OFFICIAL AESTHETICS: TURKISH SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS OF 2010s

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a critical approach to design choices in modern Turkish school textbooks. After presenting the developments in Turkish education system after the establishment of the Republic of Turkey, the ongoing problems in the designs of textbooks are investigated, questioning the effects of the changes in modern Turkey's ideological views. The textbooks published under AKP administration are studied in regard to usage of typefaces, grids, proper images and overall book design choices. The examples demonstrate that proper choices according to design basics are seldom used in school textbooks.

Keywords: Turkey, School Textbooks, Graphic Design, Image Use

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When I was attending senior high school in 1998, I was surprised by the sloppy images used in our textbooks. But what has struck me was most of the images in our textbooks were mostly simple drawings based on actual photographs. In the final pages of literature text book, there were short biographies of the authors accompanied with little drawing of them. Some of those pictures were drawn from authors' well known photos, which almost gained a cult status.

I always wondered the reason of this aesthetic choice as a youngster. Why the ministry is using cheap looking acrylic paintings instead of actual photos. The answer is still a mystery. As Susan Sontag underlines, photography always seems "more real" than other visual media with its claim to capture reality (Sontag, 2008: 86). So what was the goal of this effort? Presenting something that has been claimed "more real" in a less real way? A reason can be with the bright colors the authorities are trying to attract more attention of the students. I cannot think about a second reason.

Whatever the ministry's motive was, the aesthetic choices of the Turkish textbooks remained an issue of interest for me. So I decided to study the current aesthetic choices in the school textbooks. These choices include every visual element presented in the textbooks, from the background color to the images used in them. All the evaluations will be made according to my understanding of aesthetics and my taste; a white Turkish citizen equipped with western aesthetic taste. By stating this, I acknowledge my status as criticized by Pierre Bourdieu in his 1984 book, Distinction: a Social Critique of the Judgment of Taste:

... Universal History', which has rightly been seen as the expression of the sublimated interests of the bourgeois intelligentsia; this intellectual bourgeoisie, ... 'consists primarily in its intellectual, scientific or artistic accomplishments', occupies an uncomfortable position in social space, entirely homologous to that of the modern intelligentsia: 'an elite in the eyes of the *people* ...(Bourdieu 1984: 492)

It would be better to start with a brief history of Turkish education policies. The history of Modern Turkey dates back to 1923, when the republic is founded. Although the most notable reform in modern Turkey was the shift from Ottoman alphabet to Latin letters in 1928 as a part of the modernization project, the law that shaped the Modern Turkey's education system was "Basic Law of National Education," that put into use in 1924. Modernization Project's primary goals were to create a Turkish identity and culture according to western values. The Ministry of Education dates back to 1857, the reign of Sultan Mahmud II. Even before that date various formations functioned as the decision mechanisms in Ottoman Empire¹.

This system was prepared with the help of foreign scientists and intellectuals. John Dewey was among the board members, who helped the preparation of Soviet Russian and Chinese education systems (Akınoğlu, 2008). This also hints the importance of centralized, totalitarian control over the education.

The centralization of control over textbooks also coincides around these dates. The first available decision index of Board of Education and Training includes many decisions about the books that are going to be used, dates back to 1927². All textbooks, no matter which course they belong, have been reaching beyond their disciplinary boundaries and including themes to support nationalism and western values (Cayır and Gürkaynak, 2008)

This centralization and top-down process was especially necessary for creation of the idealized "Modern Turks", a secular and westernized generation. This situation continued throughout the single party period. The revised Turkishness formed the core of this system. (Cayır and Gürkaynak, 2008)

In the multi-party period, post 1950, textbooks democratized and became more embracing the differences. This situation developed until 1970s. In 1973, upholding of Turkish nationalism was re-established in textbooks. And after the 1980 coup d'état, a strong

http://www.meb.gov.tr/milli-egitim-bakanliginin-kisa-tarihcesi/duyuru/8852, 08.06.2018
 http://ttkb.meb.gov.tr/kurulkararlari/fihristler/fihrist 1927.pdf, 08.06.2018

reliance on militarism and religion was started in textbooks, to keep young minds away from dangerous topics such as communism.

Starting from 1980s, Turkey has started to integrate into global free market economy and the discussions about joining the European Union have begun. This process led the education system to become more democracy and human rights oriented (Çayır and Gürkaynak, 2008). This situation is also valid for the AKP (Justice and Development Party) administration, which has started in 2001. Işıl Eğrikavuk (2011) notes that the stereotypes such as the "fearless Turk" and "housewife mother" have been fading away since AKP period have started.

The brief history that I have presented above was about the content of the texts. It showed how the changing ideologies affected the topics that are being taught. But how do these changes affect the images? There is an interesting account from 2003: Board of Education and Training has removed a representative picture of a Turkish family from primary schools' Social Studies Textbooks. The reason was one of the family members were blonde. According to the board, Turks cannot be blondes, regardless of Turkic tribal confederations such as Kipchaks. The picture was changed with a picture of a darker family (Atakan 2003).

This example is particularly interesting when studied according to battling ideologies. The pre-AKP period was marked by the Kemalist ideology which relied strongly on western values, secularism and nationalism. Being traditional and religious was considered as bad attributes and belittled. In that period, blond might have meant more western, more similar with Mustafa Kemal. Then AKP was elected as the governing party, which celebrated being religious and traditional and tried to embrace traditional majority. And apparently, the majority is believed to be dark.

To start analyzing the images used in them, we need to study textbooks as a medium that images are presented in. W. J. T. Mitchell presents ten theses on media in his book *What do Pictures Want?* According to him, a medium is a complex social institution that contains individuals within it and is constituted by a history of practices and rituals (Mitchell, 2005: 213). If we textually analyze textbooks, this argument is correct. Texts carry out traces from various ideologies that I have summarized before. I cannot say the same thing for the images. The way images used in 2013 textbooks and the way the books are designed actually have no tradition, nor do they belong in any continuity.

Another thesis of Mitchell is, images reside within media the way organisms reside in a habitat (2005: 216). A general overview of school textbooks, from primary school mathematics to graphic design textbook of vocational schools proves that images do not reside in these textbooks. Textbooks are invaded by them. There is an abundance of images, colors and boxes. This situation results in difficulty in focusing a specific part of the page, at least for me. This hectic status of images in school textbooks also renders the final thesis of Mitchell: We address and are addressed by images of media (2005: 217). The images of these books become overwhelming. When departed from the text, finding the image to relate it becomes a problem and requires a significant effort.

If I need to say a few words about the general design of the books, the first thing that attracts attention is the color choice. Colors like magenta, blue, orange and red are frequently used with high saturations. As Herbert Zettl describes, high saturation increases the color energy. The common compositional practice is using high energy colors over the low energy background colors, such as grey (Zettl, 2011: 73). In the index of *Art History 1* textbook for example, yellow typography is used over pink box with similar saturation. This lack of contrast and neglecting of opposing color energies renders the text unreadable.

In the ninth page of *Graphic Design 11*, is completely magenta with white texts on it. Zettl warns visual studies students about this amount of color energy:

Painting a background a high-energy color tends to reduce the energy of the more active foreground. Worse, it assaults our senses so much that we tend to protect ourselves with sensory filters that, in time, cause us to ignore the colors altogether. (2011: 73)

The color harmony is another problem in textbooks. According to Zettl, rules suggest that colors harmonize best when they are close to each other on the hue circle, on opposite sides of it, or on the tips of an equilateral triangle superimposed on it (2011, Color Plate F). However, in textbooks, for example, in *Graphic Design 11*, colors that are no way harmonious are used together. And, I am reminding, this is a graphic design textbook.

One wonders if this use of colors is also a kind of reaction against the ongoing battle between the new government's nostalgia for the Ottoman regime and the Kemalist/secular one. This requires a study of color habits during the Ottoman Regime. Ottoman Empire was a polyphonic regime; it consisted of various ethnic and religion groups. The color use of the Empire was also affected by its Turkic roots and Chinese Empire. Four colors were widely used. Black, white, red and blue, which also have found their place in Turkish mythology. These colors were also direction indicators. Alongside these colors, yellow symbolized the court of the country; the throne of the sultan. Green, like in many other cultures, symbolized nature and used in many Turkish flags. Around palace bright colors were preferred, whereas outside paler ones were commonly used (Kucukerdogan et al. 2006).

As for the Ottoman costumes, the preferred colors were purple, dark blue, white, green, brown, black and yellow. The use of these colors depended on the hierarchical status, religion (non-Muslims were prohibited from wearing green), events (like funeral, war, etc.), status (widow, wishing good luck, etc.). (Gündeş et al. 2006)

In the light of these examples I can say that textbooks of AKP administration have no desire to re-establish the color schemas of the former Turkish states. The color use of the contemporary textbooks has no roots in Turkish history. Even if we study the costumes of the Ottoman Empire, we see that the combinations were kept simple and harmonious, unlike the textbooks.

There is also much to say about the general page designs for the textbooks. The typeface used in these books is Arial, a typeface invented in 1982 by a team formed by Microsoft. Because

of this corporal backup fueled with Microsoft Windows sales, it became one of the most common typefaces in the world. In spite of its wide usage, the typeface is criticized by professional designers and typography enthusiasts because of its similarity with two other typefaces: Helvetica (invented in 1957) and Grotesque (invented in 1915). Especially Helvetica quickly became a phenomenon among professional designers; it is the first typeface that has a feature documentary (Simonson 2001). Few of the textbooks have preferred to use Helvetica, such as Turkish 8.

Another problem regarding the typefaces is the multiple usages on a single page. In her 2004 book, *Thinking with Type*, Ellen Lupton states that using a different font emphasizes a word, separating it from the rest of the work (Lupton 2004:99). Also designer Paul Felton included an article stating, "Thou shalt not apply more than three typefaces in a single document" in his entertaining manifesto, *The Ten Commandments of Typography/Type Heresy* (Garfield, 2012: 255). This is just a warning though, not a fixed rule. There are lots of examples and guides about multiple typeface usage, conducted by experienceed typographers.

Unfortunately, none of the Turkish textbooks are designed by such. The 80th page of *Democracy and Human Rights* textbook is assembled using five different typefaces. We see sans serif letters with serif ones, highly ornamented characters with Helvetica; condensed titles with loosely tracked ones, which is listed among type crimes in Lupton's book (Lupton, 2004: 80).

There is another problem regarding the letter in the textbooks: using the suitable font for the topic. Textbooks for Science and Technology courses are noteworthy on this topic. The typeface is Caslon Antique, a font that emulates the old metaltype letter outputs that are deformed because of overuse. Generally, this font is used when a modern gothic look is sought in design: it was used in *Warhammer Fantasy Role-Play* game box (2005), on covers of *A Series of Unfortunate Events* book series (1999-2006) and by metal bands like Sepultura and Sisters of Mercy. This situation makes this typface desicion really radical for a technology book.

The alignments of the texts in these textbooks are usually justified. This means the left and right spaces of the texts are even. This is a risky choice as this alignment can cause uneven spacing among words. Generally the problem is solved with hyphens, but in some books, such as *History 9*, uneven spacing among words becomes disturbing.

The main problem of Turkish textbook designs is the lack of grids. Grid establishes a system for arranging content within the space of a page, screen or built environment (Lupton 2004: 113). It helps the arrangement of columns, images, graphs; every visual element within a given space. Grid also creates a hierarchy among the elements of a given space, if necessary.

The grids also functions as frames. French philosopher Jacques Derrida has studied the significance of the frame in western art in his essay, *The Parergon*. The word "parergon" originates from Greek and means "beside the main subject." According to Derrida, frames are forms that are separate from the works of art and they are beyond simple ornamentations

(Derrida, 1979: 18). Frames mark the difference of the work of art from the everyday life. A pedestal or a frame elevates a work and removes it from the realm of the ordinary, by emphasizing the extraordinary (22).

When we study the grids in the textbooks from a Derridarian perspective, we notice the overlapping exhibition. Looking the unit pages of Geography textbooks, is like seeing three Dürer-like engravings hanged over an ugly forest painting, with frames hanged in various angles on a pink wall. They are not covering the forest, but annoyingly blocking a small amount of it.

Some frames we encounter in the textbooks defy the idea of frame of Derrida in two ways. The first defiance is that some frames are so ornamented that they have become more noteworthy than their content. The unit pages of *Geography 11* textbook are designed like a broken corkboard and every typographic element is presented in some different way: pinned papers, post-its, colorful tapes or something that looks like plastic. This frame definitely does not emphasize the main object, but drives it into chaos and makes us loose the track of it, in my opinnion.

The second defiance is the use of the sides of the images gradient. This process ambiguates the limit of the image and uncannily merges it with the rest of the space. Thus the frame loses all its attributes listed by Derrida and the image seems less significant.

The grid can be used for other purposes too. To some Dutch artists, like Piet Mondrian, the grid was a way to infinite. Their abstract surfaces crossed by linear and horizontal lines and thus suggested the grid continued beyond the limits of canvas, to infinity. This grid idea was applied to printed material by the Dutch De Stijl group³. They forced the letters through the mesh of the grid (Lupton, 2004: 121).

The traces of these kinds of experiments also exist in Turkish textbooks. Formerly mentioned index of *Graphic design 11* book is an example. However in these books, characters are placed adjacent to the top borders of the boxes they are in. This situation does not suggest infinity but rather a strict end. Such situation exists in *Revolution History 8* too. Unit marks at the side of the pages are attached to the bottom of the boxes that contain them.

There are also some images, such as the Sultan Mehmed II in the 30th page of *History 11* textbook that exceeds the borders and maybe emphasizing the greatness and conquering abilities of the sultan. Throughout the history books, we notice such going beyond of the grid. This ability is only attributed to Turkish leaders though. Foreign ones calmly stay in their grids. In the 61st page of *Democracy and Human Rights* textbook, there is a picture of Abraham Lincoln. This is not one of the accustomed photos of him, at least by Turkish people. According to Turkish gestures, his stance (holding his hands in front of his body) can be interpreted as cowardly and unable.

³ The philosophy of Dutch De Stijl group was based on functionalism, with a severe and doctrinaire insistence on the rectilinearity of the planes, which seem to slide across one another like sliding panels. All surface decoration except color was to be eliminated, and only pure primary hues, plus black and white were to be allowed. http://char.txa.cornell.edu/art/decart/destijl/decstijl.htm , 14.06.2018

Shortly, these examples from the textbooks in Turkey show that the grid use is overlooked. Page harmony is also really difficult to find. All the elements are placed arbitrarily. There is an abundance of visible boxes, various colors and column usage. This hectic design eliminates the hierarchy of the elements and makes it abstruse what is important on the page.

The 120th page of *Social Sciences 2* textbook is a good example for the general lack of the grids. In this page nothing is aligned. Especially the speech balloon creates a disturbance. Also, there are four different typefaces presented in this page, making the output look like an anonymous ransom letter.

Also, centered image block is a great typographic error, according to Jan Tschichold. According to him, the correct use of a block must be aligned and be harmonious with the text (Tschichold, 1995: 210). Tschichold, with many other designers sought a universal standardization of the printed material. Although I do not agree with this idea, it does not seem wrong to apply this standardization on a certain group of materials, such as approved textbooks. When we look at the other second grade textbooks, we cannot see continuity among them, in terms of design. Every book is perceived and formulated differently. This creates a visual confusion, according to me.

Apart from the grids, boxes used in the textbooks form another aesthetic problem. Designer Edward Tufte states that data should be allowed to command on their territories rather than staying in a box. When data is presented in a visible closed box, he calls the situation a "data prison." (Tufte, 1990: 55) Normally, in the textbooks, boxes are used to give additional information, links or similar data. In the Turkish ones, it is really a challenge to find something outside a box.

In the content pages of Modern Turkish and World History book, some lines are trapped inside boxes. A quick glance to these elements and the rest shows that these selections are arbitrarily done. Apart from being unnecessary, boxes create a hierarchy and make it look like what is inside the box is more important than the rest. There are literally no pages without an imprisoned data.

Images are really important elements in textbooks. Colin Ware states that humans acquire more information through vision than through all other senses combined. By visualization:

- a. Huge amounts of data can be comprehended.
- b. Emergent properties that were not anticipated perceived.
- c. Problems within the data becomes apparent
- d. Large and small scale features of the data facilitated.
- e. Hypotheses formation facilitated. (Ware, 2012: 2—4)

In their analysis of the second grade geography textbooks, Okan Yaşar and Mehmet Seremet used the categorization of the images used in the textbooks, which is suggested by Britenbach. According to this categorization, illustrations in the books divide into three main categories:

Firstly, the illustration [sic.] where the text accompanies the illustration as an explanatory tool but where the main focus is on the picture, and second is the illustrations prepared for a special text. While illustrations in this group place the priority on the text, illustrations are used to explain the text or expand its scope. Finally, illustrations that have very little or no relations to the text, only decorative purpose illustrations are observed (Yaṣar and Seremet, 2010: 159).

Considering the Turkish textbooks, I believe that there should be another category, shared by every single book that is approved by the Ministry of Education: the official images. It is a legal necessity to include a picture of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and a Turkish Flag above the national anthem.

Especially in upper grades' positive science textbooks images as explanatory tools are obvious and useful. Michael Baxandall tried to explain the problems of verbally describing an artwork over Piero Della Francesca's *Baptism of Christ* painting in his 1985 article, *Patterns of Intention*. He pointed the futility of describing a painting as no description can take the place of the visual experience (Baxendall, 1985). Similar problems may occur when an audiovisual scientific phenomenon is tried to be explained verbally. The drawings are oversimplified but they do the trick.

Distinguishing the second category from the third one is tricky. There are completely irrelevant pictures in the textbooks that have doubtlessly falls into third category. ClipArt can be a good example of these kinds of images, which occupy almost every textbook, creating alternative distraction points for students (and really are annoying

In *Religion Culture and Morals 8* textbook there is an article on eighth page, called *Destiny and Accident*. This article is accompanied by a collage of a car accident and vectoral traffic lights and road signs illustration. The image is obviously prepared for the text, it somehow expands the text and the text can equally exist without it. So in which category should this image evaluated? And the vector part is prepared according to grunge aesthetics, which suggests an ambiguity and hopelessness; not the best design choice to accompany a text on destiny.

Yaşar and Seremet also have studied the visual elements under two topics: Visual and writing elements. Visual elements include realistic tools, such as photographs, similar tools, such as line drawings and caricatures and editor tools like graphics, diagrams and maps and tables. Writing elements include all elements regarding typography (2010: 159). This naming process is extremely problematic, as the realism of photographs is a topic that is open to debate, why there is an editor subtitle whereas every subtitle is editorial and, of course, writing elements are visual too.

The photographs used in the textbooks usually fail to fulfill the complementary functions of the texts. I was not able to locate the sources of them but they look like as if they have been taken from personal archives, rather than image banks. Some basic photographic rules are missing. Photos are either over or under-exposed. Color correction is entirely out of question.

Like in the 17th page of the *Social Sciences 7* textbook, simultaneous use of the photos with different technical properties, disrupts the continuity among them.

The framing of the photos is another problem. From the birth, human beings seek the vertical and horizontal accuracy (Zettl, 2011: 104). Even a slight shift in these vectors (Canting) causes a great disturbance and an uncanny feeling. Tilted perspective is used when dynamism or grotesque feeling is sought (2011: 136; Thompson and Bordwell, 2010: 194). It is not likely that, in the 13th page of *Democracy and Human Rights* textbook, the authors have sought such effect, when presenting the campus of Ankara University. This canted frame makes the viewer think that the building was damaged by an earthquake. Or in the 11th page *Art History 1*, the tilted piano playing boy can be mistaken for a murder victim by a horror film enthusiast. Even the Taj Mahal photo in the 29th page of the *Art History 2* textbook is canted.

The "similar tools," or the drawings in the textbooks, are extremely simple. The cheap acrylic drawings of my youth are replaced with the excessive use of Photoshop. With the pink faced featureless figures, we find ourselves on the right bottom side of Scott McCloud's famous abstraction triangle, where the figures are extending from detailed representations to text (McCloud, 1994: 52—53).

To sum up, I can say that there is no visual solicitude present in the modern Turkish textbooks. The design starts like a catastrophe in the books for the former classes and only slightly gets better in the upper ones. The least distracting textbooks are of science lessons, still they embed irrelevant visuals. One must spend a great effort to learn something from these books. I do not believe that even for an average designer creating such books is possible.

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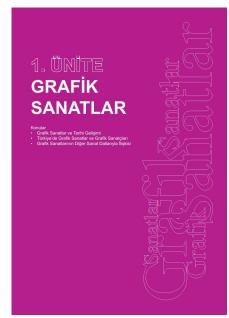
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Appendix

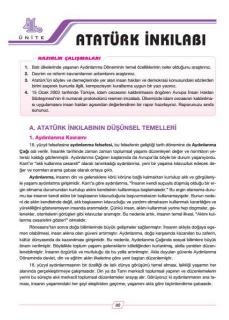




Contents Page of Art History 1

İÇİNDEKİLER ÖĞRENME ALANI : GRAFİK TASARIMIN TEMELLERİ 1. ÜNİTE: GRAFİK SANATLAR Grafik Sanatlar ve Tarihi Gelişimi 2. Türkiye'de Grafik Sanatlar ve Grafik Sanatçıları 1. Geometrik Şekillerle Grafiksel Kompozisyonlar 3. Obje Etüt Çalışmaları

Unit Page from Graphic Design 11



Contents Page of Graphic Design 11

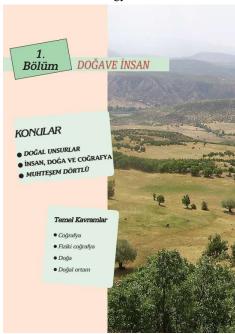
Democracy and Human Rights, 80



YAZARLAR KOMISYON



Science and Technology



Unit page of Geography 9

e. Terkip (Sentez)

Terkip, bilgi ve verilerin sınıflandırılıp tahlil ve tı aşamadır. Bu aşamada bilgi ve veriler esere dör sıraya göre yapılandırılacağı tespit edilir. Teşş tamamlanır, fazlalık teşkil eden bilgiler ise çıkı sırasında anlatıma akıcı, sade ve anlaşılır bir üslup

Tarihî bir olay yazılırken olayla ilgili coğrafi, sos tabiat olayları, yeryüzü şekilleri, ele alınan toplum kervan ticareti, denizcilik, bilim, sanat, edebiyat vb.

Tarihî olaylar, meydana geldikleri zamanın şartl benzer bir olayın neden ve sonuçlarıyla açıklanmaı Bilgilerin terkibi yapılırken tarafsız olmaya ö

bilgilerin kullanılmasına dikkat edilmelidir. Terkip aşamasında "Atatürk'ün Samsun'a Çıkı almak gerekir. Aynı zamanda Mondros Ateşkes sonuçları ve bu sonuçların Osmanlı Devleti'ne i yapılmalıdır.

5. Tarihin Tasnifi (Sınıflandırılması)

Tarih bilimi çok geniş bir çalışma alanına incelenmesini güçleştirmiştir. Bu nedenle tarihî c zamana, mekâna ve konuya göre bir sınıflandırma

a. Zamana Göre Tasnif

Bu sınıflandırmaya göre tarih; çağ ve yüzyıl gib Çağ, XX. yüzyıl gibi farklı isimler verilmiştir.

Tarihin çağlara ayrılmasında evrensel nitel olaylar göz önünde bulundurulmuştur: yazının b ması, Kavimler Göçü, İstanbul'un Fethi, Fransız İ nibi.

Detail from History 9, uneven spacing



Unit page of Geography 11



History 11, page 30



Social Sciences 2, 120

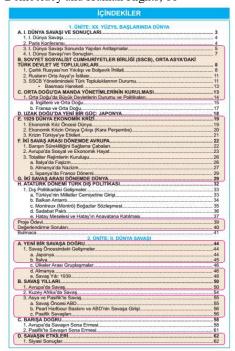
ABRAHAM LİNCOLN'ÜN DEMOKRASİ VE İNSAN HAKLARI MÜCADELESİ

Abraham Lincoln (Abraham Lincoln, Resim 2.4), 12 Şubat 1809'da tahta bir kulübede dünyaya geldi. Babas fakir bir çiftçiydi. Abraham'in eğitimi gelişliçüzel verildi. Bu, hemüz düzenli bir tarının yapılamadığı za-manlarda süren bir eğitimdi. Çünkü o, babasına yar-



Toprak gib orlar da sahlyeirvin malyok. Sahlabilirler, miras braikabilirlerd. In Kuzze yeşielteri, ananyleşmiş, daha demokrat bölgelerdi. Bi büğleşilerde kölelik yasaktı, İnsanla-nı çöğü, kölelğin güneyde de kaldırlırasından yaraydı. Lincoln de bunlar arısındaydı. Lincoln, köle kire vonunla iğil pile yeşiden nörler dedyrordı. Eşilik ve demokrata temelleri özerine kurlumlış olan ül-kesinin yıkılmasından korksyordu. 1856 yılında Cumhuriyetip Partiye katılanı Lincoln, 1860'da Amerika Birleşik Devletlerini on almıcı başkırın oldu. 1861'de Amerikanı Çi Savaş başladı. Savaşını bitmesi gerekiyordu. Lincoln'in bunun için kölelerin desteğiline gereksimini vardı. Ama köle olarak değil, kuza-yıl sidelek ve hevede destekleyecek özgir insanları olarak. Orlanız özgürüğü başlanın elindeydi ve ar-tık o. bunu onlara teslim erimek istiyordu. Zorlu savaşlar oldu ve pak çok insan oldu. 1 Ocak 1653 gün Öl ilncon's ona zülerini kazadıdı. Bu şarı, savaş alanında kazınalınız aferden döyüt, Lincoln millişindin-ca kölenin özgürlüğünü klan ediyordu. "Emrediyorum ve bildiriyorum ki Amerika Birleşik Devleteri'nin

Democracy and Human Rights, 61



Contents page of Modern Turkish and World History



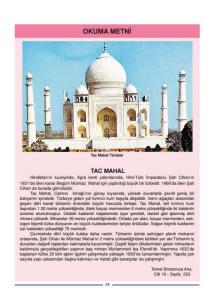
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Rajet ve Rajerinjer

Edebiyat; düşürce, duygu ve hayal ürünlerini söz veya yazı ile anlatma sanatıdır. Edebiyat her toplumun kendi kültür ve di özelilikerini itaşır. Şiri, nesig gibi silireli de vardır. Dramatik sanatları; Sahnede oynanmak üzere hem sessel hemde görsel sanatlardan yararlanıtlarık yapılanı darıs, operat, iliyate gibi etkiniklerdir.

Dans; Müzik sesine uyularak düzenlenen vücut hareketleridir. Dans insanların kendilerini iflade etme biçimlerinden birdir ve evense bir sanattır. Bale; Sahne düzeni, belli figürlerle ve adım atışlarla sağlanan müziğe bağlı bir gösteri sanatıdır.

Bale; Sarine duzen, bei lagunten ve adm atsjalina saglanan muzige bagi bir gösten sanatidi.

Opera; sözterinin bütünü veya büyük bir bölümü şarinki olarak söytenen müziki ğösteri on natidir. Operet; eğlenceli halfi konular üzerine yazılıp bestelenmiştir. Operette müziksiz konuşmı lar bulunduğu gibi dana, bale sahneleri de vardır.

Tiliyatırı janan vasamındın anemis ve napohlarak kaladıran takifi vaya hanyatmak valları.

2. SANAT TARIHİ NEDİR?

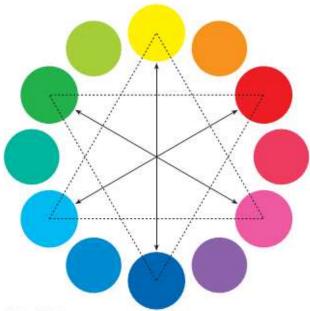
Sanat Tarihi; tarihsel akış içinde plastik sanatlar olarak da adlandırıları mimari, heykel, resim ve çeşitli süsleme sanatlarının ortaya çıkışımı, bu sanatların gelişimini, kendi aralarında ve toplumla ilişkiterini inceleyen bilim daldır.

Geçmişten günümüze kadar gelen tüm medeniyetlerin sanatını inceleyen sanat tarihinin konuları önceleri felsele ve larih bilmi içinde yer alırkan, giderek bağımsız bir bilim dalı niteliği kazarmıştır. Avrupa'da 17 ydan sonra gelişen sanat tarihi bilimi ülkemizde önem kazarmaya Cumhuriyet Dönemi ile başlamıştır.

3. KÜLTÜR - SANAT İLİŞKİSİ

Küfür; bir tophumu sahip olduğu maddı ve manevi deşlerierin itimiditir. Sanra elekirlikleri somucunda ortaya konan eserler tophumların geçmişten devraldıkları ve kendilerinin de katikda buluharak sorraki kuşalatıra aktardıkları yaşayış ve düşünce ürünleridir. Tophumun düşünce zereşirliği, eleşiri artayışı, yaşam biçimi, inaçları, eğitini yayalı al olduğu külürün bütür izleri sanra eserlerine yararıs: Elir boşluma al tolan irsan, kendi külüteri mizanın öğrenir, oru yaşatır ve korur. Böykes külyarısı: Elir boşluma al tolan irsan, kendi külüteri mizanın öğrenir, oru yaşatır ve korur. Böykes kül-

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CP20 Color Harmony

Traditional, although not always accurate, rules suggest that colors harmonize best when they are close to each other on the hue circle, on opposite sides of it, or on the tips of an equilateral triangle superimposed on it.

