

TURKISH CULTURE AND SOCIETY: WHERE EAST MEETS WEST

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USING THIS RESOURCE GUIDE

Please note: many descriptions were excerpted directly from the organization's website
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Indicates recommended resources.



Indicates resources that include lesson plans.

GENERAL AND INTRODUCTORY RESOURCES



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS COUNTRY PROFILE: TURKEY

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/trtoc.html>

This is a comprehensive profile on Turkey compiled by the US Library of Congress. It contains detailed information split into different chapters focusing on Turkey's origin, history, society, culture, economy, politics, and national security.

BBC COUNTRY PROFILE: TURKEY

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/country_profiles/1022222.stm

The BBC Country Profile includes background information on Turkey, country facts, and leadership and media information. It also links to recent news articles relating to Turkey.



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC COUNTRY PROFILE: TURKEY

http://www3.nationalgeographic.com/places/countries/country_turkey.html

This site contains general information about Turkey, including fast facts, maps, history, related articles, and travel links.

CENTER FOR STRATEGIC & INTERNATIONAL STUDIES: TURKEY

<http://www.csis.org/turkey/>

The CSIS Turkey Project was established in June 1994 as the first program in Washington D.C. focusing exclusively on Turkey. Through its continuous tracking and analysis of Turkish developments and its regular Turkey Updates, the Turkey Project has made a significant contribution to the policy debate about Turkey in Washington.



ECONOMIST COUNTRY BRIEFING: TURKEY

<http://www.economist.com/countries/Turkey/>

Contains recent articles on Turkey, a basic fact sheet, statistics, an explanation of the political structure, and a map, among other useful links.



WORLD BANK PROFILE: TURKEY

<http://www.worldbank.org.tr/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/ECAEXT/TURKEYEXTN/0,,menuPK:361718~pagePK:141159~piPK:141110~theSitePK:361712,00.html>

Turkey joined the World Bank in 1947 and the International Finance Corporation in (IFC) in 1956. Since the start of the country program, 163 projects for a total amount of \$25.3 billion were approved by the World Bank's Board of Directors. Overall commitments for active projects reached about \$6 billion, corresponding to 37 percent of the World Bank's Europe and Central Asia Region lending and six percent of the institution's overall active lending.

MIDDLE EAST INSTITUTE: TURKEY

<http://www.mideasti.org/countries/countries.php?name=turkey>

Since 1946, the Middle East Institute has been an important conduit of information between Middle Eastern nations and American policymakers, organizations, and the public. This website contains background information on Turkey, links to related sites, and recent articles concerning Turkey's relations with its neighbors.



TURKISH ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES FOUNDATION

<http://www.tesev.org.tr/eng/>

TESEV is an independent think-tank, which forms a bridge between academic research and the policy-making process. TESEV carries out research based on scientific principles, and seeks to share its findings with the widest possible audience.

ISTANBUL OFFICIAL WEBSITE

<http://www.ibb.gov.tr/en-US/AnaSayfa/>

This website has information specifically on the city of Istanbul, including recent news developments, information about organizations in the city, weather, tourist information, photo galleries, and information about the Mayor of Istanbul.

GOVERNORSHIP OF ISTANBUL

<http://english.istanbul.gov.tr/>

This Istanbul Portal is presented by Istanbul's Governor's office, the highest state office of the province, and it aims at being a source for the public to learn more about Istanbul. It contains information about the history of the city, promotional films, culture in Istanbul, and also has pictures and maps of the city.



WHO ARE THE TURKS?

<http://www.ataturk.com/content/view/28/62/>

This educator's guide to Turkey was published by the American Forum for Global Education in partnership with several Turkish organizations. It is extremely comprehensive and split into two parts: one covering history, society, and politics, and the other covering literature and art. Each unit consists of detailed lesson plans, complete with handouts, maps, and pictures. (Note: This is a lengthy 284 page PDF document which is very easy to browse, but it may take a while to load.)



TURKISH STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

<http://www.die.gov.tr/ENGLISH/index.html>

The State Institute of Statistics (SIS) is a technical and scientific institute which produces publications to fulfill Turkey's information needs on social, economic, and cultural subjects. The main function of SIS is to comprehensively determine information needs, collect and compile data, and finally, to present information to its users according to the highest international standards. The site contains the *Statistical Yearbook for 2005*, which is a lengthy PDF file listing statistics and information on numerous aspects of Turkish society.



PERMANENT MISSION OF TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS

<http://www.un.int/turkey/>

The Permanent Mission of Turkey to the UN invites visitors to browse its site to learn about Turkey's activities at the United Nations. The site is frequently updated and contains a variety of

links regarding modern life in Turkey. It also contains information about Turkey's bid to become a member of the United Nation's Security Council in 2009.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC: ISTANBUL ON EDGE

<http://magma.nationalgeographic.com/ngm/0210/feature6/index.html?fs=www3.nationalgeographic.com&fs=plasma.nationalgeographic.com>

"Anxiety fills Turkey's biggest city: The economy is volatile, secularism is under fire, and an earthquake is coming." This site provides an excerpt from a National Geographic article describing the current situation in Istanbul, touching on politics, culture, and history. It also links to a map and to images of Istanbul.

OUTREACH WORLD: TURKEY UNIT

<http://www.outreachworld.org/resource.asp?CurriculumID=33>

This unit aims to expose students to a Middle Eastern country in a positive way. The activities focus on the theme of Turkey, comparing Turkish life with American students' experiences.

DID YOU KNOW THAT ABOUT TURKEY?

http://www.adiyamanli.org/did_know_these.htm

This site is a list of 43 interesting facts about different aspects of Turkey and its people.



TURKEY PRESENTATION

http://www.goldenhorn-rotary.com/ercu/ERCU_FLASH_eng.html

This is a 10-minute long video presentation showing pictures of Turkey alongside some interesting facts about the country.

ALL ABOUT TURKEY

<http://allaboutturkey.com/>

This site was developed by a Turkish tour guide and is meant to introduce visitors to the basics of Turkish history, culture, politics, regions, and to Turkey's tourist destinations. Also contains photos from tours in Turkey.

HISTORY

HISTORY OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AND TURKEY SINCE 1918

<http://www.zum.de/whkmla/region/asmin/xturkey.html>

This site includes maps, historical documents, music clip of the national anthem, and excellent citations and references.



TURKISH ODYSSEY

<http://www.turkishodyssey.com/turkey/history/history.htm>

This site takes a look at Turkey's history beginning with the very early ages. Each chapter covers a certain period of history, making the site easy to navigate. It also links to images of Turkey and to other information concerning the composition of Turkish society.



THE HISTORY OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE

<http://books.google.com/books?vid=LCCN05017306&id=LFbTIBgjbqQC&pg=PA257>

This is an online chapter from a book which discusses the development of early civilizations. This chapter focuses specifically on and goes into great detail about the rise of the Turkish Empire.

FULL MAP OF EUROPE IN 1600

<http://www.euratlas.com/big/big1600.htm>

This easy to read color coated map outlines the borders of the Ottoman Empire and puts it into perspective with the rest of the region.



OTTOMAN WEBSITE

<http://www.osmanli700.gen.tr/english/engindex.html>

Here you can read the profiles of key sultans and leaders from the Ottoman Empire.

THE OTTOMANS

<http://www.wsu.edu/~dee/OTTOMAN/CONTENTS.HTM>

This is a comprehensive slide show covering the foundations and the history of the Ottoman Empire.

DISCOVER THE OTTOMANS

<http://www.theottomans.org/english/index.asp>

This site aims to become the leading information portal regarding the history, military, culture and arts of the Ottoman Empire that has once dominated a large territory from Egypt to Russia, from India to Austria. Theottomans.org will be a sponsorship oriented non-commercial website that will soon trade art and is also home of the interactive game “Constantinople 1453.”



THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

<http://school.discovery.com/lessonplans/programs/suleyman/>

In this lesson plan, students will be able to understand the state of the Ottoman Empire during the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent and its strategic position as a crossroads of trade between Europe and Asia.



BYZANTIUM

<http://school.discovery.com/lessonplans/programs/byzantium/>

Students will draw a large time-line to talk about the history behind the city of Byzantium, which later became Constantinople, and which is now called Istanbul. Students will learn about major leaders, economic developments, social changes, military activity, and other major events in the city during that time.



TEACHING OTTOMAN HISTORY: A PRIMER

http://cmes.hmdc.harvard.edu/files/Teaching_Ottoman_History.pdf

The Ottoman Empire was an innovative and multicultural state that lasted for over 600 years. In its heyday, its economic power and military successes made it feared as well as admired in Europe and elsewhere. This resource introduces brief background information and resources on the often-misunderstood Ottoman Empire as well as a few innovative curriculum possibilities.



REMAINS OF THE DAY: LEARNING ABOUT ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS THROUGH ARTIFACTS

<http://www.nytimes.com/learning/teachers/lessons/20011226wednesday.html?pagewanted=all>

In this lesson, students learn about how archaeologists discovered and pieced together artifacts that indicate a Celtic presence in ancient Turkey. Students then research ancient civilizations and create archaeological digs containing items representative of these cultures.



HISTORY FOUNDATION OF TURKEY

<http://www.tarihvakfi.org.tr/english/default.asp>

The History Foundation is a non-governmental organization working in the public interest with the objective of developing and extending history consciousness in Turkey. It aims at enriching and lending a new content to the way in which people regard history and at encouraging the conservation of the historical heritage with a deep-rooted sensitivity and active participation of wide sections of the population.



CATALHOYUK

<http://www.catalhoyuk.com/>

This website is designed for those interested in the ongoing excavations at Çatalhöyük, Turkey. Its aim is to provide information about the activities of the Project and of the different aspects of the research being conducted at Çatalhöyük. The Neolithic site of Çatalhöyük was first discovered in the late 1950s and excavated by James Mellaart between 1961 and 1965. The site rapidly became famous internationally due to the large size and dense occupation of the settlement, as well as the spectacular wall paintings and other art that was uncovered inside the houses.

PROJECT TROIA

<http://www.uni-tuebingen.de/troia/eng/index.html>

Project Troia is an archeological excavation taking place in the northwest region of Turkey. The site at Troy has become an important point of reference for the chronology of the ancient world from the early Bronze Age through the Roman Empire. In 1988, the excavations at Troy were resumed, and this site tracks the international groups carrying out the work in the area.



UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE TURKEY SITE

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/tr/>

Information about places in Turkey that have been placed on the World Heritage List.



ENCARTA: THE HITTITES

<http://encarta.msn.com/encnet/refpages/RefArticle.aspx?refid=761563583>

This is an article from Encarta Encyclopedia on the Hittites. The Hittites are an ancient people that in 1900 BC invaded the region that is now known as Anatolia, Turkey.



THE GLORY OF BYZANTIUM

http://www.metmuseum.org/explore/Byzantium/byz_1.html

The Byzantine Empire, founded when the capital of the Roman Empire was transferred from Rome to Constantinople in 324, existed in the eastern Mediterranean area until the fifteenth century. This article was created specifically for educators by the Metropolitan Museum and contains a brief history of the Byzantine Empire. There is also a link to Teacher's Resources on the left with a lesson plan and class activities about Byzantine art and culture.

NOAH'S ARK

<http://www.arksearch.com/>

Located in the northeast corner of Turkey is Mount Ararat. Mount Ararat is close to the borders of Iran and Armenia (formerly Soviet Union). Noah's Ark is thought to have existed on Mount Ararat, and there is a great amount of research being done to locate and document the Ark of Noah.

CULTURE



TURKISH CULTURAL FOUNDATION

<http://www.turkishculturalfoundation.org/>

The Turkish Cultural Foundation aims to promote and preserve Turkish culture and heritage worldwide, support education for disadvantaged students in Turkey, support research related to Turkey, and help to build cultural bridges between Turkey and other countries. This website contains a wealth of information concerning Turkish cuisine, lifestyle, philosophy, art, music, military, culture, and more.



REPUBLIC OF TURKEY: MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM

<http://www.kultur.gov.tr/EN/Default.aspx?17A16AE30572D313D4AF1EF75F7A79681D9DD78D03148A6E>

Website created by the Turkish government to inform the public about the importance of culture in Turkey. Contains links to television clips, Turkish music, promotional films, as well as general information on Turkish arts and tourism.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC WORLD MUSIC: TURKEY



http://worldmusic.nationalgeographic.com/worldmusic/view/page.basic/country/content.country/turkey_45?fs=www3.nationalgeographic.com&fs=plasma.nationalgeographic.com

The music of Turkey is wonderfully diverse, and—despite the historical presence of various political strategies and decrees meant to dampen down (if entirely not stamp out) individual traditions—these rich styles have managed to survive and even flourish. This site allows you to listen to both traditional and contemporary Turkish music, provides general information on music in Turkey, and profiles for specific Turkish artists.



MUSIC OF TURKEY

<http://www.discoverturkey.com/english/kultursanat/muzik.html>

Hosted by the Turkish Ministry of Culture, this site allows you to listen to a wide range of Turkish music, from traditional folk songs to modern pop music. It also has information about traditional Turkish instruments.



TURKISH MUSIC PORTAL

<http://www.turkishmusicportal.org/>

The Turkish Music Portal is the most comprehensive website about Turkish Music. The site is accessible both in English and Turkish.



ISTANBUL FOUNDATION FOR CULTURE AND ARTS

<http://www.iksv.org/muzik/english/>

A majority of the information on this site concerns the annual Istanbul international music festival, which is now celebrating its 35th year.

CULTURAL DETAILS OF SANLIURFA

<http://goturkey.turizm.gov.tr/BelgeGoster.aspx?17A16AE30572D3137A2395174CFB32E104C841C36B5D3393>

Şanlıurfa lies in what archaeologists call the Fertili Crescent. North of Mesopotamia, it constitutes a bridge joining Anatolia, Mesopotamia, and Asia. For thousands of years, trade and cultural exchange between Mesopotamia and Anatolia were carried out across Şanlıurfa, creating a rich cultural heritage in the province.

CULTURAL BATHS

http://www.theculturetraveler.com/Archives/NOV2001/Turkish_Baths.htm

If you ask a foreigner in Turkey what the words Ottoman and Turkey call to mind, many will say, "Turkish baths," better known in Turkey as a "hamam." "Hamams" are an intriguing subject, as

their history reflects the history of the synthesis between the East and West. Through the history of the “hamam,” it is possible to trace the developments and changes in the arts, architecture, traditions, and inclinations over the centuries, as well as to track the rise and fall of nations and empires.

ISTANBUL MODERN

http://www.istanbulmodern.org/en/f_index.html

This website comes from the Istanbul Museum of Modern Art. On the site, you can find information about current, past, and upcoming exhibits, as well as view a wide selection of paintings, photographs, and educational material.

LITERATURE



CONTEMPORARY TURKISH LITERATURE

<http://www.turkish-lit.boun.edu.tr/frameset2.asp?CharSet=English>

Inspired by the trend to embrace the electronic media as a venue for literature, this website invites you to explore the rich diversity in style and subject matter offered by contemporary Turkish literature. The objectives are to help familiarize the non-Turkish speaking realms with Turkish literature, and to provide texts for Literature in Translation courses taught throughout the English-speaking world in general, as well as for the Translation Criticism courses taught within the Department of Translation and Interpreting at Bogazici University.

ORHAN PAMUK

<http://www.orhanpamuk.net/>

Orhan Pamuk is a noted novelist born in Istanbul in 1952. He recently won the Nobel Prize in Literature. Among other novels, *My Name is Red* has been translated into 24 languages and won international literature’s most lucrative prize (excluding the Nobel), the IMPAC Dublin Award in 2003.

ARCHIVE OF TURKISH ORAL NARRATIVE

<http://aton.ttu.edu/>

This archive contains links to a number of audio files and video files concerning music, folklore, narratives, literature, and other themes from the Turkish tradition.



HODJA STORIES

<http://www.cs.biu.ac.il/~schiff/Net/>

Nasreddin Hodja is a collection of Hodja stories compiled by Alpay Kabacali, beautifully illustrated by Fatih M. Durmus, and published by NET. It also contains a historical introduction to the stories and a bibliography. The rendition is a simple one, but the essence of Hodja humor is nicely captured, especially by the illustrations.



TURKISH POETRY

<http://www.cs.rpi.edu/~sibel/poetry/>

This site collects Turkish poetry from a variety of sources and contains poems in both English and Turkish. It is organized by poet and by year and contains links to the largest collection of Turkish poetry on the Internet.



LESSON PLAN TO OTTOMAN LYRIC POETRY

<http://www.cmes.arizona.edu/outreach/Danita%20Dodson.pdf>

This unit exposes students to a necessary but little-known body of literature, involving

them in the examination of selected aspects of Turkish culture and history. Much of what we most often identify as “Islamic” or “Middle Eastern” (in terms of music, food, architecture, dress, art) is a product of the Ottoman synthesis of a vast array of multicultural elements that coexisted under the canopy of Ottoman rule. Understanding both that students have varied learning styles and that literary imagery is multi-sensory, this unit is interdisciplinary, integrating Ottoman literature with art, music, and history.

ARTS



LES ARTS TURCS

<http://www.lesartsturcs.org/index.html>

This website aims to be a bridge between cultures, a demonstration that humanity produces equally beautiful art in every culture. There is an online gallery for artists, for students, and for everybody to see the works.



TRADITIONAL TURKISH PUPPET SHADOW PLAY

<http://www.karagoz.net/english/shadowplay.htm>

Puppet shadow play had an important place in Turkey as well as throughout the larger area of the Ottoman Empire. This site looks at the different traditions of puppet shadow play in Turkey, including a chance to hear the music, see the main characters, and learn about the technique of this art form.



ART HISTORY

<http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/ht/09/waa/ht09waa.htm>

The *Timeline of Art History* is a chronological, geographical, and thematic exploration of the history of art from around the world, as illustrated especially by the Metropolitan Museum of Art's collection. The Museum's curatorial, conservation, and education staff—the largest team of art experts anywhere in the world—research and write the *Timeline*, which is an invaluable reference and research tool for students, educators, scholars, and anyone interested in the study of art history and related subjects. First launched in 2000, the *Timeline* now extends from prehistory to the present day. The *Timeline* will continue to expand in scope and depth, and also reflect the most up-to-date scholarship.

IZNIK TILES AND POTTERY

<http://www.armory.com/~ssahin/articles/article6.html>

<http://www.turkish-tiles.com/>

http://ceramic-studio.net/ceramic-history/czech-republic/iran_and_turkey/

<http://www.bazaarturkey.com/what's%20new/turkish-tile.htm>

These websites give a brief history of the town of Iznik, as well as illustrate its tile- and pottery-making traditions.



EBRU MARBLING

<http://www.desertdance.net/ebru2.htm>

<http://www.uoguelph.ca/~agokcen/ebruli/>

<http://www.metacafe.com/tags/marbling/>

These websites discuss *ebru*, which came to be known as “Turkish papers.” Many specimens in their collections and in the several *album amicorum* books are visible today in various museums. Also, early texts dealing with *ebru*, such as "Discourse on decorating paper in the Turkish manner," published in 1664 by Athanasius Kircher in Rome, helped to disseminate the knowledge of this

kind of marbling art. There is agreement amongst scholars that the so-called Turkish Papers played a colorful influence on the book arts in Europe.

KILIM AND CARPET WEAVING

http://www.accd.edu/pac/humaniti/1301_tc/xornelas/Projj.htm

Carpet weaving is one of the most ancient crafts in Turkey, and for centuries, women have played a pivotal role in their creation. This website provides good information and photos on the carpet weaving process and on the role of Turkish women in this ancient art.

THE TREASURES OF ALA-A-DIN

<http://www.bewilderingstories.com/issue79/treasures.html>

Ornamentation of jewelry and gold and silver artifacts from the Islamic period is renowned for its splendor. Jewelry and other ornaments, in many cases, were thought to be imbued with magical powers and contained protection from the evil eye, particularly in rings and amulets. This article gives a brief overview of the history of jewelry in Muslim dynasties, and relates it to the story of the *The Book of the Thousand Nights and One Night*.

TURKISH EMBROIDERY

<http://goturkey.turizm.gov.tr/BelgeGoster.aspx?17A16AE30572D313679A66406202CCB0ACB43295BFCD878>

Anatolia is an important cradle of civilization, where many handicrafts were made and introduced to the world, in terms of the variety and quantity of those crafts. Oya (edging embroidery) is one of the most elegant examples of Turkish handicrafts and has been described as, "thin lacework" or "decorative silk or thread knitted and fringed onto women's clothes (outdoor slippers etc.) by needle-work or else by sewing on ready-made ones."

A REDWORK EMBROIDERY PRIMER

<http://www.prettyimpressivestuff.com/redwork.htm>

The name Redwork is derived from the red cotton thread that was used to create this style of embroidery. The cotton processors in Turkey used a special dye process that made it colorfast, which was a novelty at the time and explains much of its popularity. Since the red color process came from Turkey, Redwork was also called Turkey Redwork. The introduction of embroidery red marked the beginning of an era in which colorful decorative items were no longer restricted to clergy and the wealthy.

ARABIC CALLIGRAPHY

<http://www.islamicart.com/main/calligraphy/index.html>

Arabic calligraphy is a primary form of art for Islamic visual expression and creativity. Throughout the vast geography of the Islamic world, Arabic calligraphy is a symbol representing unity, beauty, and power. The aesthetic principles of Arabic calligraphy are a reflection of the cultural values of the Muslim world. A thorough investigation into the aesthetic differences between Arabic and non-Arabic calligraphy might provide an approach for understanding the essential spirit of each culture.

SAKIP SABANCI MUSEUM

<http://muze.sabanciuniv.edu/english/>

Sakıp Sabancı Museum is part of Sabancı University, and therefore also functions as an educational institution. In this respect, educational programmes at various levels are held in the

museum, and at weekends musical events take place here. Museum website gives online coverage of both permanent and temporary exhibitions and other museum events.

LANGUAGE

UCLA LANGUAGE MATERIALS PROJECT: TURKISH

<http://www.lmp.ucla.edu/Profile.aspx?LangID=67&menu=004>

About 56 million people speak Turkish. Most of them live in Turkey where Turkish is the official language and 90 percent of the population speak it as a first language. Turkish is also the language spoken at home by people who live in the areas that were governed by the Ottoman Empire. This website contains information on the history of the Turkish language and on its current situation.



TURKISH LANGUAGE SUPPORT SYSTEM

<http://www.princeton.edu/~turkish/practice/tlepss.html>

This site from Princeton College gives some introductory online Turkish lessons which include audio clips.

ETHNOLOGUE REPORT FOR TURKEY

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.asp?name=TRA

There are 23 languages spoken in Turkey. This site gives information on each language, on who speaks it, and on where it is spoken.



TURKIC LANGUAGES

<http://titus.uni-frankfurt.de/didact/karten/turk/turklm.htm>

This website gives a nice color-coated map of Turkey and its surroundings, highlighting the regions where different languages are spoken.

INTERNATIONALIZATION FOR TURKISH

<http://www.i18nguy.com/unicode/turkish-i18n.html>

Many software and web applications that are already internationalized and successfully support many languages often suffer catastrophic failure when they add support for the Turkish language. This page explains the difficulty of supporting the Turkish language and typical solutions.

CUISINE

TURKISH CUISINE

<http://www.allaboutturkey.com/mutfak.htm>

In addition to being the refined product of centuries of experience, Turkish cuisine has a very pure quality. The variety and simplicity of the recipes and the quality of the ingredients are guarantees of delicious meals. This site contains information on traditional Turkish food, complete with recipes and pictures.



TURKISH KITCHEN

<http://www.biggllook.com/biggmnueng/tarifler.asp>

This site contains a variety of recipes for Turkish dishes, including soups, chicken, kebabs, and desserts.

SECRETS OF THE TURKISH KITCHEN

<http://www.turkishkitchen.org/>

Secrets of the Turkish Kitchen is a Turkish cook book featuring 111 recipes, and is written in a contemporary, straight forward, easy to understand and user-friendly manner. The *Secrets of the Turkish Kitchen* is more than just a conventional Turkish cookbook. It reveals the cultural importance of food in Turkey following a journey through the development of Turkey's rich, historical culinary past.



WORLD TURKEY: CUISINE

<http://www.worldturkey.com/lang/eng/cuisine.php>

This site has more information and pictures about common meals found throughout Turkey.

TURKISH COOKBOOK

<http://www.turkishcookbook.com/>

This blog is frequently updated with new recipes for healthy Ottoman and Turkish recipes. It has recipes for every kind of meal, and shows pictures of each dish.

TURKISH COFFEE

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkish_coffee

Turkish coffee, also known as Greek, Arabi,c or Armenian coffee, is coffee prepared by boiling finely-powdered roast coffee beans in a pot, possibly with sugar, and serving it into a cup, where the dregs settle. It is common throughout the Middle East, North Africa, Caucasus, and the Balkans, and in their expatriate communities and restaurants in the rest of the world.

EDUCATION



TURKISH EDUCATION SYSTEM

http://www.turkishembassy.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=426&Itemid=430

This site, from the Embassy of Turkey, explains the organization of the Turkish education system. It contains information about the different levels of schooling, about the Ministry of National Education, and about special education.



TURKISH EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

<http://www.columbia.edu/cu/tsa/tr-info/edu.system.html>

Following the foundation of the Turkish Republic, as in other fields, reforms were also undertaken in education. Under the law for the unification of education, which was ratified in 1924, all schools were annexed to the Ministry of Education. The Ministry of Education was charged with the task of implementing a contemporary mode of education training for Turkish citizens by opening primary and secondary schools and other institutes and arranging courses within the framework of the educational policies decided upon.



TURKEY: EDUCATION SECTOR STUDY

<http://www.worldbank.org.tr/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/ECAEXT/TURKEYEXTN/0,,contentMDK:20848223~pagePK:141137~piPK:141127~theSitePK:361712,00.html>

The Education Sector Study seeks to contribute to the current dialogue among researchers, policymakers, and other stakeholders regarding the creation of a coherent, sector-wide strategy for improving Turkey's pre-university education system. The study is conveniently divided into chapters and includes comments made concerning different aspects of Turkey's educational system.

NATIONAL EDUCATION AT THE BEGINNING OF 2002

http://www.meb.gov.tr/Stats/apk2002ing/apage29_48.htm

The Turkish Education System has democratic, modern, scientific, secular, and coeducational characteristics. The purpose of the Turkish Education System is to increase the welfare and happiness of Turkish citizens and Turkish society, to support and facilitate economic, social, and cultural development in national unity and integration, and to make the Turkish nation a constructive, creative, and distinguished partner in modern civilization.

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

<http://www.meb.gov.tr/english/indexeng.htm>

This is the official website of the Turkish Ministry of National Education. It contains statistics and other information about the educational system in Turkey, from 2001 to 2007.

THE COUNCIL FOR HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

http://www.yok.gov.tr/english/index_en.htm

This site contains a collection of documents concerning higher education in Turkey, covering its history, its governance, and its current situation. It also relates education in Turkey to educational standards in Europe.

STRUCTURE OF THE TURKISH EDUCATION SYSTEM

<http://www.disiliskiler.sakarya.edu.tr/master2.pdf>

This flow chart shows how the Turkish education system is organized.

RELIGION



INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM REPORT 2006

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2006/71413.htm>

This a study conducted by the U.S. Department of State on the scope of religious freedom in Turkey. It talks about the country's definition of "secularism" and how it has dealt with religious minorities.

PBS FRONTLINE: MUSLIMS

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/muslims/>

Frontline examines Islam's worldwide resurgence through the stories of diverse Muslims struggling to define the role of Islam in their lives and societies. Included with this documentary are several lesson plans, background information, and classroom activities that can be used to extend the viewing experience of *Muslims*.

ACCESS ISLAM

<http://www.thirteen.org/edonline/accessislam/index.html>

Access Islam is a pioneering new tool designed to support the study of Islam in grades 4-8. Comprising over 100 minutes of digital video from the award-winning PBS series *Religion and Ethics Newsweekly*, the site also contains high quality, multi-media tools; downloadable lesson plans; and resources related to Islamic holidays, traditions, and cultures. The video segments can be used alone, or in conjunction with any of 10 lesson plans which are aligned to national standards and vetted by an advisory committee of experts in education and Islamic cultures.

ISLAMIC SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA

<http://www.isna.net/>

ISNA is an association of Muslim organizations and individuals that provides a common platform for presenting Islam, supporting Muslim communities, developing educational, social, and

outreach programs and fostering good relations with other religious communities, and civic and service organizations.

THE PASSION OF THE POPE

<http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1561120-1,00.html>

This article analyzes Pope Benedict XVI's trip to Turkey, his first visit to a Muslim country. The article provides an interesting background on the history and relationship between Islam and Christianity.

DELICATE PAPAL VISIT TO TURKEY

http://www.cfr.org/publication/12070/delicate_papal_visit_to_turkey.html?breadcrumb=%2Fregion%2F358%2Fturkey

Pope Benedict XVI makes his first visit to a majority Muslim state, Turkey, on November 28, 2006. The trip's original aim was to build ties with Christian Orthodox leaders but the pope's recent comments on faith, reason, and Islam—as well as Turkey's EU accession—are likely to resonate throughout.

(RE)EMBRACING DIVERSITY

<http://www.sipa.columbia.edu/REGIONAL/mei/research.shtml#muslims>

The curriculum (Re)embracing Diversity combines a wealth of information about Islam and Muslims with interactive classroom activities that foster the critical importance of tolerance and respect for ethnic and religious diversity. For the convenience of teachers, the curriculum is downloadable either in its entirety or as individual lesson plans depending on students' needs or interests. Also, most lessons include one or more handouts, but these must be downloaded separately from the instructor's guide. Even though this resources was developed with a specific focus on New York City educators, it does contain significant information on Islam in general.

ISLAM: A GLOBAL CIVILIZATION

<http://www.sipa.columbia.edu/REGIONAL/mei/HANDOUT14.PDF>

This handout was prepared by The Embassy of Saudi Arabia in Washington, D.C., and it provides readers with a general background on the role of scholarship and knowledge in Islamic societies.

GEOMETRY AND ISLAM

<http://askasia.org/teachers/lessons/plan.php?no=65&era=&grade=&geo=>

This is a short student activity that introduces why patterns are used in Islamic books, textiles, and architecture, and how to use a compass and a ruler to create two common patterns. Examining the geometric patterns that characterize so much of Islamic art can provide students with important insights into the technology, scientific knowledge, and religious beliefs of Muslims. Appreciation for a basic relationship between the art and the religion of Islam increases with familiarity.

FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT FOR SEPHARDIC STUDIES AND CULTURE

<http://www.sephardicstudies.org/index.html>

For nearly 40 years the Foundation has been dedicated to preserving and promoting the complex and centuries-old culture of the Sephardic communities of Turkey, Greece, the Balkans, Europe, and the U.S. Emigration, and the devastation of the Holocaust, have combined to weaken historic communities which had resisted assimilation, where Ladino, the Sephardic language, was used continuously and unique cultural traditions were practiced.

THE GREEK ORTHODOX PATRIARCHATE

http://www.ecupatriarchate.org/ecumenical_patriarchate/

The Ecumenical Patriarchate is the highest and holiest center of the Orthodox Christian Church throughout the world. It is an institution with a history spanning 17 centuries, during which it retained its place in Constantinople (present-day Istanbul). It constitutes the center of all the local Orthodox Churches, heading these not by administration but by virtue of its primacy in the ministry of pan-Orthodox unity and the coordination of the activity of the whole of Orthodoxy.

TURKISH ALEVIS TODAY

<http://www.alevibektasi.org/xalevis1.htm>

Almost every single guidebook or encyclopedia read describes Turkey as 99% Sunni Muslim. But the world is slowly learning of the existence of a large group in Turkey called Anatolian Alevis (Anatolia is a name for the part of Turkey which lies in Asia). This site explains Alevism and the people who practice it.

THE ALEVIS IN TURKEY

<http://books.google.com/books?vid=ISBN0700716068&id=IFFRzTqLp6AC&dq=Religion+in+Turkey>

This is the only volume dedicated to the Alevis available in English and is based on sustained fieldwork in Turkey. The Alevis now have an increasingly high profile for those interested in the diverse cultures of contemporary Turkey, and in the role of Islam in the modern world. As a heterodox Islamic group, the Alevis have no established doctrine. This book reveals that as the Alevi move from rural to urban sites, they grow increasingly secular, and their religious life becomes more a guiding moral culture than a religious message to be followed literally.

THE THRESHOLD SOCIETY: SUFISM

<http://www.sufism.org/>

The Threshold Society, rooted within the traditions of Sufism and inspired by the life and work of Mevlâna Jalâluddîn Rumi, is a non-profit educational foundation with the purpose of facilitating the experience of Divine Unity, Love, and Truth in the world. They seek to apply the essential principles of spiritual development. The Society is affiliated with the Mevlevi Order, and offers training programs, seminars, and retreats around the world.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SUFISM

<http://www.ias.org/>

This non-profit organization was established in America in 1983 in order to work towards introducing Sufism in all its varied forms to the public. It hopes to make known the interrelation between Sufi principles and scientific principles, and to provide a forum for a continuing dialogue between the different schools of Sufism.

MEVLANA

<http://www.mevlana.net/>

Mevlana who is also known as Rumi, was a philosopher and mystic of Islam, but not a Muslim of the orthodox type. His doctrine advocates unlimited tolerance, positive reasoning, goodness, charity, and awareness through love. To him and to his disciples all religions are more or less truth. Looking with the same eye on Muslim, Jew, and Christian alike, his peaceful and tolerant teaching has appealed to men of all sects and creeds.

ZOROASTRIANISM

<http://www.religion-encyclopedia.com/Z/zoroastrianism.htm>

Zoroastrianism is the religion of the followers of the Iranian prophet Zoroaster (c.1200 BCE). Zoroastrian Iran was finally defeated by the expansion of Islam, but for over 1,000 years Zoroastrianism was the official religion of three major world empires, making it, perhaps, the most powerful world religion of the time.

AVESTA: ZOROASTRIAN ARCHIVES

<http://www.avesta.org/>

This site provides the complete text of the extant Avesta, the most ancient scriptures of Zoroastrianism, as well as many Pahlavi scriptures. It also includes information about the Avestan language, and other useful information for students of Zoroastrian religion.

SURYANILER/SYRIACS RELIGIOUS MUSIC

<http://www.rootsworld.com/reviews/syriacs.shtml>

Syriac apostles brought Christianity to Iraq and further east, to India and China, and today there are independent churches in Turkey, Iraq, Iran, India, all over Europe as well as in the U.S. and Brazil. This site contains links to information and audio clips on this type of religious and folk music from Turkey.

WOMEN

WOMEN IN CONTEMPORARY TURKEY

http://www.accd.edu/pac/humaniti/1301_tc/xornelas/T.htm

The purpose of this project is to examine the role of women in contemporary Turkish society. Each section discusses four types of women: carpet weavers, women residing in gecekondu or squatter settlements, professional women and activists /politicians. This site consists of four major sections, includes related internet links and a lesson plan.

MUSLIM WOMEN'S LEAGUE

<http://www.mwlnusa.org/>

The Muslim Women's League is a non-profit Muslim American organization working to implement the values of Islam and thereby reclaim the status of women as free, equal, and vital contributors to society. Their main goal is to strengthen the role of Muslim women through increased awareness of their rights guaranteed by Islam.

WOMEN AT WORK: A CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON

<http://socialscience.tyler.cc.tx.us/mkho/fulbright/1998/turkey/chidester.htm>

women in Turkey are struggling for equality, recognition, and fairness in all aspects of life. This report is an overview of some of the issues, history, and statistics concerning women in Turkey. The issues section reports some newsworthy information and reports of conversations with some women in Turkey. The history section highlights women in history and women's history in Turkey. The statistics section presents an overview of data collected in areas affecting women's lives.

MUSLIM WOMEN THROUGH TIME

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/globalconnections/mideast/educators/women/lesson2.html>

No country, culture, or group stays the same indefinitely. Consider that it wasn't until 1920 that women in the United States were allowed to vote. National origin, family background, economic levels, and historical context all help determine opportunities people have in life. Muslim women

are subject to these factors as well. In this lesson, students will learn how and why the role of women in Islamic cultures has evolved.

WHAT FACTORS DETERMINE THE CHANGING ROLES OF WOMEN IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND ISLAMIC SOCIETIES?

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/globalconnections/mideast/questions/women/index.html>

Some Americans believe that Muslim women are oppressed by their religion, forced to cover themselves completely, denied education, and other basic rights. It is true that Muslim women, like women all over the world, have struggled against inequality and restrictive practices in education, work force participation, and family roles. Many of these oppressive practices, however, do not come from Islam itself, but are part of local cultural traditions.

WHO WEARS A VEIL?

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/globalconnections/mideast/educators/women/lesson1.html>

Students will define stereotypes and learn how common misperceptions foster visual stereotypes about Muslim women. Students will identify famous women and learn about the significance of the veil in different cultures.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND STATUS IN TURKEY

<http://www.worldpress.org/Europe/2457.cfm>

While in Turkey, Manuela Paraipan interviewed Yusuf Kanli, editor-in-chief of the English-language *Turkish Daily News* and participated in a roundtable discussion on women's rights and status in Turkey with the United Nations Development Program.

TURKISH WOMEN



<http://www.guide-martine.com/turkishwomen.asp>

From 1912 and during the WWI and the War of Independence, Turkish women had to take upon themselves new responsibilities that made them take part in active life. This site gives a brief history of how the role of a Turkish woman has changed since the 1900s.

DIVERSITY

WHO ARE THE KURDS?

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/inatl/daily/feb99/kurdprofile.htm>

This site gives an introduction to situation of the Kurdish people living in and around Turkey.

TURKEY'S KURDS: LET JUSTICE BE DONE

http://www.economist.com/displayStory.cfm?story_id=8672145

An article printed in *The Economist* about the first woman lawyer in the province of Hakkari, who fights for basic human rights for Turkey's Kurdish population.

LOCAL GUARDS DIVIDE TURKISH KURDS

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/5246068.stm>

This article discusses the situation in the hills of southeastern Turkey, where fighting between armed Kurdish separatists from the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) and the Turkish military has been ongoing. Over the years, at least 30,000 people are thought to have died in the conflict and hundreds of thousands mainly Kurdish villagers forced to abandon their homes.

TURKMENS

<http://www.turkmens.com/>

On this website there are a collection of links about the history and culture of Turkmens.

TURKISH NOMADS

<http://eclectic.ss.uci.edu/~drwhite/turks/>

This site contains photographs and articles about the nomadic population in Turkey. It also contains an excerpt from a book focusing on nomadic Turks and long-term field research in anthropology.

GLOBAL AZERBAIJANI NETWORK

<http://www.azeris.com/>

The Global Azerbaijani Network is one of the oldest and most informative sites about Azerbaijan. On its site, you can find news articles as well as information on science, history, business, music, and culture.

THE BULGARIAN TURKS IN TURKEY

<http://www.omda.bg/imir/studies/nostalgia.html>

This work is the third, collaborative volume of the series *The Fate of Muslim Communities in the Balkans*. The study is devoted to the Bulgarian Turkish immigrants in the Republic of Turkey. It is the first endeavor to more thoroughly investigate the transmigration of hundreds of thousands of people, their individual and collective philosophy, their mentality, their efforts to survive as identities and personalities in the process of adaptation in a different, though proximate, world.

MESKHETIAN TURKS

http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/rights/articles/eav032503_pr.shtml

Meskhetian Turks hail from the region now known as Samtskhe-Javakheti in southern Georgia. To this day, debate rages as to whether they are ethnic Georgians who adopted Islam, or Turks who were part of the Ottoman Empire's expansion.

ETHNIC TURKS FLEE RUSSIA FOR BETTER LIFE IN TUKWILA

http://seattlepi.nwsourc.com/local/261937_turks07.html

They arrived from Russia, but they are not Russian. They are ethnic Turks, but they never lived in Turkey. Their ancestral home is Meskhetia, now part of the Republic of Georgia, but formerly in the Soviet Union. Comprehending the circumstances of the Meskhetian Turks, who arrived in Washington State recently and are still coming, requires a crash course in history, politics, and geography.

TURKEY GREEKS

http://www.photius.com/countries/turkey/society/turkey_society_greeks.html

In 1995 fewer than 20,000 Greeks still lived in Turkey. They are the remnants of the estimated 200,000 Greeks who were permitted under the provisions of the Treaty of Lausanne to remain in Turkey following the 1924 population exchange, which involved the forcible resettlement of approximately two million Greeks from Anatolia.

AN OUTPOST OF GREEK CULTURE IN TURKEY

<http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/civilsociety/articles/eav111204.shtml>

Though a Greek-speaking village, Tepekoy is located in Turkey, on an island called Gokceada (or Imroz, as it is known in Greek). The mountainous island, located in the Aegean Sea near the entrance to the strategic Dardanelles Straits, was given to Turkey as part of the 1923 Lausanne

Treaty, which determined the country's modern day borders. The treaty also provided for a massive population exchange between Greece and Turkey, with close to one million Greeks moving from Turkey and some 500,000 Turks coming from Greece.

ARMENIANS IN TURKEY

http://www.photius.com/countries/turkey/society/turkey_society_armenians.html

In 1915 the Ottoman government ordered all Armenians deported from eastern Anatolia; at least 600,000 of the Armenians, who numbered up to two million, died during a forced march southward during the winter of 1915-16. Armenians believe - and Turks deny - that the catastrophe that befell their community was the result of atrocities committed by Turkish soldiers following government directives.

TURKISH JEWS

<http://www.science.co.il/hi/Turkish/>

This article gives a brief history on Sephardic and Turkish Jews.

JEWISH TURKEY

<http://www.haruth.com/JewsTurkey.html>

This site contains a collection of links about the Jewish community in Turkey and about the relationship between Israel and Turkey.

TURKEY: GIVE ME YOUR TIRED, YOUR POOR

<http://www.danielpipes.org/article/234>

Immigration has left Turkey with a strikingly diverse population. In this century alone, substantial numbers of immigrants have come from Bosnia, Albania, Greece, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Iraq, Iran, the Russian Empire/Soviet Union, Afghanistan, and China. With only a touch of exaggeration, Nur Vergin of Bilkent University points to Turkey as ethnically "a microcosm of the Ottoman Empire."

TARTAR AND CIRCASSIAN IMMIGRANTS

http://knigite.abv.bg/en/sc/sc_15.html

At the end of the last Russian War, many thousand families of Tartars received permission from the Russian Government to leave the Crimea and settle in Turkey. The fields and other immovable property of the emigrants, including their houses and herds, were to be paid for by the Russians according to their evaluation by a commission specially appointed for the purpose.

CRIMEAN KARAIMS

<http://www.turkiye.net/sota/karaim.html>

Crimean Karaims are people of Turk(ic) descent who have adopted Karaism. This movement could be described as a return to the roots or *sola scriptura*. Although the Karaite reformation never became a mass movement, an ethnic mixture of Alans, Cumans, and a number of Turkic Kipchak tribes in Crimea and northern steppes of Black Sea, as well as the ruling junta of Khazaria (not all the Khazars) converted to Karaism.

POLITICS



EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

<http://www.turkishembassy.org/index.php>

This is the official site of the Turkish Embassy in Washington, D.C. It lists recent news developments in Turkey, background information on the country, consular and student services, travel information, as well as a media center and a kid's page.

PRIME MINISTRY OF TURKEY

<http://www.basbakanlik.gov.tr/sour.ce/index.asp?wss=basbakanlik.gov.tr&wpg=history>

This site contains information about the organization of the Turkish government and the duties of the Prime Ministry.

PARLIAMENT OF TURKEY

<http://www.tbmm.gov.tr/english/english.htm>

This site gives a brief overview of the structure and constitution of the Turkish Parliament.

TURKEY AND THE IMF

<http://www.imf.org/external/country/TUR/>

Information and reports provided by the International Monetary Fund concerning their projects in Turkey.

ECONOMIC POLICY RESEARCH FOUNDATION OF TURKEY

<http://www.tepav.org.tr/engeni/index.php>

The Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV) is an independent, non-governmental and non-partisan think-tank, established in October 2004. TEPAV intends to increase the knowledge content of policy discussions in Turkey. The goal of TEPAV research is to remove the gap between academic research and policy implementation. To this end, scholarly research conducted at TEPAV will lead to concrete policy proposals.

ATATURK

http://www.ataturk.com/component/option,com_frontpage/Itemid,1/

As President for 15 years, until his death in 1938, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk introduced a broad range of swift and sweeping reforms (political, social, legal, economic, and cultural) virtually unparalleled in any other country. This site has information related to Ataturk, Turkish people, Turkey, and issues related to people with Turkish origin. Besides written information, you can find video, audio clips, and books about Turkey.

A CONVERSATION WITH ABDULLAH GUL

http://www.cfr.org/publication/12632/conversation_with_abdullah_gul_rush_transcript_federal_news_service.html?breadcrumb=%2Fregion%2F358%2FTurkey

This is a transcript of an interview with Abdullah Gul, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the Republic of Turkey. In this interview, Gul discusses the relationship between Turkey and Iraq.

EDITOR'S DEATH SPOTLIGHTS TURKISH NATIONALISM

<http://www.time.com/time/world/article/0,8599,1581609,00.html>

This article, by *Time Magazine*, concerns the assassination of Armenian-Turkish journalist Hrant Dink by a 17-year-old Turkish boy. The article discusses issues of nationalism, free speech, and the legacy of the Armenian genocide which took place during the Ottoman Empire and remains a contested issue throughout Turkey.

THE SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT

http://www.utexas.edu/cola/orgs/hemispheres/content/resources/PDF/geo/GAP_project_turkey.pdf



The Southeastern Anatolia Project is a development project created by the government of Turkey to build a series of dams and hydroelectric plants along the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in the southeastern part of the country. This case study was created to help students understand the complexities of large-scale construction and development projects. Such projects often inspire an optimistic outlook; students will get a better sense of the many different benefits that such projects can have and the ways in which the quality of living can be dramatically improved. At the same time, students will gain an understanding that such projects have side effects, both positive and negative, that can extend across geo-political boundaries.

OUTREACH IN THE AFTERMATH: UNDERSTANDING THE IMPORTANCE OF PROVIDING AID TO VICTIMS OF NATIONAL DISASTERS

<http://www.nytimes.com/learning/teachers/lessons/19990825wednesday.html>

In this lesson, students investigate the many types of aid needed to help Turkey recover and rebuild in the wake of the earthquake that devastated a large portion of the country on August 17, 1999. Students then create a plan for a fundraiser or project that they can do to offer assistance to the victims of this disaster.

CHILDREN ON THE STREET: DETERMINING THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF CHILD HOMELESSNESS IN TURKEY AND AROUND THE WORLD

<http://nytimes.com/learning/teachers/lessons/20000830wednesday.html>

In this lesson, students explore the causes and effects of child homelessness in Turkey and around the world and compare the issues surrounding child homelessness in poor and wealthy countries.

TURKEY: EVENTS OF 2006

<http://hrw.org/englishwr2k7/docs/2007/01/11/turkey14845.htm>

This website contains a summary by Human Rights Watch about human rights developments in Turkey during 2006. The HRW website also publishes reports on human rights issues that are currently being researched in Turkey.

FROM ENMITY TO FRIENDSHIP

<http://members.tripod.com/~dimos/grtr.html#1>

This website is dedicated to establishing peace and cooperation between Greece and Turkey. It contains a large collection of links about building a peaceful relationship between these two nations.

TURKEY AND THE EUROPEAN UNION



REPUBLIC OF TURKEY: MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

<http://www.mfa.gov.tr/mfa/default.htm>

This site contains information about Turkey's foreign policy, including its view on specific global issues and its role in several international organizations. It also contains recent articles concerning Turkey's foreign relations and background documents such as the Turkish Constitution.

TURKEY'S EU BID: READERS' VIEWS

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/talking_point/6175653.stm

Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan accused the EU of acting unfairly towards Turkey. Here four Turkish readers debate whether they think their country should proceed with its bid to join the European Union.

TURKEY UPDATE: THE TRAIN TO EUROPE STALLS

http://www.csis.org/component/option,com_csis_pubs/task,view/id,3648/type,3/

The European Union (EU) summit of December 14-15 2006 was preceded by months of speculation about the likelihood of what the EU Commissioner for Enlargement, Olli Rehn, repeatedly characterized as a possible “train crash,” which would result from EU insistence on Turkey’s implementation of the Customs Union provisions it had signed in 2005 by opening its ports and airports to Greek Cypriot ships and aircraft and Turkish unwillingness to comply unless the EU eased the international embargo on the Turkish Cypriots.

TURKS IN EUROPE: WHY ARE WE AFRAID?

<http://fpc.org.uk/fsblob/597.pdf>

The prospect of Turkey’s entry into the European Union has triggered a remarkable outburst of fear and anxiety in some European member states. This article by the Foreign Policy Centre in the United Kingdom explores some of the issues behind Turkey’s bid to join the EU.

Q & A: TURKEY’S EU ENTRY TALKS

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/4107919.stm>

Turkey finally began talks on joining the European Union in October 2005, more than 40 years after it first began to woo the emerging bloc. But little more than a year later, the EU suspended the talks in eight out of the total of 35 policy areas. What precisely is the problem? More generally, what are the main arguments for and against Turkish membership of the EU, and how does the accession process work?

IMPRESSIONS OF TURKEY

http://www.fpa.org/topics_info2414/topics_info_show.htm?doc_id=404326

One man’s reflection on the history of Turkey, its culture, and its bid to join the European Union.

LESSON PLAN: TURKEY

<http://www.fpa.org/info-url4715/info->

[url_show.htm?doc_id=367219&doc_category_id=1126&attrib_id=12893](http://www.fpa.org/info-url4715/info-url_show.htm?doc_id=367219&doc_category_id=1126&attrib_id=12893)

In this lesson, students will come to understand several different issues regarding Turkey and the European Union, mainly the issues surrounding the membership of Turkey to the EU. They will be taught through discussion, in-class activities and homework; what is the EU, why does Turkey want to join, why does the EU want it as a member? They will also develop opinions on the matter through an in-class activity and a homework assignment, both requiring research.

POPULATION OF TURKISH DIASPORA

<http://www.turkishweekly.net/news.php?id=29895>

This is a list of the number of Turkish descendants living all over the world, organized by country.

TURKS IN GERMANY

<http://fp.arizona.edu/mesassoc/Bulletin/white.htm>

There are 1.8 million Turks in Germany, 139,000 of them in Berlin alone, making them the largest group of foreign workers. This site gives an overview of the literature that exists exploring the issue of Turkish immigrants settling in Germany.

REGIONAL CONFLICTS

TURKEY AND THE ARMENIANS: GENOCIDE WARS

http://www.economist.com/displaystory.cfm?story_id=8706501

Turkey's fraught relationship with America is heading into a new crisis. This may intensify anti-American feelings among millions of Turks. It could even hurt America's efforts to restore order in Iraq. The latest spat stems from a bill in America's Congress that would recognize the mass slaughter of Ottoman Armenians in 1915 as the first genocide of the 20th century.

THE ARMENIANS IN THE LATE OTTOMAN PERIOD

<http://www.tbmm.gov.tr/yayinlar/yayin1/armenian.htm>

These articles are printed to conform to a chronological order or relations between the Turks and the Armenians. It discusses the history of the conflict, going back to the Ottoman Empire, and also analyzes more recent exchanges between the Turks and the Armenians.

TALL ARMENIAN TALE

<http://www.tallarmentale.com/>

This site attempts to provide another view of the Turkish-Armenian conflict. The creator of the site hopes to provide a more impartial view, raising awareness about the lack of attention that was given to the number of Turkish deaths that occurred during the conflict.

ARMENIAN ISSUE

http://www.armenianreality.com/articles/are_the_armenians_in_turkey_oppressed.htm

The Armenians of Turkey continue to worship in their own churches and teach in their own language in their own schools. The Armenian community in Istanbul has 30 schools, 17 cultural and social organizations, two daily newspapers called *Jamanak* and *Marmara*, two sports clubs, named Shishly and Taksim, and many health establishments as well as numerous religious foundations set up to support these activities.

TURKEY AND THE CONFLICT IN NAGORNO KARABAKH

http://www.pcr.uu.se/publications/cornell_pub/TFopol.pdf

This article talks about the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the Nagorno Karabakh territory. The article shows Turkey's view in the conflict and its support for Azerbaijan.

THOU SHALL NOT FORGET HOCALI

<http://www.turkishweekly.net/comments.php?id=2495>

On the night of February 25, 1992, Armenian and Soviet troops attacked the Azeri village of Hocalı. The nearly 2,500 inhabitants of this small city attempted to flee the invasion. The invaders cut all escape routes for civilians in the city, and on this date the bloodiest day of the Azerbaijani-Armenian war in Upper Karabag ended with the brutal massacre of 633 innocent people. Sixty-three of the deceased were children, 70 elderly, and 106 women.

THE U.S.-TURKISH ALLIANCE AT THE IRANIAN JUNCTION?

http://www.csis.org/component/option,com_csis_pubs/task,view/id,3081/type,3/

This article examines the relationship between Turkey and the U.S., especially in relation to rising tensions over the Iranian nuclear program. It provides an interesting analysis of the situation by referring to the Iraq War and Turkey's refusal to allow the U.S. to use its territory as a military base.

FRICITION IN U.S.-TURKEY RELATIONS OVER IRAQI KURDISTAN

<http://www.cfr.org/publication/11378/cook.html>

An expert on political reform in the Arab world, says relations between the United States and Turkey are strained due to conflicting interests in Iraqi Kurdistan. Washington does not want to upset the relative stability in northern Iraq, whereas Turkey seeks to remove the threat of Kurdish militants in the region.

CYPRUS AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

<http://www.yale.edu/macmillan/pier/resources/lessons/cyprus.htm>

This is a lesson plan developed by Yale University focusing on the current situation on the island of Cyprus. The site contains background information on Cyprus, on the European Union, and includes a lesson plan to engage students in this topic.

BBC TIMELINE: CYPRUS

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/1021835.stm>

This is a chronology of key events in Cyprus since 1914.

TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS

<http://www.trncrepresidency.org/>

This is the official site of the President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. It contains a copy of their constitution, historical information, articles, and recent news developments.

MIDDLE EAST

WHAT ROLE HAVE NATURAL RESOURCES PLAYED IN THE POLITICS AND ECONOMY OF THE MIDDLE EAST?

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/globalconnections/mideast/questions/resource/index.html>

The Middle East has always had a rich abundance of natural resources, although which resources are coveted and valued has changed over time.



MIDDLE EAST: LAND, RESOURCES, AND ECONOMICS

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/globalconnections/mideast/educators/resource/lesson1.html>

Students will be able to describe major geographical features of the Middle East and explain how these features and other natural resources influence the economy of the area.

POLITICS: FROM ROYALTY TO DEMOCRACY

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/globalconnections/mideast/themes/politics/index.html>

Politics in the Middle East, far from being solely an issue of Islamic resurgence as is often presented by Western media, actually reflects a complex mixture of issues that include nationalism, religion, social and economic concerns, anti-colonialist sentiments, tribal loyalties, and ethnic identities. This informational article looks in-depth at the different types of government currently present in the Middle East.



ARE YOU LISTENING? VOICES FROM THE MIDDLE EAST

<http://www.outreachworld.org/resource.asp?curriculumid=1014>

This anthology, produced by The Outreach Center, consists of short stories and excerpts from memoirs and novels written by indigenous authors and translated and adapted for the U.S. classroom. The anthology includes stories from Turkey, Israel, Iran, and the Arab world, tested and selected for their cultural richness and their appeal to young adults. It includes units for each story, extensive background notes, a glossary of Middle Eastern words and phrases, and a comprehensive bibliography related to the themes and issues in the stories as further reference for teachers and students.



STEREOTYPES: MORE THAN MEETS THE EYE

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/globalconnections/mideast/educators/types/lesson1.html>

Students will develop a better understanding of the concept of stereotyping. They will think critically about images and media that portray the Middle East and its inhabitants, make determinations about the impact of the images on their perceptions, and consider ways to overcome these stereotypes.



GLOBAL CONNECTIONS: GOT WATER?

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/globalconnections/mideast/educators/resource/lesson2.html>

Students will learn that delivering clean, fresh water to citizens around the world involves and affects politics, economics, international relations, and technology. The lesson focuses on water issues in Turkey, Syria, and Iraq. The ultimate goal is to find a cooperative solution for all three countries.



THE MIDDLE EAST REGION: FLAGS AND FACTS

<http://www.nationalgeographic.com/xpeditions/lessons/01/gk2/iraqmap.html>

In this lesson, students will learn basic facts about the Middle East by exploring maps of the region. They will use *National Geographic's* Hot Spot: Iraq website to practice basic map skills by reading maps and drawing their own. Finally, they will learn basic information about the countries on their maps and label that information on their own maps, comparing what they have learned about the geography of the Middle East with the geography of the United States.



OIL AND WATER IN THE MIDDLE EAST REGION

<http://www.nationalgeographic.com/xpeditions/lessons/01/g68/iraqoil.html>

In this lesson, students will explore the roles of oil and water in the Middle East. Students will use maps to look at the distribution of oil in the Middle East and discuss what it means for the different countries in the region. They will also examine how water has influenced the region historically (in the "fertile crescent" region between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers) and politically (for example, how Iraq's access to water is limited to one small part of its border). Finally, they will study specific aspects of Iraq's struggles with water, using satellite imagery to understand and illustrate the problem.



UNDERSTANDING THE MIDDLE EAST THROUGH GEOGRAPHY AND DEMOGRAPHY

<http://www.outreachworld.org/resource.asp?curriculumid=285>

This lesson plan uses geography and demography to examine this important area. Students learn about the entire region by studying a sub-region in depth through small group, cooperative learning. Students are divided into six groups and each is assigned to a specific sub-region. They examine geographical and statistical data of their sub-region, apply it to the group's "working map," transfer information to a large class map of the entire area, then share through collaborative learning. Oil and natural gas resources are examined, but through case study and map analysis the more critical question of water enhances higher-level thinking skills as well as an appreciation of the differences and complexities within the entire area.

SHIA DEMOCRACY: MYTH OR REALITY

<http://www.worldpress.org/Mideast/2677.cfm>

Whether there are well-delineated differences between Shias and Sunnis in the way they conceive of—and construct—political authority has not been given much serious research. This is a surprising omission in contrast to the extent to which political scientists have debated the impact of the Catholic-Protestant schism on the evolution of capitalism and democracy in the Western hemisphere.

—LOCAL & NATIONAL RESOURCES AND ORGANIZATIONS—



TURKISH-AMERICAN CULTURAL ASSOCIATION WASHINGTON (TACAWA)

<http://www.tacawa.org/>

TACAWA is an active non-profit organization dedicated to guiding and enhancing awareness of the Turkish culture, art, and heritage and to sponsor positive relationships between various Turkish and local communities. We do this through cultural, educational, and community events and outreach.



TURKFEST

<http://www.turkfest.org/>

Turkfest is an annual festival held at Seattle Center celebrating the Turkish culture through music, dance, exhibits, shows, lectures, food, arts, crafts, and films since 2001.

ANATOLIAN ARTISANS

<http://www.anatolianartisans.org/>

Anatolian Artisans is a non-profit organization with a unique mission to provide sustainable economic benefits to low-income artisans through product development, marketing and training, and to raise awareness about arts and culture of Turkey by organizing exhibitions, festivals, fairs, conferences, and seminars.

AMERICAN-TURKISH COUNCIL (ATC)

<http://www.americanturkishcouncil.org/>

The American Turkish Council is dedicated to effectively strengthening U.S.-Turkish relations through the promotion of commercial, defense, technology, and cultural relations. Its diverse membership includes Fortune 500, U.S. and Turkish companies, multinationals, nonprofit organizations and individuals with an interest in U.S.-Turkish relations. Guided by member interests, ATC strives to enhance the growing ties between the U.S. and Turkey by initiating and facilitating efforts to increase investment and trade between the two countries.

ASSEMBLY OF TURKISH-AMERICAN ASSOCIATIONS (ATAA)

<http://www.ataa.org/>

The founding principle of ATAA was the need to create cohesion and cooperation between the large numbers of social/cultural Turkish American organizations around the U.S. The Assembly's main goal is to be a link between all communities, large or small, and pursue their interests in Washington and beyond.

FEDERATION OF TURKISH-AMERICAN ASSOCIATIONS

<http://www.tadf.org/>

The Federation of Turkish American Associations, Inc., a non-profit 501 (c)(3) organization, was established in 1956 for the purpose of uniting and supporting the Turkish community within the United States. Originally it was established as a union of three associations. Today, the Federation is an umbrella organization consisting of over 40 member associations organizations with a majority of these groups located in the Northeast region of the United States.

THE AMERICAN TURKISH SOCIETY

<http://www.americanturkishsociety.org/>

The American Turkish Society achieves its mission by bringing together leaders in government, including Prime Ministers, Ministers of State and Ambassadors, as well as business leaders, journalists, artists, and scholars covering a spectrum of fields. In addition, the Society sponsors

educational programs such as the Global Educators Program in partnership with the American Field Service; other similar programs are currently under development.

TURKISH-AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

http://www.turkishchamber.org/about_us_en.html

Founded in New York in 2002, the Turkish-American Chamber of Commerce and Industry is a private, not-for-profit membership organization that represents the interests of member companies that have, or that are interested in establishing business and commercial relations between the United States and Turkey.

FRIENDS OF ANATOLIA

<http://www.friendsofanatolia.org/index.htm>

Friends of Anatolia was formed in order to contribute to peace and democracy by supporting the Turkish educational system as well as the Turkish nonprofit organizations in Turkey and in the U.S. They also aim to create a mutual understanding among people of different backgrounds by using Anatolian culture and heritage as a unifying tool.

BRIDGES OF HOPE PROJECT

http://www.bridgesofhopeproject.org/about_us.htm

Bridges of Hope Project was started by a group of committed Turkish-Americans who have come together to raise awareness and resources for nonprofit organizations that promote economic and social development in Turkey. Their long-term objective is to become a virtual bridge of hope between the Turkish-American community, other friends in the U.S. and Turkey.

MOONS AND STARS PROJECTS

<http://www.moonandstarsproject.org/>

The Moon and Stars Project was founded in 2002 in New York. It is a not-for-profit, tax-exempt organization dedicated to highlighting the changing face of Turkish arts and culture and establishing a two-way cultural interaction between the United States and Turkey.

TURKISH-AMERICAN SCIENTISTS AND SCHOLARS ASSOCIATION (TASSA)

<http://www.tassausa.org/Default.php>

Turkish American Scientists and Scholars Association (TASSA) is an independent, non-profit and non-political organization established in June 2004 in Washington, DC. TASSA's vision is to build a sustainable science bridge between the U.S. and Turkey. This bridge would facilitate the flow of people (scientists and scholars), knowledge, and technology and help link science and technology institutions in the two countries.

MIDDLE EAST STUDIES ASSOCIATION BULLETIN

<http://fp.arizona.edu/mesassoc/Bulletin/welcome.htm>

The MESA Bulletin is the journal of review of the Middle East Studies Association, an international organization of researchers, teachers, and scholars in all fields of Middle East studies. The Bulletin is published twice a year, in June and December.

NEWS SOURCES

TURKISH DAILY NEWS

<http://www.turkishdailynews.com.tr/>

TURKISH NEWS NETWORK

<http://www.turkishnews.com/NewsNetwork/>

TURKISH PRESS DAILY NEWS

<http://www.turkishpress.com/>

CORNUCOPIA: THE MAGAZINE ABOUT TURKEY

http://www.cornucopia.net/main_page.html

ANADOLU AGENCY

http://www.aa.com.tr/index.php?option=com_haber&Itemid=67

TURKEY POST

<http://www.turkeypost.com/>

HURRIYET (IN ENGLISH)

<http://www.hurriyet.com.tr/english/>

USA TURKISH TIMES

<http://www.usaturkishtimes.com/>

TURKUAZ

<http://www.turkuaz.us/>

TURKSES

<http://www.turkses.com/>

TURKISH WEEKLY

<http://www.turkishweekly.net/index.php>

FILMS

INTERNET MOVIE DATABASE: TURKEY

<http://imdb.com/Sections/Countries/Turkey/>

The Internet Movie Database has a list of 5,068 titles associated with Turkey.



CROSSING THE BRIDGE

<http://www.crossingthebridge.de/>

This is the official website from the film *Crossing the Bridge: The Sound of Istanbul*.

UZAK

http://www.festival-cannes.fr/films/fiche_film.php?langue=6002&id_film=4007246

This site talks about the Turkish film *Uzak* that won awards at Cannes Film Festival.

OTHER TITLES OF INTEREST:

Distant/Uzak

Vişontele

The Way/Yol

Head On/Gegen die Wand

Kebab Connection
Robbery Alla Turca/Hirsiz Var!
In July/Im Juli
My Father and My Son/Babam Ve Oglum
A Touch of Spice
The Turkish Bath: Hamam

BOOKS

FICTION:

Birds Without Wings, Louis de Bernieres
Istanbul, Orhan Pamuk
My Name is Red, Orhan Pamuk
The Flea Palace, Elif Safak
Dear Shameless Death, Latife Tekin
Tales from the Expat: Harem, Ashman & Gokmen
Human Landscapes, Nazim Hikmet
Ottoman Lyric Poetry: An Anthology, W Andrews, M Kalpakli, and Najaat Black

NON-FICTION:

The Turks Today, Andrew Mango
A Peace to End All Peace: The Fall of Ottoman Empire and the Creation of the Modern Middle East, David Fromkin
Crescent and Star, Stephen Kinzer
Biblical Treasures of Turkey, Anna Edmonds
The Turks in World History, Carter Findley
Sons of Conquerors, Hugh Pope
Osman's Dream, Caroline Finkel
Ottoman Lyric Poetry, Walter Andrews and Mehmet Kalpakli
Modernity and National Identity in Turkey, Sibel Bozdogan and Resat Kasaba
Fragments of Culture, Deniz Kandiyoti and Ayse Saktanber
The Alevis in Turkey: The Emergence of a Secular Islamic Tradition, David Shankland

TRAVEL:

Lonely Planet: Turkey
Knopf Guide: Istanbul

COOKING:

The Sultan's Kitchen: A Turkish Cookbook, Ozcan Ozan
Eat Smart in Turkey: How to Decipher the Menu from the Market Foods