

Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 7: Republic of Turkey

Vocabulary: Know the Terms

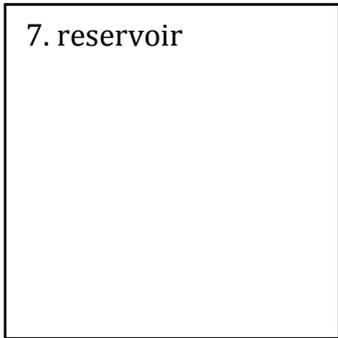
Directions: Match the term to the definition, write the letter representing the word on the blank next to the definition.

- A. Fertile Crescent B. absolute monarchy C. parliamentary democracy D. Constitutional Court
E. Ottoman Empire F. Roman Empire G. Mudros Armistice H. Truman Doctrine

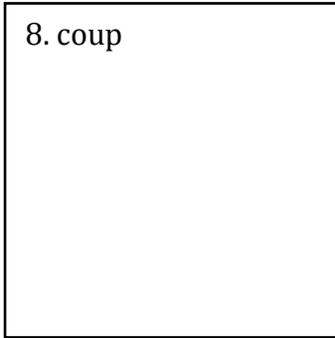
- _____ Spanning more than 600 years, created by the Turkish tribes and ended in 1922 AD
- _____ This region surrounded by deserts was the location of the earliest civilizations
- _____ Popularized by Britain, the Prime Minister is the head of this government
- _____ March 12th, 1947 - the United States offered defense to all those resisting communism
- _____ The most powerful legal body in determining constitutional review in Turkey
- _____ October 30th, 1918, this ended World War I between the Ottoman Empire and Britain

Directions: Draw an image or symbol that represents the term.

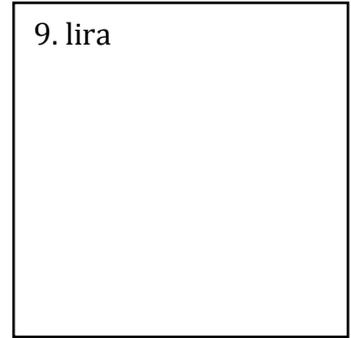
7. reservoir



8. coup



9. lira



Directions: Write a sentence using each term correctly in context.

10. Lausanne Peace Treaty

11. secular

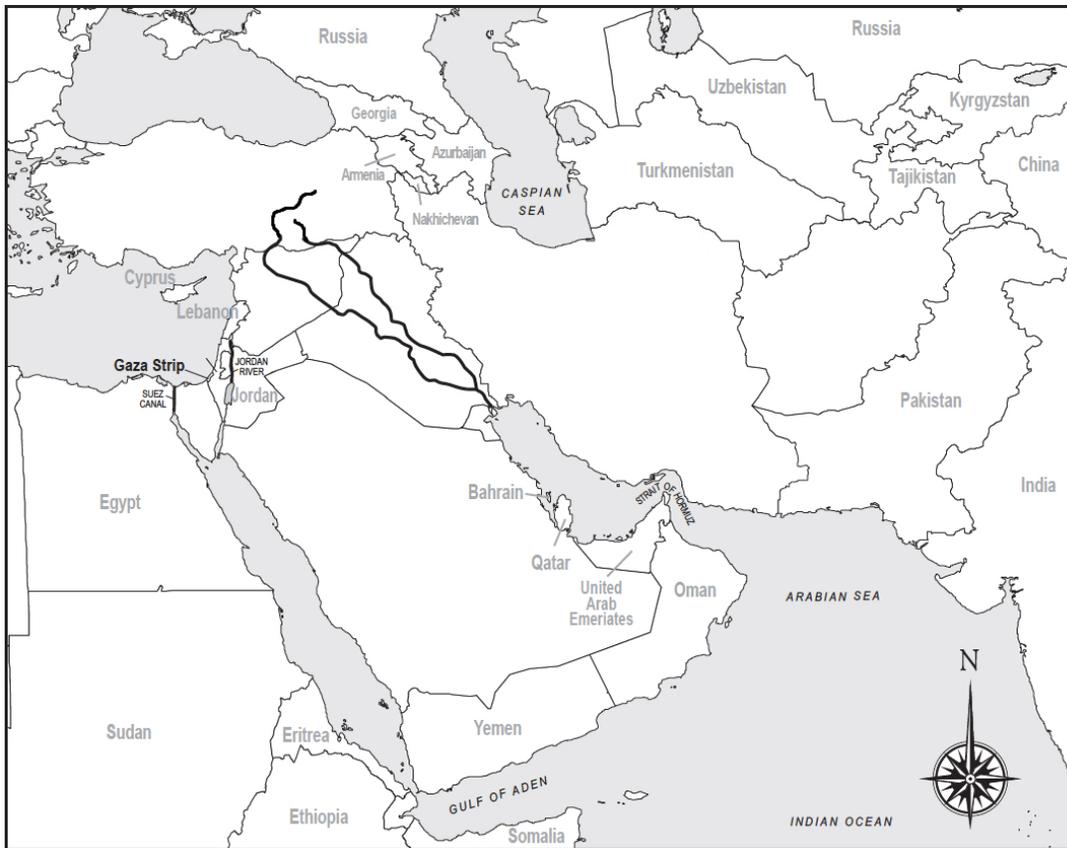
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Chapter 7: Republic of Turkey
Section 1: Geography of Turkey

Section 1: Physical Features and Climate

Directions: Label each of the following locations on the map below. Use your textbook or other reference material as needed.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|-------|
| Turkey | Euphrates River | Tigris River | Black Sea | Iran |
| Mediterranean Sea | Ankara | Istanbul | Iraq | Syria |



Directions: Write the letter of each place below on the line next to the description that it best fits.

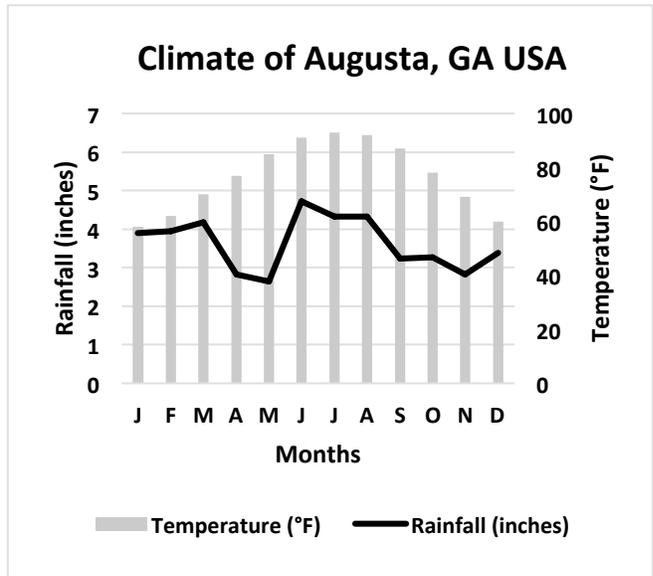
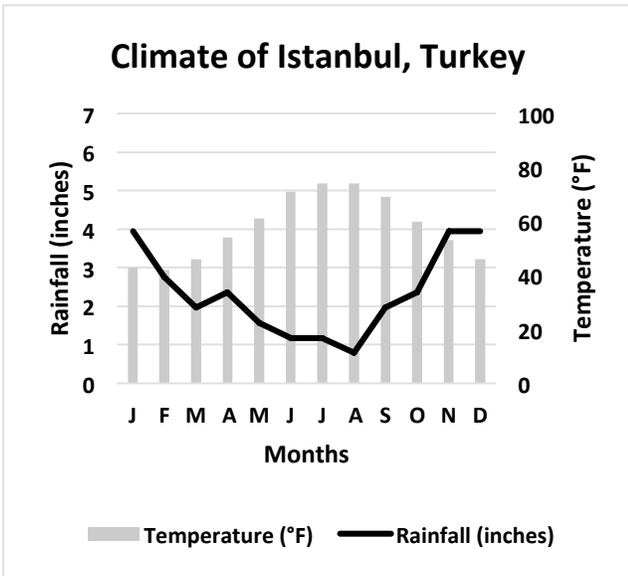
- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| A. Syria | B. Israel | C. Euphrates | D. Bosphorus |
|----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|

_____ 1. Hydroelectric dams on this river have caused tension between countries because the dams keep water from reaching other countries downstream.

_____ 2. Civil war in this country bordering Turkey has caused millions of refugees and cost thousands of lives.

3. European Turkey and Asian Turkey are divided by this body of water.

Directions: Study the two graphs below, then answer the questions based on information in the graphs.



1. What two characteristics of climate are shown on the graphs? _____

2. What is the average high temperature in Istanbul in July? _____

3. What is the average precipitation for Augusta, GA in its driest month? _____

4. Compare the two cities by temperature. How are they alike? How are they different?

5. Compare the two cities by precipitation. How are they alike? How are they different?

6. Write a short summary comparing the climate of Istanbul, Turkey and Augusta, GA.

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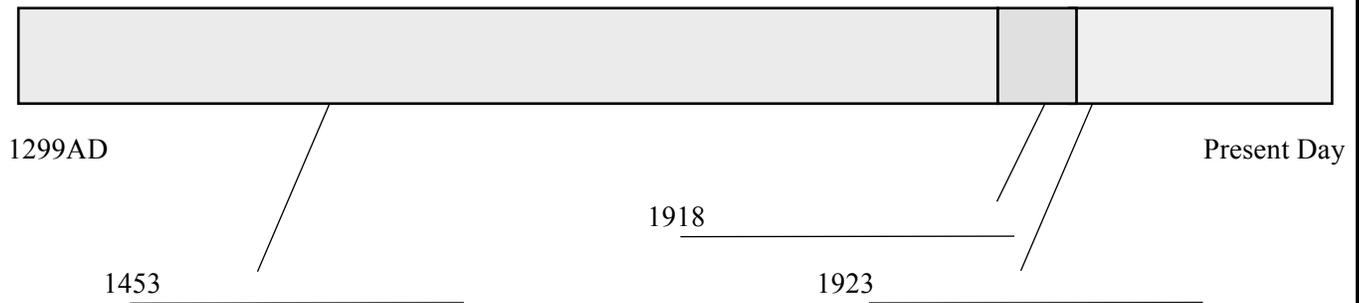
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Section 2: A Brief History of Turkey

Section 2: Events in Turkish History

Directions: Label the name of the era or event on the time line where it belongs; eras will be written within the time line and events will be on the outside of the timeline.

Eras: Republic of Turkey Ottoman Empire World War I (WWI)
Events: Conquest of Constantinople Mudros Armistice Lausanne Peace Treaty
 1920



Directions: For each question, write the letter of the BEST response on the line beside each question.

- _____ 1. Which of the following best describes Turkey today?
 a. a predominantly Christian country that allows Muslims freedom of religion
 b. a predominantly Jewish country that allows others to live freely
 c. a predominantly Muslim country that allows others to live freely
 d. none of the above
- _____ 2. Turkey attempted which overthrow of government three different times?
 a. assassination
 b. coup
 c. election
 d. siege
- _____ 3. Which war has the Turkish armed forces been involved in recently?
 a. Afghanistan Civil War
 b. Iraqi Civil War
 c. Saudi Arabia Civil War
 d. Syrian Civil War
- _____ 4. Which title means “Father of the Turks”?
 a. Mehmet
 b. Mustafa
 c. Suleiman
 d. Ataturk

Directions: Write two or three sentences that answer each question.

5. What role did Great Britain play in bringing about the end of the Ottoman Empire?

6. What was the significance of Mustafa Kemal? What did he strive to achieve?

7. What type of government was created as a result of the creation of the Republic of Turkey?

8. Why did the Ottoman Empire fall in World War I? What role did modernization vs. tradition play?

9. What are some of the modern challenges that have faced the Republic of Turkey over the past 50 years?

10. What role does the Republic of Turkey play in the current issues facing Syria and ISIS?

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Section 3: The Government of Turkey

Section 3: Structure of Turkey’s Government

Directions: Complete the charts by writing two facts for each of the descriptions of the government of Turkey.

Type of Government	Form of Leadership	Legislative Branch	Citizen Participation
<i>Fact 1:</i>	<i>Fact 1:</i>	<i>Fact 1:</i>	<i>Fact 1:</i>
<i>Fact 2:</i>	<i>Fact 2:</i>	<i>Fact 2:</i>	<i>Fact 2:</i>

Directions: Write two or three sentences answering each question.

1. What is the importance of the government of Turkey being secular?

2. What are the Branches of Government in Turkey?

3. What is the composition of the Constitutional Court?

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Section 4: The Economy of Turkey

Section 4: Standard of Living

Directions: Analyze the chart, then answer the questions below.

Country	Land Area (sq. km)	Population	GDP (Per Capita)	Life Expectancy	Unemployment Rate
Turkey	783,562	80,274,604	\$21,100	74.8	9.8 %
United States	9,826,675	323,995,528	\$57,300	79.8	4.7 %
Saudi Arabia	2,149,690	28,160,273	\$54,100	75.3	11.2 %
Israel	20,770	8,174,527	\$34,800	82.4	5 %
Egypt	1,001,450	94,666,993	\$12,100	72.7	13.1 %

1. Which country is most comparable to Turkey in terms of land size and population? Why?

2. Where does Turkey compare to the United States in terms of per capita GDP? What is the difference?

3. On average, how much longer does a person in Israel live in comparison to a person in Turkey?

4. Where does Turkey rank in terms of the Unemployment Rate?

5. Overall, do you think that Turks enjoy a high, moderate, or low standard of living? Why?

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Case Study: The Hagia Sophia

Directions: Read the article from the Hagia Sophia Museum and answer the questions below. Visit the website for the Hagia Sophia Museum (www.ayasofyamuzesi.gov.tr) to complete the Case Study.



The Hagia Sophia, one of the historical architectural wonders that still remains standing today, has an important place in the art world with its architecture, grandness, size and functionality.

The Hagia Sophia, the biggest church constructed by the East Roman Empire in Istanbul, has been constructed three times in the same location. When it was first built, it was named Megale Ekklesia (Big Church); however, after the fifth century, it was referred to as the Hagia Sophia (Holy Wisdom). The church was the place in which rulers were crowned, and it was also the biggest operational cathedral in the city throughout the Byzantine period.

The current structure was constructed by Isidoros (Milet) and Anthemios (Tralles), who were renowned architects of their time, by Emperor Justinianos’s (527-565) orders. Information from historian Prokopios states that the construction that began on February 23, 532, was completed in a short period of five years and the church was opened to worship with a ceremony on December 27, 537. Resources show that on the opening day of the Hagia Sophia, Emperor Justinianos entered the temple and said, “My Lord, thank you for giving me chance to create such a worshipping place,” and followed with the words “Süleyman, I beat you,” referring to Süleyman’s temple in Jerusalem.

The third Hagia Sophia construction combined the three traditional basilical plans with the central dome plan in design. The structure has three nefi, one apsi, and two narthexes, internal and external. The length from the apsis to the outer narthex is 100 m, and the width is 69.5 m. The height of the dome from the ground level is 55.60 m and the radius is 31.87 m in the North to South direction and 30.86 in the East to West direction.

Emperor Justinianos ordered all provinces under his reign to send the best architectural pieces to be used in the construction so that the Hagia Sophia could be bigger and grander. The columns and marbles used in the structure have been taken from ancient cities in and around Anatolia and Syria, such as, Aspendus Ephessus, Baalbeek and Tarsa.

The white marbles used in the structure came from the Marmara Island, the green porphyry from Eğriboz Island, the pink marbles from Afyon and the yellow from North Africa. The decorative interior wall coatings were established by dividing single marble blocks into two and combining them in order to create symmetrical shapes.

In addition, the structure includes columns brought in from the Temple of Artemis in Ephesus to be used in the naves, as well as 8 columns brought from Egypt that support the domes. The structure has a total of 104 columns, 40 in the lower and 64 in the upper gallery.

All the walls of the Hagia Sophia except the ones covered by marble have been decorated with exceptionally beautiful mosaics. Gold, silver, glass, terra cotta and colorful stones have been used to make the mosaics. The plant-based and geometric mosaics are from the 6th century, whereas the figured mosaics date back to the Iconoclast period.

During the East Roman period, the Hagia Sophia was the Empire Church and, as a result, was the place in which the emperors were crowned. The area that is on the right of the naos, where the flooring is covered with colorful stones creating an intertwining circular design (omphalion), is the section in which the Eastern Roman Emperors were crowned.

Istanbul was occupied by Latins between 1204 and 1261, during the Holy Crusades, when both the city and the church were damaged. The Hagia Sophia was known to be in bad condition in 1261, when Eastern Rome took over the city again.

Following Fatih Sultan Mehmed’s (1451-1481) conquer in 1453, Hagia Sophia was renovated into a mosque. The structure was fortified and was well protected after this period, and remained as a mosque. Additional supporting pillars were installed during the East Roman and Ottoman periods as a result of the damage that the structure experienced due to earthquakes in the region. The minarets designed and implemented by Mimar Sinan have also served to this purpose.

1. What group of people constructed the Hagia Sophia? What was its purpose?

2. What was Emperor Justinian’s reaction upon entering the completed Hagia Sophia?

3. What event marked a change from the Hagia Sophia as a Christian church to an Islamic mosque?

Directions: Use the website (www.ayasofyamuzesi.gov.tr/en/mosa-mosaics-hagia-sophia) to observe the images of the interior of the Hagia Sofia, including the mosaics that are a historical form of art.

4. What were the subjects of the mosaics in the Hagia Sophia?

5. Explain the reflection of Christianity found in the mosaics of the Hagia Sophia.

Directions: Draw a mosaic that would represent a significant figure or symbol of the United States or the State of Georgia in the space below. Remember, mosaics use small circle or squares to create the desired image. A mosaic actually uses small pieces of glass, stone, or metals to create the images.



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Quick Review

Directions: Write the term on the line with the person, place, or term that best fits.

Ataturk	Grand National Assembly	Mustafa Kemal	Ottoman Empire
Bosporus Strait	Dardanelles Strait	Mount Ararat	Euphrates River
Ankara	Istanbul	Tigris River	Anatolia

- _____ 1. the legislative body of the Republic of Turkey
- _____ 2. the strait that separates the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara
- _____ 3. the strait that separates the Aegean Sea and the Sea of Marmara
- _____ 4. title that means “Father of the Turks”
- _____ 5. this man led the national movement to modernize Turkey
- _____ 6. formerly Constantinople, it is the most famous city in Turkey
- _____ 7. ruled the lands of Anatolia and the Middle East from 1299 to 1923
- _____ 8. the northern of the two rivers that make up Mesopotamia
- _____ 9. the southern of the two rivers that make up Mesopotamia
- _____ 10. the name for the peninsular region that makes up most of Turkey
- _____ 11. the highest mountain in Turkey, it actually consists of two major volcanoes

Directions: For each question, write the letter of the BEST response on the line beside each question.

- _____ 12. What is the voting age in Turkey?
 - a. 15
 - b. 16
 - c. 18
 - d. 21

- _____ 13. Which conflict was the “beginning of the end” of the Ottoman Empire?
- a. Civil War of Turkey
 - b. Ottoman Civil War
 - c. World War I
 - d. World War II
- _____ 14. What officially created the Republic of Turkey?
- a. Constitutional Congress of Istanbul
 - b. Lausanne Peace Treaty
 - c. Mudros Armistice
 - d. National Assembly of Ankara
- _____ 15. Which describes the region of fertile land that stretches from Turkey to the Persian Gulf?
- a. Anatolia
 - b. Arabia
 - c. Fertile Crescent
 - d. Fertile Straits
- _____ 16. What is a large lake created by a dam used for hydroelectric power?
- a. aquifers
 - b. ponds
 - c. reservoirs
 - d. straits
- _____ 17. Under which plan did the United States offer to arm and protect any ally against the spread of communism?
- a. Armistice of America
 - b. Armistice Doctrine
 - c. Mudros Doctrine
 - d. Truman Doctrine
- _____ 18. Which describes a separation of religion and the government?
- a. democracy
 - b. parliament
 - c. secular
 - d. theocracy
- _____ 19. Which neighbor of Turkey required military defense against the spread of ISIS?
- a. Israel
 - b. Jordan
 - c. Syria
 - d. Saudi Arabia

_____ 20. Turkey is a member of which organization that wanted to stop the spread of communism?

- a. OPEC
- b. NATO
- c. NSEA
- d. UN