wrong answers, you need to review Learning Activity. If you give right answers to all questions, move onto the “Module Evaluation”.

MODULE EVALUATION

Read the questions below and choose the most suitable answer.

1. When did Turkish women gain the right to attend the elections?
A) 1850
B) 1934
C) 1953
D) 1970
2. Where is the capital of Turkey?
A) İstanbul
B) İzmir
C) Ankara
D) Antalya
3. Turkey is a
A) Constitutional Monarchy
B) Democratic Republic
C) Islamic Republic
D) Federal Republic
4. Which one is a famous Turkish film that won the Grand Prix in Cannes Film Festival in 2003?
A) Valley of the Wolves
B) Uzak (Distant)
C) Duvara Karşı
D) Karşı Pencere
5. Which one is not in Turkey?
A) The Blue Mosque
B) Hagia Sophia
C) Taj Mahal
D) The Basilica Cistern
6. Which one is not a Turkish dessert?
A) Baklava
B) Doughnut
C) Turkish Delight
D) Kazandibi
7. Who is the winner of Eurovision in 2003?
A) Tarkan
B) Sertab Erener
C) Mustafa Sandal
D) Sezen Aksu

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8. Who is the founder of the Turkish Republic?
- A) Mustafa Kemal Atatürk
 - B) İsmet İnönü
 - C) Fevzi Çakmak
 - D) Ziya Gökalp
9. Which flower is given its name to an era in Otoman History?
- A) Tulip
 - B) Daisy
 - C) Rose
 - D) Clove
10. Who is a famous humorist who lived in 14th century Turkey?
- A) Nasreddin Hodja
 - B) Evliya Çelebi
 - C) Fuzuli
 - D) Eflatun
11. What is the official name for the country, Turkey?
- A) Kingdom of Turkey
 - B) Republic of Turkey
 - C) Turkish Emirates
 - D) Turkish Continent
12. When was Turkey's political system created after the fall of Otoman Empire?
- A) 1893
 - B) 1903
 - C) 1913
 - D) 1923
13. Which one is the sea border of Turkey in the north?
- A) Red Sea
 - B) Black Sea
 - C) Aegean Sea
 - D) Marmara Sea
14. Where in Ancient Turkey did a war take place which Homer wrote about in the Iliad?
- A) Ankara
 - B) Mycenae
 - C) Troy
 - D) Crete
15. How many years did the Otoman Empire last for?
- A) 521 years
 - B) 624 years
 - C) 699 years
 - D) 786 years

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16. What did Turkey join in 1952?
A) SEATO
B) NATO
C) UNESCO
D) UN
 17. In which city Santa Claus was born?
A) Ankara
B) Konya
C) Antalya
D) İzmir
 18. What is the largest city in Turkey by area?
A) Sivas
B) Kayseri
C) Batman
D) Konya
 19. Which of the following is not a part of Turkish Breakfast?
A) Olives
B) Jam
C) Beans
D) Bread
 20. How was Turkey known in the beginning of the 20th century?
A) Guardian of Europe
B) Leader of Europe
C) Sick man of Europe
D) Playground of Europe

EVALUATION

Please compare the answers with the answer key. If you have wrong answers, you need to review the Learning Activity. If you give right answers to all questions, please contact your teacher and pass to the next module.

ANSWER KEY

LEARNING ACTIVITY-1 MEASURING AND EVALUATION

A.	<p>1) to take off your shoes when entering. When you enter a Turkish home, you have to take off your shoes! Even if you are coming from next door.</p> <p>2) they gather in a house and burn henna on their hands. This is called "Henna Night" and it takes place at the bride's house. Women carry candles in their hands and perform traditional dances. Guests are offered refreshments (usually assorted nuts, tea and soft drinks).</p> <p>3) not before midnight, leaving early would mean they are not good hosts. Turkish people enjoy having long visits. Children's bed time can be overlooked and most of the time you would be invited to spend the night anyway.</p> <p>4) bring a bowl of hot soup. Bringing your neighbours food and sharing is very important for Turkish people. Even in metropolitan areas, just calling would be considered rude. There is a Turkish saying: "You can't sleep full when your neighbour is hungry"</p> <p>5) fill it in with any kind of food you have prepared yourself and then return it. Showing off your culinary skills is a must; never send a bowl or plate back empty!</p> <p>6) sacrifice a chicken or another farm animal to make sure you have a safe journey. Turkish people say "Güle güle git" (go laughing) or "Yolun açık olsun" (may your roads be open) when they are sending someone they love on a journey. Pouring water is to make your journey as smooth as water.</p> <p>7) leave your teaspoon lying on the tea glass. Even though Turkish coffee is well-known all over the world, tea is a very important part of Turkish culture. During a visit, tea is</p>
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	<p>served and glasses are refilled constantly.</p> <p>8) the father of the boy gives small gifts to all those attending the operation and the following celebrations. The term "Maşallah" (may God preserve you from evil) is written on the boy's hat. A lot of presents are given to the boy and everybody says "Now you will be a real man!" so that the boy feels relieved and happy.</p> <p>9) cheese, honey, black olives, butter, tomatoes, cucumbers, bread, tea. Eggs, homemade cherry or strawberry jam, green peppers, clotted cream, "gözleme" (thin pastry cooked on a thin sheet of metal, filled with potatoes, cheese, minced meat or spinach), "sucuk" (Turkish sausage which is very spicy and usually hot) are also kinds of food frequently eaten at breakfast</p> <p>10) "cirit" (played on horseback, rather similar to polo). Oiled wrestling may have fooled many of you but if you do a little search for its origins, you'll see that it originates from Egypt and then the Balkans. Also don't forget that horses played an important role in Asian inlands. They used them as transportation, drank its milk and played sporting games on them.</p>
B.	<p>1) the host</p> <p>2) Bey</p> <p>3) Turkish</p> <p>4) Islam</p>

LEARNING ACTIVITY-2 MEASURING AND EVALUATION

1	A
2	C
3	A
4	A
5	D
6	C
7	C
8	B
9	D
10	B
11	C
12	A
13	A
14	A
15	A

MODULE EVALUATION

1	B
2	C
3	B
4	C
5	C
6	B
7	B
8	A
9	A
10	A
11	D
12	D
13	B
14	C
15	B
16	B
17	C
18	D
19	C
20	C

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