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City of Princes with a Historical Fabric: Manisa

Manisa was called “Magnesia ad Sipylum” in the Roman Empire.

Manisa has a past dating back to as early as the Palaeolithic Age with its geographical location. The city established by the Magnets who migrated from Thessaly and settled at the foots of Mount Spil, was known as “Magnesia” and over time, it was a settlement of the Hittites, Phrygians, Greeks, Lydians, Persians, Roman, Byzantines, Sarukhanids and Ottomans. Due to principality's presence in the region, the city was also referred to as Saruhan. Following the Ottoman rule, the city's name changed first into Magnisia, later Magnisa and finally Manisa. Because the city was a sanjak centre for the Ottomans, it was a place where prospective sultans improved their administrative skills. Murad II, Mehmed II The Conqueror, Suleiman the Magnificent, Selim II, Murad III, Mehmed III and Mustafa I acted as sanjak governors in Manisa.

HISTORICAL CITY MANISA

If you are a history enthusiast, you must stop by at Manisa, the city of princes. Before reaching the city, olive groves and vineyards of famous Sultaniye grapes that stretch for kilometres will welcome you with Mount Spil that encircles the entire city. You come across a number of historical monuments that bear traces of the Ottoman and ancient period, once you arrive in the city. First of all, you must stop by at Niobe also known as the Weeping Rock, and see this legendary work in its original place. In this neighbourhood established around the monument, the district called Karaköy, if you walk along Çaybaşı Creek where historical Red Bridge is located, you can take a short break at the Historical Country Coffee house, relax in the shade of sycamores accompanied by the musical gurgle of the stream, and later visit Revak Sultan Tomb right in front of Niobe. Gülgün Hatun Dere Masjid and Bathhouse dating back to 14th century, resting in the shade of cypresses on the right and left of the tomb, and the historical fabric of Yedi Kızlar (Seven Girls) Tomb built by command of Saruhan Bey's wife Gülgün Hatun, are worth visiting. Kabak Lodge built by Pilavcı Hacı Hüseyin in the 16th century, stands out with its architecture, stone-masonry and magnificence.

You can observe the artistic taste of centuries ago by looking at the exquisite patterns and brick workmanship on the facades and minaret of Ivaz Pasha Mosque, while walking along the creek flowing in the shade of plane trees on the route. The brickwork of Kaval Fountain surrounded by buildings in the area, is also splendid. The examples of brickwork in Ivaz Pasha Mosque can be seen near Karaköy Bath. Right behind the bathhouse is Attar Hoca Mosque dating back to 1480, has a balcony at its entrance, and resembles an art gallery with its interior decorations, pulpit, altar and ceiling decorations. Ahead is Hacı Yahya Mosque from 1470 with a brickwork worth seeing. Looking towards the foots of Mount Spil from here, Lala Pasha Mosque built in the 16th century, has a relaxing atmosphere with its stone-masonry, splendour and garden. Again in this neighbourhood, Defterdar Mahmut Efendi Mosque and at its entrance Pür Nefes Çelebi Fountain dating back to 1586, welcome us. The mosque is an aesthetic delight with its woodwork, ceiling motifs and pulpit. A fighter who lived in the establishment period, and considerably influenced Manisa's Turkification and Islamization the tomb of Haki Baba is also in the area.

TRACES OF AYŞE HAFSA SULTAN

As you walk on 8 Eylül Avenue that divides the city centre into two, you can see historical tombs, fountains and mosques on the right and left side of the avenue. 22 Sultans Tomb, said to be the largest tomb in Anatolia, Yarhasanlar Mosque that stands out with its prismatic dome, Süleyman Paşa Fountain, Ayn-ı Ali Mosque and Tomb, are some of these monuments.

When you leave the tomb behind, built by command of Karamanizade Emre Hoca's son, İbrahim Çelebi Mosque with three small brick domes and a spacious garden in the shade of cypress trees, is located on a narrow street and Entekkeliler Lodge is located right across the mosque. If you walk along the street where tomb is located, you can see Sultan Mosque built by command of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent's mother Ayşe Hafsa Sultan, Primary School, Sultan Bathhouse, Hospital and Madrasah. Mosque is a rare example of Ottoman art with its interior and exterior decorations. The structure built as a hospital which serves as a Medicinal History Museum today, has rooms where medical instruments used by the Ottomans, wax sculptures of treatments as eye surgery and cauterization, century-old drug containers and manuscripts are exhibited. Additionally, the illustration of production of "Mesir Paste" which is a combination of 41 herbs, the wax sculpture of Cemil Şener who lived in Manisa in Republic period and produced the drug called "Lityazol Cemil" which is the first local and patented drug made from blessed thistle, and the instruments he used are exhibited.

MOSQUES, TOMBS, FOUNTAINS; RELICS FROM THE OTTOMAN

Across Sultan Mosque is Muradiye Mosque, a most precious Ottoman relic in Manisa built by command of Murat III. The mosque, rumoured to have been planned by Architect Sinan consists of a Madrasah, a hospice, and a primary school. The mosque is a masterpiece of Turkish decoration art with various adornments and workmanship. The madrasah section located in the side yard of the mosque, now serves as the Ethnography Museum; and the hospice is used as the Museum of Archaeology. Works dating back to Ottoman period are exhibited in the Museum of Archaeology as well as hundreds of works such as marble columns, sculptures, tombstones and sarcophagi from ancient times in Manisa. Near the mosque is centuries-old tomb of Saruhan Bey, or as locals call as Saruhan Father, who conquered an important centre of Byzantine period, Manisa and made it the centre of the Beylik. When you walk from Saruhan Bey's tomb, Yiğitbaşı Veli tomb, Ali Bey Mosque built as a cornered mosque with a large courtyard, and Ilyas Bey Masjid with a fountain on the wall, can be seen. When you look up from the masjid, you can see Seyit Hoca Lodge/ Masjid dating back to 14th century. Flowing Vakvak Fountain and Vakvak Lodge are located at the next street to the masjid. You can view Manisa from this bird's eye along the road. If you follow the road, you come across the historical Ulu Mosque. One of the oldest mosques in Manisa that overlooks the city, was built by command of Ishak Bey, the grandson of Saruhan Bey in 1366 by architect Emet bin Osman. Mosque's pulpit is one of the rare examples of Turkish wood carving. Inside the structure, is the tomb of Ishak Bey as well as Çukur Bathhouse on the north-east of the mosque. There is a historical building on the road from Ulu Camii that leads to the ruins of Manisa Fortress, which is said to be a two-storeys high Mint. The remains of the fortress located at foots of Mount Spil, are in ruins. When you view the city from the Fortress, you feel like Manisa is under your feet. Ahead the road is Mevlevi Lodge and Sarabat Mosque. From Çukur Bathhouse, you will come across Göktaşlı Mosque, Dilşikar Hatun Mosque and Bathhouse and Hacı Osman Ağa (Fork) Mosque on the road.

As you walk towards city centre, you see Alaybeyi Mosque built in 1571 by Ferhat Aga. Just ahead is Hüsrev Aga Complex that has a mosque, bathhouse, tomb and a burial area within its structure. At the entrance of the mosque, there are two historical fountains and a magnificent bathhouse dating back to 1558, opposite of the mosque which is a part of the complex. There is also Nişan Pasha Mosque near this complex where mosque is located. On the mosque route, one of Manisa's famous sultan mosques Hatuniye Mosque, and Manisa Government Office are located. Office was built in 1924-1925 by architect Rüstem Bakoğlu during Governor Müstak Lütfi Bey period. Hatuniye Mosque across the office was built in 1490 by command of Hüsnü Şah Hatun, the wife of Sultan Bayezid II. An exquisite example of the early Ottoman architecture, mosque's minaret's body is adorned with zigzag-shaped twists. Pulpit decorated with geometric carvings, is spectacular. To the right of the mosque Hatunevi (Lady House) and Grand Vizier Translator Rüştü Pasha's tomb are also located. On the backstreet of Hatuniye Mosque, when you take the right road at the junction, you see small shops where traces of the old bazaar are still preserved.

Yeni Inn just ahead still preserves its splendour with its solemnity and beauty of the stone-masonry in its interior, and must be visited. In the area, there is also Taşçılar Masjid and tradesmen let sherbet flow from its fountain on Fridays. Polad Hacı Mehmet Ağa Fountain is worth seeing with its two facades and decorations. Kurşunlu Inn draws attention with its historical fabric, magnificence and architectural texture right behind Hatuniye. Artisan bazaar set up around Cumhuriyet Bathhouse and Çeşnigir Mosque is ahead. From here, you should get to the yard of Çeşnigir Mosque to rest for a while and admire the aesthetic structure of the historical library in the mosque. There is also Rum Mehmet Paşa Covered Bazaar and Alaca Bathhouse in the vicinity also referred to as craftsman park.

We have given some information about the historical sites at city centre and on Manisa route, you should visit the following after visiting these sites: the statue of “Manisa Tarzan” known as Turkey’s first environmentalist, and Aigai Ancient City must be visited. Agricultural products such as Sultaniye grape, Akhisar olive, Kırkağaç melon, grown on the fertile lands of Gediz plain should be tasted. Do not forget to buy mesir paste. Try Manisa kebab. The city centre should be viewed from Uncubozköy, located on the foots of Mount Spil. Again, at Spil, if you come across a Manisa Tulip at promenades, make sure to take a photo. You can explore the beauties of nature by hiking in the area, and can come across a jade. If you want

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MANISA GUIDE - CITY INFORMATION

Manisa City Information:

The province of Manisa is located in Western Anatolia between Spil Mountain and Gediz River and is at an important junction point for transportation of Aegean Region. Just east of the coastal city of Izmir over the Sabuncubeli Pass, Manisa was founded as Magnesia in 190 BCE. An important yet provincial centre during the Ottoman period, Manisa recently started to emerge as one of the industrial powerhouses of Turkish economy. The city is a developed agricultural, industrial and trade city. The foundation history descends to the BC 3000 years and the traces and remnants of Hittite, Frig, Lydia, Macedonian, Roman, Byzantine, Turkish States and Ottoman civilizations are found in the city. The intensified culture and art throughout the history and the crossing trade routes had made the province of Manisa an attractive and interesting holiday center with the rich cultural and natural beauties providing different holiday possibilities.

Places to Visit;

Goddess of Anatolia: Sculpture of Cybele in the southeast of Manisa have been so many civilizations and cultures, with different names. Although the sculpture was carved into the rock, at a height of 8-10 meters, many have been damaged by natural factors such as rock reliefs. Living outside the damaged part of the head and all the details can be seen the figures. Headgear at the beginning of the goddess, holds hands with her breasts and in a section head in the shape of a square on the right side, there are vague traces of four Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions.

Museum of Manisa: Initially, the work in the area of the madrasa complex in Muradiye item is stored. Work schedule due to the proliferation of madrasas, part of the period at the initiative of local managers as a museum was opened on October 29, 1937. Insufficient remaining parts of the madrasas in 1972 after restoration work has been done with the archeological department of almshouse, the ethnographic section is divided into madrasahs. Sardis, the capital of the Lydian kingdom since 1958 found in excavation works are exhibited here. In the Bronze Age Archaeology from the Byzantine period until the end of coffins, grave stones, mosaics, pottery, statues, busts, glass and ivory objects are exhibited. Also artifacts and mosaics involving Terms hall, ancient gold jewelry, silverware and play teams with samples of ancient times removed from Sardis, the Ottoman period, extending period of gold, silver and bronze coins, where the treasure room is a separate appeal has.

Museum is closed on Mondays and open 08:30-12:00 13:00-16:45 hours.

Phone : 0 236 2311071



Kula Kenan Evren Etnografya Müzesi: In the Kula district of Manisa. County home that the 7th President of Turkey, Kenan Evren was born in has been expropriated and organized as Ethnography Museum. Current status of private museums are under the responsibility of the Municipality of Kula. Visitors are taken on municipal control Phone:0236311000 Price : For free.

Kula Houses: In history, "Burns Country" Kula-called traditional architectural structure, which can maintain till today is one of the original settlement. The houses in this city, with great structure and a large portion of time spent at home by women who are prepared.

Manisa Citadel: Manisa in the south of the Spil Mountain to the north slopes of the castle which term is done in a certain information or that, surrounding the water in 17 AD in the earthquake have been destroyed and the Roman Emperor Tiberius time again is supposed to. Engravings from the existing ruins of travel inscription, at one time seemed to be quite a magnificent structure, castle-like pentagonal plan because the fund among the people "Sandikkale" is called. A part of the city walls and towers of the worn, albeit still quite pronounced.

Yoğurtçu Kalesi: Manisa up to 20 miles away. Although archaeological excavations have not yet, are very strong on the structure of the Byzantine, or even down to the Roman period is likely.

Mevlevihane: With the aim of spreading the Mevlevi and live Saruhan Bey in 1368 was built by the grandson of Isaac Chalabi. The building at the foot Spil until the end of the XIX. century was used by the Mevlevi, then abandoned to his own.

Spil Mountain National Park: 1969 was declared National Park. 1571 meters high. temperature is 10-15 degrees less in the city than the peak.

The Temple: In the upper plains of Toptepe, probably at the end of the AD 11th century had been built in a grand manner. During excavations, the stone block foundation, with only some fringe blocks and column pieces of marble have been uncovered. Over the years, has been a great destruction.

St. Jean Church: MS VI. Adopted on the century lonnes (St. John) Church, on the monumental buildings of ancient cities, is one of Philadelphia. In approximately 1600 square meters is now preserved in the three pillars of the church, was at least six pillars. Approximately 11 meters in diameter which had been carrying two large domes.

Hermokapelia (Büknüş): Today, at the location of Büknüş, the west of Akhisar. Hermokapeleia, was due terms of administrative justice in Pergamon Convetus in the Roman period, the emperor Caracalla after it was made Thya-teira a new Convetus center mounted there. Hermokapeleia to have kataikia, meaning "military colonies" shows that relatively large city then a part of the village during the Roman period.

Hierakomei (Beyoba): Which is a town just south of Akhisar Beyoba'nın founded the famous Temple of Artemis, the ancient city-is Persika. BC 1st century, important enough to print their own money, this city, was the era of Augustus, was the state of a site with an urban management. Pergamon Assembly Church in the Byzantine period were included. Also included a Hierokles list.

Hyrcanis (Alibeyli): Alibeyli Scythian origin, and in the excavations in the vicinity of three tümülüste bulunmuştur charecter works. War of Magnesiabetween the Romans passed Seleukhoslar region is almost here in BC 190 years.



Manisa City Guide

Manisa is one of the most important cities of the Aegean Region. Besides amazing everyone with its natural beauties, it also has a longstanding and deeply rooted history. The fact that the city is close to Izmir . According to ancient sources, the founder city of Aegean is Manisa, in fact. Consider the following as we trace history:



Traces from Burnt Country are seen here.

Kybele Rock Monument from the Hittite Period is here. The capital of Lydia, which created the first money ever in history, was in Manisa.

3 of 7 churches of Asia are in Manisa. These are Sardes, Philadelphia, and Thyateira.



Apart from Gediz River and Bakırçay Stream, the biggest lake of the region, Marmara Lake is also in the city. The city is, in general, under the effect of Aegean and Mediterranean climates, while a more continental climate is experienced in the mountainous areas. The city is rich in terms of cultural values. e.g. Tarzan of Manisa, named Ahmet Bedevi drew attention with his quiet and odd nature. Working at the municipality, he joined the war of independence and was honored with a medal.



Teachers' Day is celebrated in many countries on October 5th, but in Turkey, it is celebrated on November 24th. We would like to both celebrate the day of our valued teachers and explain why Turkey adopted November 24 as Teachers' Day. The history of World Teachers' Day is based on the recommendation of an intergovernmental conference on October 5th, 1966 in Paris. This historical decision, which concerns all world teachers and determines the status of the teaching profession, was held under the leadership of international teacher organizations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization UNESCO and ILO. 28 years after the conference, in 1994, October 5 was declared World Teachers' Day.

According to historical and cultural milestones, there are countries that celebrate Teachers' Day on different dates. For example, January 30 in Greece, February 28 in Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Algeria, Morocco, Qatar, Libya, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Oman, Jordan and Yemen, May 2 in Iran, first Tuesday of May in the United States, May 15 in Mexico, September 10 in China, and November 24 in Turkey. Why November 24?

Since 1981, Teacher's Day is celebrated on November 24th in Turkey. As it can be expected, this specific date has an importance for Turkey.



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The founder and one of the leaders of the Republic of Turkey Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the greatest genius of our age, is mostly known with his military genius. However, Atatürk was a leader with a vast knowledge and vision in economic, social and cultural fields. He believed that the education level of Turkish society and especially women should be increased, and the development of literature with the western world was important. For this reason, in 1928, he completed the preliminary studies and presented the new Turkish alphabet which was inspired by the Latin alphabet and revised in accordance with the Turkish phonetics. On 8th of August 1928, at the ball held in Sarayburnu Park, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk heralded to the public the new Turkish alphabet. His part of the speech is as follows:

“(...) A lot of work has been done, but there is not last but very important thing that we are obliged to do today, but there is another very necessary task: The new Turkish letters must be learned quickly. Teach them to the citizens, women, men, porters and boatmen. Know this as the duty of patriotism and nationalism. Think about that ten percent of a nation, a social community, can read and write, and eighty percent do not. Those who are human should be ashamed for it.

Immediately thereafter, on August 11th, sample alphabet classes were opened in Dolmabahçe Palace. The laws relating to the Letter Revolution on November 1st, 1928 by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey was adopted and entered into force on November 3rd. With Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's determination and his belief in Turkish society, a short period of 3 months was determined for learning and using the new letters. As of January 1st, 1929, the law prohibits state offices from using the old letters. On November 24th, 1929, the National Schools were opened, and efforts were made to increase the number of literate people.



The leader of the War of Independence and the founding leader of the Republic of Turkey Mustafa Kemal Atatürk has been the protagonist and headteacher during all this process. On November 24th, 1928, the opening date of the National Schools, he was given the title of Head Teacher. 100 years after his birth, Teachers' Day was declared on November 24th, 1981.

Congratulations on Turkey's Teacher's Day,
and we remember the Head Teacher Mustafa Kemal Atatürk respectfully.



Ancient Myths around Manisa Pan, the Greek god of shepherds and nature in, was a great musician who is known for his invention of the, or pan flute. The sound of his pipes was so sweet that he grew proud, and believing himself greater than the chief musician of the gods, Apollo, the sun-god, he challenged Apollo to a musical duel. Apollo consented to the test, for he wished to punish Pan's vanity, while overlooking

his own well-known arrogance. Pan and Apollo chose the mountain Tmolus(Bozdağ/Salihli) to be the judge of the contest, since no one is so old and wise as the hills. When Pan and Apollo came before Tmolus for the duel, their followers came with them, to hear, and one of those who came with Pan was a mortal named Midas(king of Phrygia). First Pan played; he blew on his reed pipes, and out came a tune so wild and yet so coaxing that the birds hopped from the trees to get near; the squirrels came running from their holes; and the very trees swayed as if they wanted to dance. The fauns laughed aloud for joy as the melody tickled their furry little ears, and Midas thought it was the sweetest music in the world. Then Apollo rose, and in his hands he held his golden lyre. When he touched the strings of the lyre, such music stole upon the air as never god nor mortal heard before. The wild creatures of the wood crouched still as stone; the trees kept every leaf from rustling; earth and air were as silent as a dream. When Apollo stopped playing, it was like bidding farewell to one's father and mother.

When the spell of Apollo's music was broken, the hearers fell at Apollo's feet and proclaimed him the winner. All but Midas, who alone would not admit that the music was better than Pan's. "If thin ears are so dull, mortal," said Apollo, "they shall take the shape that best suits them." Apollo touched the ears of Midas, and they grew long, pointed, and furry. They were the ears of a donkey!



Pan and Apollo were almost equal for the first round, but Apollo had not yet given up. Apollo turned his instrument upside down to play the same tune and wanted Pan to do so. But Pan couldn't. Apollo won and claimed the prize of the victor that they had agreed upon before beginning the contest. Apollo could do whatever he wished to Pan. So Apollo pinned Pan to a tree and flayed him alive... Pan's sculpture (Archeological Museum of Manisa)



November 10th is Atatürk Memorial Day. Although it's not an official public holiday in Turkey, it is an important occasion and one of great significance to the country as it commemorates the passing of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the first President of the Republic of Turkey. If you are in Turkey during this time, you will notice the national flags flying and hear sirens and tannoys prompting you to stop what you're doing, stand to attention and observe a minutes silence at 9.05 am.



ABOUT MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK

Who was Mustafa Kemal Atatürk?

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk (1881 -1938) was a soldier, a leader, a revolutionary, and a reformer who led Turkey to independence, ultimately creating the Republic of Turkey we know today. Atatürk is widely regarded as one of the most significant political leaders of the 20th Century.

Atatürk's early years.

Atatürk was born simply by the name 'Mustafa' in Salonika (now Greek Thessaloniki) in 1881, when it was part of the Ottoman Empire. He was born into a middle-class family, and his father was a local lieutenant who wanted his son to grow up as a soldier. At the age of 12, Mustafa was sent to a military school where his maths teacher gave him the name Kemal, meaning 'excellence', as he excelled in his studies. Mustafa Kemal then attended the War Academy where he graduated in 1905.



Mustafa Kemal was an accomplished soldier.

Mustafa Kemal became an accomplished soldier serving in Libya against the Italians in 1911, and then in the Balkan Wars between 1912 and 1913. He gained most recognition during World War I, and he became a military hero following his actions during the Ottoman Turkish victory at the Battle of Gallipoli.

By 1919, Mustafa Kemal had gained a strong following and was well-respected. Following the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, he led the Turkish Nationalist Movement that wanted freedom from foreign occupation, and also organised a provisional government in Ankara. Mustafa Kemal led the War of Independence (1919 – 1923) that ended the allied rule and brought freedom to from the Armenians, Italians, French, and finally the Greeks.

In 1923, the Grand National Assembly in Ankara declared the sultan's rule finally over, and the last Ottoman sultan fled his palace in fear of his life. That year The Treaty of Lausanne was signed recognising an independent Turkish state. The Grand National Assembly then went on to proclaim this new state the Republic of Turkey, and elect Mustafa Kemal as its first president on the same day, October 29th 1923.

Mustafa Kemal's Presidency

Throughout his presidency from 1923 until his death in 1938, Mustafa Kemal introduced many radical social, political, religious and cultural reforms. Mustafa Kemal studied Western governments and democracies, and established a policy of state secularism, leaving behind many of the former religious and Ottoman policies and beliefs. Mustafa Kemal encouraged his citizens to wear European-style clothing, and for women to drop the veils, he also outlawed the wearing of the fez hat, seen as a symbol of Ottoman rule. Mustafa Kemal organised free education for children and reinvented the Turkish language opting for a Latin alphabet rather than Arabic. In 1935 surnames were introduced, and it was then that he was given the name Atatürk, meaning 'Father of the Turks' – this is how Mustafa Kemal is most often referred to today.



Atatürk's legacy lives on.

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk died on November 10th 1938 from cirrhosis of the liver, a condition he had been battling for some time. However, his legacy lives on. Today almost every business, reception and many homes feature a picture of this great man in their receptions or on their living room walls. Many schools, streets and government buildings are named in his honour, statues depict his life and achievements, and most Turks will happily discuss how Atatürk revolutionised Turkey to make it the modern Republic of Turkey we know and love today. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk will live on as Turkey's great leader, and for that reason November 10th each year will always be remembered and respected by his Turkish citizens.





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