

TOROS ÜNİVERSİTESİ

Vocational School
Occupational Health And Safety

Course Information

ATATÜRK'S PRINCIPLES AND HISTORY OF TURKISH REFORMS					
Code	Semester	Theoretical	Practice	National Credit	ECTS Credit
		Hour / Week			
ATA101	Fall	2	0	2	2

Prerequisites and co-requisites	None
Language of instruction	Turkish
Type	Required
Level of Course	Associate
Lecturer	Lec. Murat KÖYLÜ
Mode of Delivery	Face to Face
Suggested Subject	None
Professional practise (internship)	None
Objectives of the Course	By studying and researching living history; Knowing the world will guide us how to make our future. For those who do not know the past, their future can not be bright and successful. Historical developments, together with the causes, need to be discussed and evaluated. Historical events are closely related to the social, cultural and economic structure of the time period. Without examining these values, it can not be said that historical events are considered realistic without looking at the relationship between them. It is incompatible with historical knowledge to look at historical events with present opportunities. We need to know in what historical conditions the Turkish Revolution was carried out that we can grasp the miracles of our existence.
Contents of the Course	To overcome the love of the nation and the homeland to the youth of the university and to follow the principles of Atatürk: to make them grow up as Atatürk young people, to develop the consciousness of democracy and to understand what stages we have reached through the level of modern democratic administration. To give attitudes, behaviors and talents to the Turkish youth, which will bring the solutions of the present and future problems with the Atatürk approach.

Learning Outcomes of Course

#	Learning Outcomes
1	The 1789 French Revolution and the nationalism, equality, freedom, justice and human rights that spread throughout the world and the influence of nations of different religions, languages and ethnicities within the borders of the Ottoman Empire.
2	This period, known as Tanzimat-ı Hayriye in our history (1839), was a turning point in the history of Turkish modernization and it was expected to provide the following: 1- Whatever religion belongs to the nation, all the living in the Ottoman country will have a guarantee of life, race and honor. 2 - Everyone shall have the right to property and shall be protected by the State in favor of the individual. 3- All of these will be given equality to the subjects of various religions and nations.
3	Recent ideas in the Ottoman Empire. - Ottomanism - Turkism - Westernization - Islamism
4	After making necessary corrections on the draft constitution that Mithat Pasha presented to the Sultan, 7 Zilhicce 1293 (23 December 1876) coincided with the opening day of the conference and was officially approved by the Sultan. The proclamation of the constitutional monarchy is great joy in every class right.
5	The pressure of the Great Powers, which emerged during the implementation of the 1878 Berlin Treaty, led the Ottoman administration to a special foreign policy understanding. At that time, the ruling Sultan II. Abdülhamid had adopted as a principle to prevent the complete breakup of the country. This policy also took a step back when it was difficult to get a result. In this process, Tunisia, the Egyptian, the British invasion of the British do not show a strong reaction to the British administration to leave Cyprus because it expects profit in return, the East did not agree to give the Armenians in Anatolia. A remarkable point here is Sultan II. Abdulhamid's practice of the Berlin Treaty on foreign policy generally preferred the peaceful methods.
6	The First Constitutional Monarchy was declared on 23 December 1876, but the sultan defeated the Assembly on the defeat of the Ottoman-Russian War. II. During the 33-year rule of Abdülhamid II, the Young Turk movement strengthened and in July 1908, the Sultan urged the Constitutional Monarchy to reinstate. The 1908 Revolution was not only a phenomenon that brought Abdülhamid to an end, but

	also a turning point that brought about the collapse of the state. In the end, the sultan lost control of the events and could not stand the increased pressures more.
7	Facades of the Ottoman Empire in World War I: 1. Caucasian Front 2. Iraq-Syria Front 3. Palestinian Front 4. Arabia-Hijaz Front 5. Canakkale Front 6. Channel Front
8	Mondros Armistice Agreement (Armistice) (30 October 1918) (1) .Evvela The occupation of the straits in the Straits by the Entente for the purpose of opening the Dardanelles and Bosphorus Straits and securing the passage to cross the Black Sea. (7). The occupation of the dispatch points by the Entente forces. (8). All port and anchorage, the exploitation of the ships belonging to the Entente. (10). The invasion of the Taurus tunnels. (23). When confusion arises in the Armenian province, the occupation of these provinces by the Entente States.

Course Syllabus

#	Subjects	Teaching Methods and Technics
1	Objectives of Atatürk's Principles and Revolution History Course Definition of History and Relations with Other Sciences, Periods of Revolution History	Lecture, Presentation, Discussion, Research
2	Revolution and Similar Concepts Westernization, Modernization Stages of Turkish Revolution	Lecture, Presentation, Discussion, Research
3	French Revolution and Revolution Results 1830-1848 French Revolution	Lecture, Presentation, Discussion, Research
4	What is geopolitical? Geopolitical Position of the Ottoman State Structure of the Ottoman State	Lecture, Presentation, Discussion, Research
5	Causes of the collapse of the Ottoman Empire The Ottoman Empire's Innovation Movements (Ahmet II, Ahmet III, Selim III, Mahmut II	Lecture, Presentation, Discussion, Research
6	Tanzimat-Islahat fermans; Westernization I. Constitutionalism-Constitutional Movements Turkish Constitutions	Lecture, Presentation, Discussion, Research
7	II. Constitutional Monarchy, March 31 Uprising Party of Union and Progress II. Risks of Thought in Constitutional Monarchy	Lecture, Presentation, Discussion, Research
8	Midterm	
9	Battle of Tripoli I. and II. The Balkan Wars The Social and Economic Structure in Europe before World War I Causes of World War I, Participation of the Ottoman State in the First World War	Lecture, Presentation, Discussion, Research
10	Caucasian Front, Canakkale Front Suez Canal and Iraq Front Serif Hussein and the Middle East Policy of the United Kingdom Mondoros Armistice	Lecture, Presentation, Discussion, Research
11	The Armenian Question of Birth and Development	Lecture, Presentation, Discussion, Research
12	1915 Events before and after improvements	Lecture, Presentation, Discussion, Research
13	Consequences of World War I Occupation of Anatolia Wilson Principles Useful and Harmful Societies	Lecture, Presentation, Discussion, Research
14	Mustafa Kemal's departure from Samsun and Mustafa Kemal's personality Ottoman Administrative Observations	Lecture, Presentation, Discussion, Research
15	Amasya Circular, Erzurum Congress, Sivas Congress	Lecture, Presentation, Discussion, Research
16	Final Exam	

Course Syllabus

#	Material / Resources	Information A bout Resources	Reference / Recommended Resources
1	Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, Nutuk	Basic Source	
2	Şevket Süreyya Aydemir, Tek Adam I. II. Ciltler	Supplementary Source	
3	Lord Kinros, Atatürk	Supplementary Source	
4	Murat Köylü, Türk İnkılabı, Osmanlıdan Cumhuriyete (1878-1922)	Basic Source	
5	Dönem ile ilgili her türlü yazılı ve elektronik belge	Supplementary Source	

Method of Assessment

#	Weight	Work Type	Work Title
1	20%	Mid-Term Exam	Mid-Term Exam
2	60%	Final Exam	Final Exam
3	20%	Homework	Homework

Relationship between Learning Outcomes of Course and Program Outcomes

#	Learning Outcomes	Program Outcomes	Method of Assessment
1	The 1789 French Revolution and the nationalism, equality, freedom, justice and human rights that spread throughout the world and the influence of nations of different religions, languages and ethnicities within the borders of the Ottoman Empire.	18	1,2
2	This period, known as Tanzimat-ı Hayriye in our history (1839), was a turning point in the history of Turkish modernization and it was expected to provide the following: 1- Whatever religion belongs to the nation, all the living in the Ottoman country will have a guarantee of life, race and honor. 2 - Everyone shall have the right to property and shall be protected by the State in favor of the individual. 3- All of these will be given equality to the subjects of various religions and nations.	18	1,2
3	Recent ideas in the Ottoman Empire. - Ottomanism - Turkism - Westernization - Islamism	18	1,2
4	After making necessary corrections on the draft constitution that Mithat Pasha presented to the Sultan, 7 Zilhice 1293 (23 December 1876) coincided with the opening day of the conference and was officially approved by the Sultan. The proclamation of the constitutional monarchy is great joy in every class right.	18	1,2
5	The pressure of the Great Powers, which emerged during the implementation of the 1878 Berlin Treaty, led the Ottoman administration to a special foreign policy understanding. At that time, the ruling Sultan II. Abdülhamid had adopted as a principle to prevent the complete breakup of the country. This policy also took a step back when it was difficult to get a result. In this process, Tunisia, the Egyptian, the British invasion of the British do not show a strong reaction to the British administration to leave Cyprus because it expects profit in return, the East did not agree to give the Armenians in Anatolia. A remarkable point here is Sultan II. Abdulhamid's practice of the Berlin Treaty on foreign policy generally preferred the peaceful methods.	18	1,2
6	The First Constitutional Monarchy was declared on 23 December 1876, but the sultan defeated the Assembly on the defeat of the Ottoman-Russian War. II. During the 33-year rule of Abdülhamid II, the Young Turk movement strengthened and in July 1908, the Sultan urged the Constitutional Monarchy to reinstate. The 1908 Revolution was not only a phenomenon that brought Abdülhamid to an end, but also a turning point that brought about the collapse of the state. In the end, the sultan lost control of the events and could not stand the increased pressures more.	18	1,2
7	Facades of the Ottoman Empire in World War I: 1. Caucasian Front 2. Iraq-Syria Front 3. Palestinian Front 4. Arabia-Hijaz Front 5. Canakkale Front 6. Channel Front	18	1,2
8	Mondros Armistice Agreement (Armistice) (30 October 1918) (1) .Evvela The occupation of the straits in the Straits by the Entente for the purpose of opening the Dardanelles and Bosphorus Straits and securing the passage to cross the Black Sea. (7). The occupation of the dispatch points by the Entente forces. (8). All port and anchorage, the exploitation of the ships belonging to the Entente. (10). The invasion of the Taurus tunnels. (23). When confusion arises in the Armenian province, the occupation of these provinces by the Entente States.	18	1,2

PS. The numbers, which are shown in the column Method of Assessment, presents the methods shown in the previous table, titled as Method of Assessment.

Work Load Details

#	Type of Work	Quantity	Time (Hour)	Work Load
1	Course Duration	14	2	28
2	Course Duration Except Class (Preliminary Study, Enhancement)	0	0	0
3	Presentation and Seminar Preparation	10	1	10
4	Web Research, Library and Archival Work	7	2	14
5	Document/Information Listing	0	0	0
6	Workshop	0	0	0
7	Preparation for Midterm Exam	1	2	2
8	Midterm Exam	1	1	1

9	Quiz	1	1	1
10	Homework	1	1	1
11	Midterm Project	0	0	0
12	Midterm Exercise	0	0	0
13	Final Project	0	0	0
14	Final Exercise	0	0	0
15	Preparation for Final Exam	1	2	2
16	Final Exam	1	1	1
				60