

Chapter 7



Republic of Turkey

Chapter Preview

People


Mustafa Kemal Atatürk

Places

Anatolia, Mount Ararat, Euphrates River, Tigris River, Bosphorus Strait, Dardanelles Strait, Istanbul, Ankara, Incirlik Air Base

Terms

Fertile Crescent, reservoir, Ottoman Empire, Mudros Armistice, Lausanne Peace Treaty, coup, parliamentary democracy, presidential republic, secular, Grand National Assembly, Constitutional Court, lira, subsidy, Truman Doctrine



If you look at a map of Southwest Asia before World War I, you will not find Turkey. Turkey, as we know it, was not an independent country until 1923. The area that is now known as Turkey has history that dates back thousands of years. In fact, the earliest existing human settlement has been found in Turkey, dating to 11,000 years ago.

Another important thing to understand about Turkey is its name. The Republic of Turkey has nothing to do with the bird known as a turkey. The turkey is native to North America. The Republic of Turkey gets its name from the Turkish ethnic group and is made up of lands that were once part of the Ottoman Empire.

Turkey forms a land bridge between Asia and Europe. As a result of its location, it is important in world history as well as in events today. On the one hand, Turkey wants to join the European Union as a member of the large common market and democratic western culture. On the other, much of Turkey's culture is very similar to most of Southwest Asia's, with the majority of the population following Islam. These cultural differences are a challenge for Turkey's government in the modern world.

“

Turkey is a European country, an Asian country, a Middle Eastern country, Balkan country, Caucasian country, neighbor to Africa, Black Sea country, Caspian Sea, all these.

- Ahmet Davutoğlu,
former prime
minister of Turkey

“

Those looking from Europe see Turkey as an economic success, whereas others from the Middle East see Turkey as a democratic success.

- Ali Babacan,
former Deputy
Prime Minister
of Turkey

Opposite Page, Top: Over 3 million people each year visit the ancient ruins at Ephesus. **Background:** Hagia Sophia, in Istanbul, has been a Christian church and an Islamic mosque. It is now a museum. **Right:** This futuristic skyscraper is the headquarters of a bank in Istanbul.



Official Name: Republic of Turkey

Capital: Ankara

Form of Government: presidential republic (as of 2018; previously Turkey was a parliamentary democracy)

Head of Government: president; elected by a majority vote of citizens*

Head of State: president; elected by a majority vote of citizens. Before 2018, the head of government was a prime minister appointed by the president from members of the legislature.

Suffrage: 18 years of age

Currency: Turkish lira (Türk lirası)

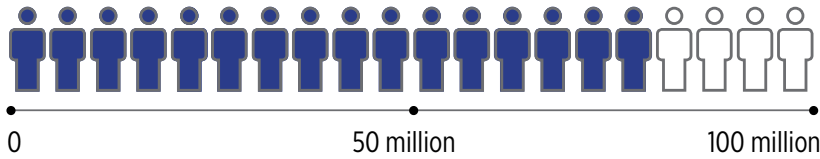


Top: Turkey's flag. **Middle:** Ankara is the capital of Turkey. **Middle Right:** Recep Tayyip Erdoğan is the president of Turkey. **Bottom Right:** Turkish coins and banknotes.



CULTURE CONNECTION

POPULATION

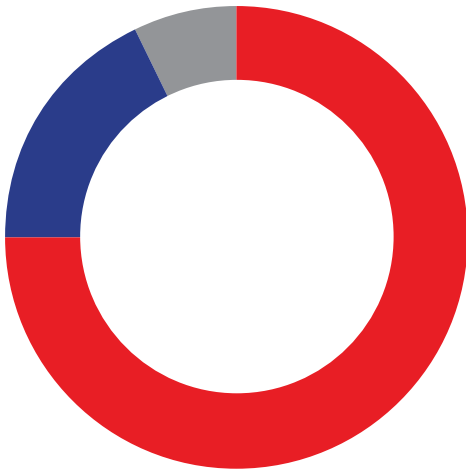


Turkey
80,274,604 (est. 2016)
Population Rank 20

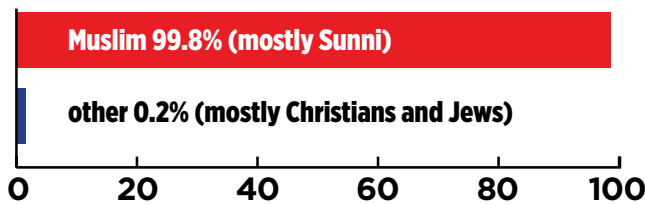
United States
324,386,000 (est. 2017)
Population Rank 3

ETHNIC GROUPS

- Turkish 70-75%
- Kurdish 18%
- other minorities 7-12%



RELIGION



FUN FACTS

Soccer is the most popular sport in Turkey. Its national team won third place in the World Cup in 2002.

Official Language:
Turkish

Phrases in Turkish

Hello – Merhaba
How are you? – Nasılsın?
Long time no see –
 Uzun zamandır görüşemedik
What is your name? – Adın ne?
Good luck – İyi şanslar
Thank you – teşekkür ederim
Please – Lütfen
Good bye – Güle güle

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Average: 74.8 years
Male: 72.5 years
Female: 77.3 years

EDUCATION

Literacy total population 95%;
 male 98.4% / female 91.8%
Education Expenditures 4.8% of GDP
Rank 142

Top Right: Constantinople fell to the Ottoman armies in 1453. **Below:** Mustafa Kemal Atatürk in 1918 was a military leader in the Ottoman Empire before the creation of the Republic of Turkey. **Background:** The Bosphorus Bridge connects Europe and Asia at the Bosphorus Strait in Istanbul.

TIMELINE

OF TURKEY HISTORY



Figure 7.1

1300

1299 Ottoman Empire established

1400

1453 Ottomans captured Constantinople; renamed it Istanbul

1461 Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror began expanding the Grand Bazaar

1500

1600

1700

1800

1831 United States established ties with the Ottoman Empire

1881 Mustafa Kemal Atatürk born

1900

1914 World War I began

1918 Signing of Mudros Armistice ended Ottoman Empire
World War I ended

1919 Beginning of Turkish National Liberation War

1923 End of Turkish National Liberation War
Lausanne Peace Treaty created the Republic of Turkey
Atatürk became president

1927 United States reestablished ties with Turkey

1938 Mustafa Kemal Atatürk died

1945 Turkey entered World War II on the side of the Allies
Turkey joined the United Nations

1952 Turkey joined NATO

1982 Current Turkish constitution ratified

1997 Turkish military helped remove an Islamic-oriented government

2000

2001 Turkey supported the US invasion of Afghanistan

2006 Turkey gained access to oil with the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline

2007 Direct election of Turkish president began

2012 Georgia businesspeople traveled to Turkey

2016 Terrorist attack at Istanbul Airport
Part of Turkish military attempted a coup d'état

2017 Referendum granted more power to Turkish president





Area: 302,535 square miles

Area Rank: 37

Natural Resources:

coal, iron ore, copper, chromium, antimony, mercury, gold, barite, borate, celestite (strontium), emery, feldspar, limestone, magnesite, marble, perlite, pumice, pyrites (sulfur), clay, arable land, hydropower

Environmental Issues:

water pollution from dumping of chemicals and detergents; air pollution, particularly in urban areas; deforestation; concern for oil spills from increasing Bosphorus ship traffic



Map 7.1
Turkey

Map Skill: Name the countries that surround Turkey. Which ones are in Europe?

Left: Ships passing through the Bosphorus Strait are good for business, but they increase water pollution.

Section 1

The Geography of Turkey


 Setting a Purpose

As you read, look for

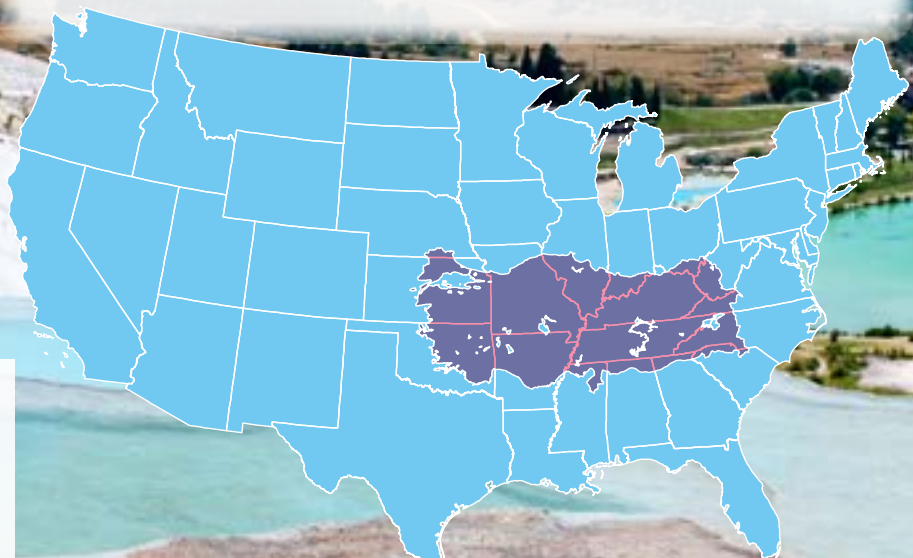
- ▶ the expanse of Turkey across two continents;
- ▶ Turkey's two most important rivers and the problems caused by their dams;
- ▶ how climate affects land use in Turkey;
- ▶ Turkey's valuable natural resources;
- ▶ how Turkey's geography affects trade;
- ▶ terms: **Fertile Crescent**, **reservoir**.



Location and Size of Turkey

Turkey is a country located in the northern and eastern hemispheres. Its location is in the Middle East, a part of Southwest Asia. Most of Turkey is located on a peninsula called Asia Minor where the continents of Europe and Asia meet. The Bosphorus Strait and the Dardanelles Strait connect the Black Sea to the Mediterranean Sea, and these waters form a dividing line between the continents of Asia and Europe.

The part of Turkey that is west of the Bosphorus is considered part of Europe. The majority of Turkey, however, is located in Southwest Asia. Turkey is bordered by eight countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Iran, Iraq, and Syria. In addition, Turkey is bordered by three large bodies of water: the Black Sea, the Aegean Sea, and the Mediterranean Sea.



Background: The waters of the natural travertine pools of Pamukkale, in southwestern Turkey, stay about 97°F. A travertine is a terrace of carbonate minerals left by flowing water.

Turkey is about the size of the combined area of the states of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Tennessee, or about 300,000 square miles. Its long coastline, over 4,400 miles, has made trade very easy. In fact, Turkey has eight major seaports. Turkey's location between Europe and Asia means that Turkey has been at the center of trade routes for thousands of years. Today, Turkey is even trying to become a member of the European Union in an effort to increase trade with Europe.

Physical Geography of Turkey

Turkey's physical geography can be divided between the two continents. The European part is covered with rolling hills. Most of Turkey, however, is located in Asia on a peninsula known as Anatolia. This region is generally mountainous except for a narrow coastal plain along the seas that it borders. Turkey's highest mountain is Mount Ararat, which rises about 14,000 feet above the surrounding plain to an altitude of almost 17,000 feet above sea level. According to Jewish and Christian belief, Noah's ark landed on Mount Ararat. The major mountain ranges in Turkey are the Taurus, Koroglu, and Pontic Mountains. In this mountainous region, agriculture is very difficult because of the terrain and the harsh climate.

Turkey is bordered by three major seas. The Black Sea forms Turkey's northern border and separates Turkey from other countries, like Ukraine and Russia. The Mediterranean Sea forms Turkey's southern border and separates it from Africa. The final sea is the Aegean Sea, which is part of Turkey's western border with Greece. Access to large seas like this makes trade very easy. The areas along the Black and Mediterranean Seas have a coastal plain with fertile land. This region is important for agriculture in Turkey.



Top: The beaches at Antalya, on the Mediterranean Sea, provide a resource for the tourism industry.

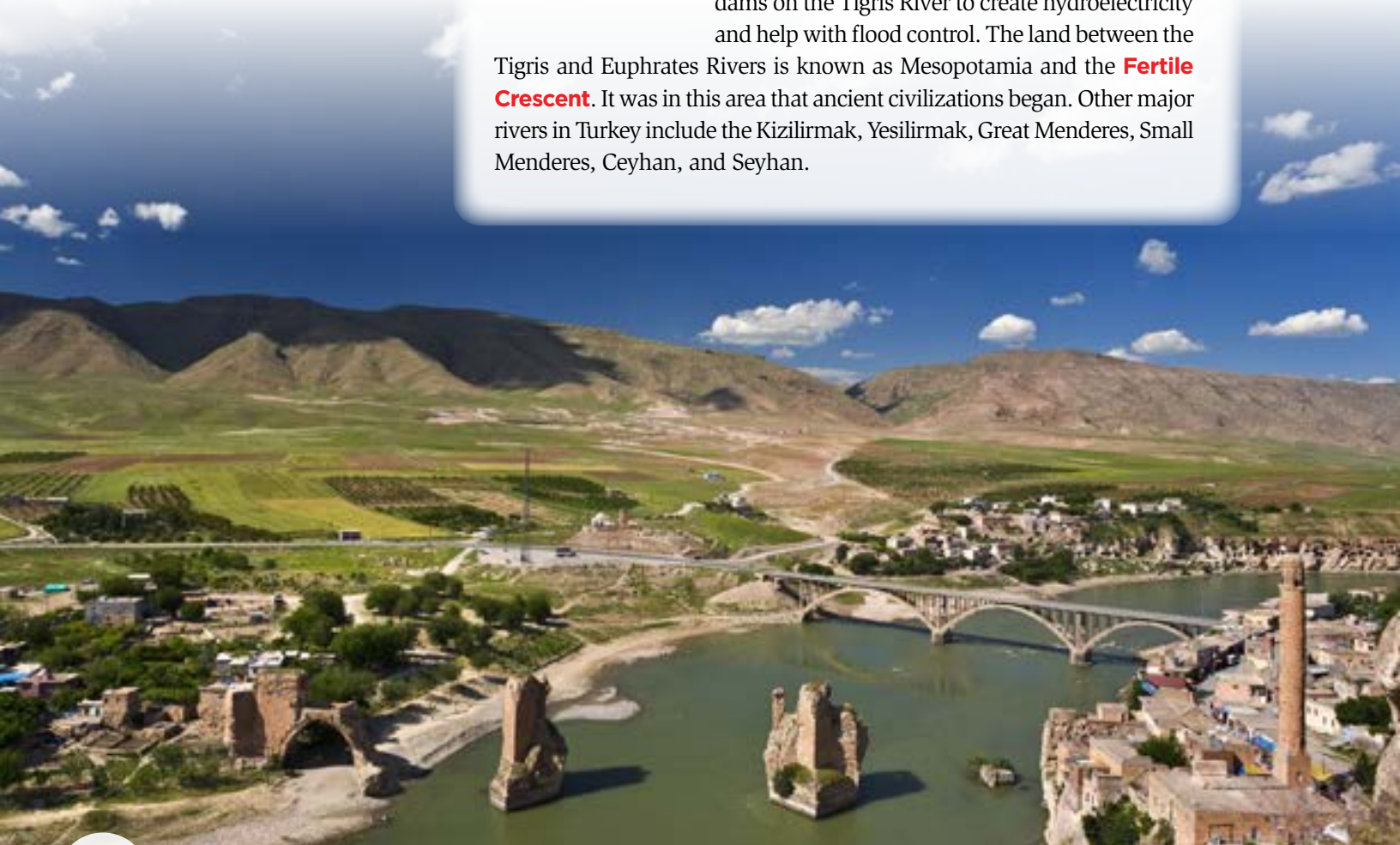
Middle: Cappadocia is known for its unusual rock formations called "fairy chimneys." **Bottom:** Uludağ Mountain in western Turkey is popular for winter sports.

Below: The Bosphorus Strait in Istanbul divides European Turkey from Asian Turkey. **Bottom:** Hasankeyf is an ancient city in southeastern Turkey. Construction of a dam on the Tigris River will put the ruins of an old bridge under water.



There are several major rivers in Turkey. Two of the most important are the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers. The Euphrates River is 1,740 miles long. That is more than four times longer than Georgia's Chattahoochee River. The Euphrates begins in eastern Turkey and flows through Syria and Iraq before emptying into the Persian Gulf. Turkey has built dams on the Euphrates River to create water reservoirs, help with flood control, and create hydroelectricity. These dams decrease the amount of water traveling downriver. This has caused tensions between Turkey and Syria and Iraq. Those countries claim that the lower water levels will harm their people, particularly their farmers. The banks of the Euphrates are very fertile so there is a lot of agricultural activity along the banks. Fishing is another important economic activity on the Euphrates River. People have lived along these riverbanks for thousands of years.

The other important river that begins in Turkey is the Tigris River. The Tigris River is 1,150 miles long. Like the Euphrates, the Tigris begins in eastern Turkey and flows southeast through Iraq before emptying into the Persian Gulf. At the city of Shatt al-Arab, the Tigris River joins with the Euphrates before ending at Basra, on the Persian Gulf. While the Tigris River is shorter than the Euphrates, it carries more water. Turkey has also built dams on the Tigris River to create hydroelectricity and help with flood control. The land between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers is known as Mesopotamia and the **Fertile Crescent**. It was in this area that ancient civilizations began. Other major rivers in Turkey include the Kizilirmak, Yesilirmak, Great Menderes, Small Menderes, Ceyhan, and Seyhan.





In addition to the rivers, Turkey has many lakes. Most of the lakes are fresh water, which means they are a good source of water for the Turkish people. In the northeastern part of Turkey, there is an area called the “Lakes Region” because there are so many lakes there. Lake Van is located in this region and is the largest natural lake in Turkey. The construction of dams along Turkey’s many rivers has led to the creation of artificial lakes, or **reservoirs**. The water from these lakes is used to produce hydroelectricity, as well as irrigation for agriculture.

There are also two very important straits in Turkey. The Bosphorus Strait and the Dardanelles Strait form part of the border between Asia and Europe. Water from the Aegean Sea must travel through the Dardanelles to reach the Sea of Marmara. The Dardanelles are 38 miles long and run between 0.75 and 4 miles wide. For water to travel from the Sea of Marmara to the Black Sea, it must pass through the Bosphorus. This narrow waterway separates Asian Turkey from European Turkey. It is 19 miles long, and its maximum width is 2.3 miles. The water in this area is very good for fishing.

Turkey is also located on one of the most active faults on Earth’s surface. Earthquakes are common in the region.

Climate of Turkey

The climate of Turkey varies based on location. The coasts of the Mediterranean and Aegean Seas have a temperate climate with hot, dry summers and cool, rainy winters. Further to the east in Turkey, the climate begins to change. There is less rainfall in the eastern part of Turkey. Because the interior of Turkey is mostly plateaus and mountains, the climate is harsher. The winters can be severe in the higher elevations. Summers in this region can be hot and very dry. The climate of Turkey affects how people can use the land. Areas with milder climates tend to have more agricultural activity than areas with more severe climates.

DID YOU KNOW ?

Mount Ararat, Turkey’s largest mountain, is a snowcapped, dormant volcano.



Top: The Atatürk Dam was built on the Euphrates River to generate electricity and provide water to the region.

Above: Mount Ararat in eastern Turkey has a width of 25 miles. Its peak is almost 17,000 feet above sea level.



Natural Resources of Turkey

Turkey has a variety of natural resources. Most of its natural resources are minerals like coal, iron ore, copper, chromium, antimony, mercury, gold, barite, borate, celestite, emery, feldspar, limestone, sulfur, and magnesite. Currently, Turkey ranks 10th in the world for its variety of minerals and 28th in the world for its mining. Turkey also has a large amount of natural stone, like marble. In fact, Turkey ranks third in the world for the amounts of natural stone and first in the world for marble exports. Turkey has a small amount of oil reserves as well. These oil deposits are not nearly large enough to meet Turkey's needs, so it must import oil from other countries. Other valuable resources in Turkey include clay, pumice, arable land, and hydropower.



Environmental Issues of Turkey

Turkey has several important environmental issues. Like most industrialized countries, Turkey has air pollution, especially in urban areas. Deforestation is also occurring in Turkey. Some of the most significant environmental issues involve water. Turkey's waterways are being polluted from the dumping of chemicals and detergents. As ship traffic in the Bosphorus increases, so does the risk of oil spills. The waterways are so important to Turkey's people that they must find a solution to continue to increase trade but also protect the environment and water.



Top: Turkish miners in the 1950s took advantage of the country's rich mineral deposits. **Middle:** Turkey exports its marble to large markets such as China, India, and the United States. **Bottom:** Iron and steel manufacturing creates jobs in Karabuk, near the Black Sea.



People in Turkey

Turkey has a population of over 80 million people. According to the Turkish constitution, anyone who is a citizen of Turkey is considered a “Turk,” regardless of race or religion. About 75 percent of the population is Turkish, while the rest is made up of Kurds and other ethnic groups. Turkish is the only official language, but Kurdish is also spoken. Over 99 percent of Turkey’s population practices Islam, specifically Sunni Islam. Unlike many countries in Southwest Asia, Turkey’s government is separate from religion. There are also small pockets of Jews and Christians in Turkey, but they form less than one percent of the total population.

Geography has a significant impact on where people live in Turkey. Areas with the highest population densities are urban areas. People move to cities to try and find better jobs and opportunities for themselves and their families. The coastal areas along the Sea of Marmara and the Aegean Sea also have high population densities. The interior mountainous areas have lower population densities because the climate is harsher and there are fewer jobs available.



Reviewing the Section

1. What are the two most important rivers in Turkey? How has the construction of dams on these rivers caused problems?
2. How has Turkey’s location affected its ability to trade?
3. How does geography affect the people of Turkey?

Top: The modern Zorlu Center development in Istanbul is a mixture of housing, offices, restaurants, and Europe’s largest performing arts center.

Above: Skyscrapers and residences can be seen in Zincirlikuyu, an area of Istanbul on the European side of Turkey.

Section 2

A Brief History of Turkey



As you read, look for

- ▶ the reach of the Ottoman Empire;
- ▶ the importance of World War I to Turkish history;
- ▶ the role of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk;
- ▶ the reason for multiple military coups in Turkey;
- ▶ Turkey's role in the invasion of Afghanistan, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and the fight against ISIS;
- ▶ terms: **Ottoman Empire, Mudros Armistice, Lausanne Peace Treaty, coup.**

DID YOU KNOW?

Göbekli Tepe is an ancient archeological site in Turkey that is believed to be 11,000 years old.

DID YOU KNOW?

The Ottoman Empire was ruled by one family for over 600 years.

The Ottoman Empire

The history of the area where modern Turkey is located goes back for thousands of years. The nomadic Turks arrived as raiding horsemen from the east in the 11th century. One group of Turks, the Ottomans, grew in power, and by 1299, they had established the **Ottoman Empire**. At one time, their empire stretched from Asia Minor to the southern part of Europe, North Africa, and Southwest Asia. The Ottomans took the city of Constantinople in 1453 and renamed it Istanbul. From there, the Ottomans ruled until 1923. In the 16th century, the Ottoman Empire began to slowly decline, especially as nationalism spread throughout the empire. As the Europeans began to modernize, the Ottomans held onto the old ways, which would ultimately lead to their end.



Bottom: Parts of the city wall of Istanbul date from the year 1459.

World War I and the Ottoman Empire

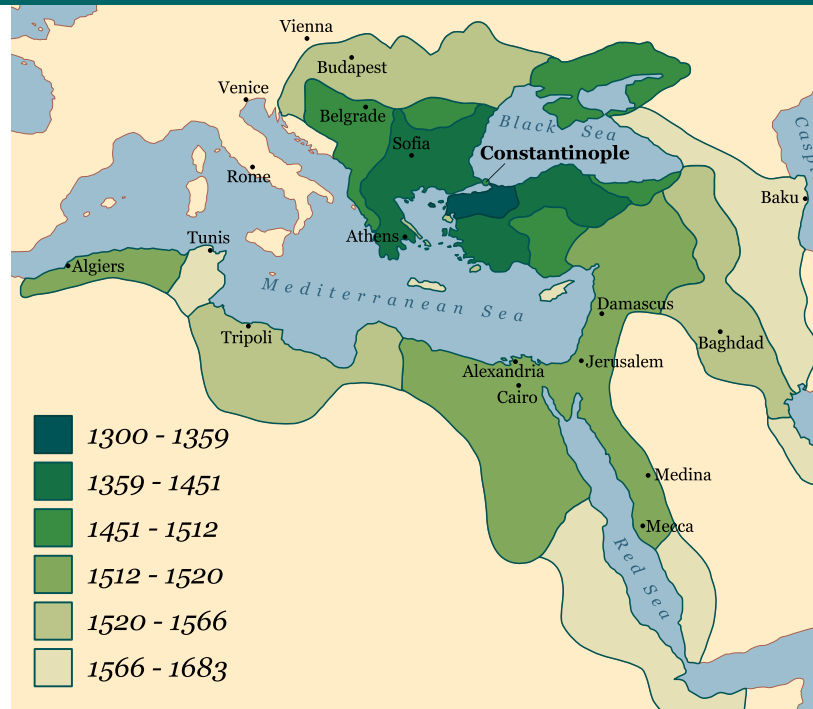
World War I (1914-1918) is an important event in Turkish history. The Ottoman Empire made the mistake of allying with Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The Ottomans had never upgraded their weapons or military, so they were no match for the industrialized and modernized British and French forces. On October 30, 1918, the Ottomans were defeated and forced to sign the **Mudros Armistice**. This effectively ended their rule, though the empire was not legally dissolved until 1922. The lands of the former Ottoman Empire were divided among the European winners of World War I: Britain, France, Russia, and Greece.

The Turks were unhappy that they had lost their lands and empire. Under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal, a nationalist movement began. Kemal was able to motivate different groups of people to work together for the common purpose of Turkish independence. The Turkish National Liberation War lasted for four years (1919-1923). Most of the battles of this war involved small Turkish forces winning against the major European powers. On July 24, 1923, the leading European powers signed the **Lausanne Peace Treaty**, which created an independent Turkish country.

Turkish Independence

The Republic of Turkey officially began on October 29, 1923. The Turkish people had self-government for the first time since the Ottoman Empire conquered them hundreds

of years before. It was no surprise that Mustafa Kemal was elected as the first president of the Republic of Turkey. In fact, he was even given the last name Atatürk, which means “Father of the Turks.” He served as president for 15 years until his death. His time in office was marked with wide-ranging reforms that included political, social, legal, economic, and cultural areas. Some of his reforms include separating the government from religion, also known as separation of church and state. He began a new education system and changed the alphabet to a Latin-based alphabet like most of Europe. Women were given equal rights with men. This was a level of equality that many European countries did not have at the time.



Top: The Ottoman Empire extended across the Mediterranean region and the Middle East. **Above:** In a November 1914 declaration of war, the Ottoman Empire joined World War I on the side of Germany and Austria-Hungary. **Left:** This poster commemorates Republic Day, October 29, in Turkey.



In Other Words

A military coup is also known as a coup d'état.

DID YOU KNOW ?

Turkey's literacy rate in 1940 was only one-third of the population.

In Other Words

ISIS stands for Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. ISIL stands for Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant. The name Levant refers to lands in the eastern Mediterranean region.

DID YOU KNOW ?

Approximately 5,000 US Air Force personnel are stationed at the Incirlik Air Base in Turkey.

During World War II, Turkey tried to remain neutral, but eventually entered the war on the side of the Allies in 1945. After the war, Turkey joined the United Nations in 1945 and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1952. The postwar years were a good time for the Turks. Investment in human capital was paying off, and the literacy rate was increasing. The people began to push for a true democracy in Turkey with new political parties, equal voting rights, and direct elections. In 1950, the Democrat Party won the election for president, and Turkey became a country with more than one political party. Since then, Turkey's democracy has been relatively stable, but there were military coups in 1960, 1971, and 1980. A **coup** is a sudden overthrow of a government by a country's military leaders or another small, powerful group. In 1997, the military helped remove an Islamic-oriented government. One of the unique things about Turkey is that, even though it is 99 percent Muslim, the government is almost completely separate from Islam.

Present-Day Turkey

Recently, there has been an increase in violence and government instability in Turkey. In 2015, there were several car bombings and gun attacks in the capital city, Ankara. In February 2016, there was a terrorist attack at the airport in Istanbul. On July 15, 2016, part of the Turkish military tried to stage a coup d'état and take control of the country. The coup failed when large numbers of Turkish citizens took to the streets to stop the military forces. Over 300 people died and 2,000 were wounded. Since then, the Turkish government has been investigating the coup. The Turkish government investigated the coup attempt, and large numbers of military personnel were arrested—along with thousands of judges, journalists, and teachers. The Turkish government blamed an Islamic terrorist group for the attempted coup.

Turkey has also been involved with the ongoing conflicts in South-west Asia. Turkey is an ally of the United States and supported the US invasion of Afghanistan in 2001. However, Turkey's government did not support Operation Iraqi Freedom and the US-led effort to remove Iraq's leader, Saddam Hussein, from power in 2003. Turkey has been involved in the Syrian Civil War, as well as fighting the Islamic terror group ISIS (or ISIL) in Syria.

Reviewing the Section

1. What empire controlled Turkey until 1923?
2. Why is World War I important in Turkish history?
3. Why is Mustafa Kemal Atatürk important in Turkish history?

Bottom: Turkish citizens march to protest an attempted coup by the military in 2016.

special Feature

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk

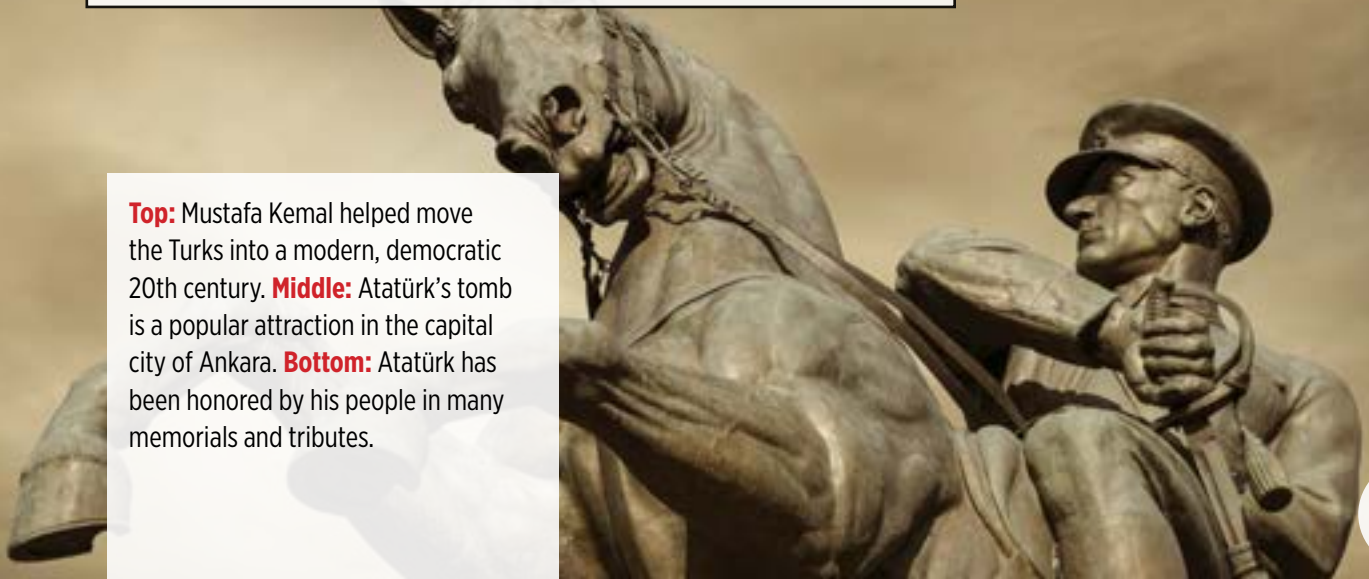
Mustafa Kemal Atatürk is one of the most important figures in 20th-century Turkish history. His last name means “Father of the Turks.” Born in 1881 in the former Ottoman Empire, he was named simply Mustafa. As a young boy, Mustafa was sent to a military academy in Istanbul. While in school he earned the nickname “Kemal,” which means “perfection” or “perfect one,” because of his excellent academic performance.

After graduating from the military academy, Mustafa Kemal was one of the most promising military officers. He served across the Ottoman Empire holding different posts based on where he was needed. In 1909, he joined the Young Turks, a revolutionary group that helped depose the sultan. During World War I, Mustafa Kemal commanded the 19th Division and defeated the Allies at Gallipoli. He gained the nickname “Savior of Istanbul” as a result.

At the end of World War I, the lands of the Ottoman Empire were divided among the winners. Mustafa rallied the Turks to resist and fight, ultimately creating a new country called Turkey on October 29, 1923. Mustafa was elected president of the Republic of Turkey. As president, he worked hard at reforming and modernizing Turkey from culture to language to government. A constitution for Turkey was written that separated religion and the government and also gave women the same rights as men. He disbanded religious schools and ended Islamic law in Turkey. He changed the Turkish alphabet from Arabic to Latin. Mustafa introduced the idea of surnames, or last names, to the Turks. He was given the last name “Atatürk” as a result of his work for the people of Turkey. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk died in 1938, but his legacy remains alive and well in Turkey. Can you think of another world leader who has this type of legacy?



Top: Mustafa Kemal helped move the Turks into a modern, democratic 20th century. **Middle:** Atatürk’s tomb is a popular attraction in the capital city of Ankara. **Bottom:** Atatürk has been honored by his people in many memorials and tributes.



Section 3

The Government of Turkey


 Setting a Purpose

As you read, look for

- ▶ the type of government in Turkey;
- ▶ how citizens participate in the government;
- ▶ the freedoms Turkish citizens have and do not have;
- ▶ the meaning of having a secular government;
- ▶ terms: **parliamentary democracy, presidential republic, secular, Grand National Assembly, Constitutional Court.**

Type of Government

Turkey became a republic on October 29, 1923, with a **parliamentary democracy**. The national government is divided into three sections: executive, legislative, and judicial. Citizens age 18 and older are allowed to vote for president and the legislative branch. Turkey's government is based on a constitution that was passed in November 1982. It has been amended several times since then. In 2017, citizens voted to change the constitution. One of the changes made the country a **presidential republic**. Citizens now vote directly for a president who serves as both head of government and head of state. Before the change, the head of government was the prime minister, who was chosen by the president from among members of parliament.

Turkey's government is **secular**, which means there is a separation between religion and government. In Southwest Asia, Turkey is one of the few countries that is mainly Muslim but does not use Islamic law. While Turkey has made progress in the rights of its citizens as part of their efforts to join the European Union, there is still room for improvement. Turkey's citizens do not enjoy complete freedom of speech. It is a crime to insult the Turkish nation and the president. Unfavorable press coverage of the military, Kurds, or Islam can also lead to arrests.



Above: Grand National Assembly building of Turkey. **Right:** The Grand National Assembly meets in the capital city of Ankara.



Branches of Government

The executive branch of Turkey's government is made up of the president and the cabinet. The president serves as head of state and head of government and is elected by the citizens for a five-year term with a two-term limit. The direct election of the president began in 2017 after a constitutional amendment. Members of the cabinet are appointed by the president.

Turkey's legislative branch has one house called the **Grand National Assembly** of Turkey. The Assembly has 600 seats. Each seat is directly elected by the citizens and serves for a five-year term. Turkey is divided into 81 provinces. Each province has representatives in the Grand National Assembly.

Turkey's judicial branch is made up of the Constitutional Court, the Court of Cassation, and the Council of State. The **Constitutional Court** has 15 members—3 appointed by the Grand National Assembly and 12 appointed by the president. These judges are appointed for one 12-year, nonrenewable term with mandatory retirement at age 65. The main role of the Constitutional Court is to make sure laws passed by the Grand National Assembly are constitutional. The Court of Cassation has about 390 judges who serve until retirement at age 65. The main purpose of the Court of Cassation is to give a final verdict after decisions made by lower courts are appealed. Finally, the Council of State is organized into 15 divisions, each with its own division head and at least five members. These judges are appointed for a four-year term that can be renewed. The main purpose of the Council of State is to give a final ruling in administrative issues.



Reviewing the Section

1. What type of government does Turkey have?
2. How do citizens participate in the government?
3. Who is the head of government in Turkey? How does that person gain power?

Top: Ankara, Turkey's capital, is located toward the center of the country in the Anatolia region.

Section 4

The Economy of Turkey


 Setting a Purpose

As you read, look for

- ▶ the type of economic system in Turkey;
- ▶ reasons why the Turkish economy has struggled in recent years;
- ▶ the importance of free trade to the Turkish economy;
- ▶ Turkey's top exports and imports;
- ▶ why Turkey is trying to increase the number of entrepreneurs;
- ▶ terms: **lira**, **subsidy**.



Turkey's Economic System

Turkey leans toward a market economy, but the government still controls many aspects of the economy. The Gross Domestic Product relies on industry, services, and agriculture. The government of Turkey has tried to put in place reforms that would reduce government control in industry, banking, transportation, and communication. In 2006, Turkey gained new access to oil with the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline that brings oil to Turkey from the Caspian Sea. This pipeline provides 98 percent of Turkey's energy needs. The areas of automotive, petrochemicals, and electronics are becoming a more valuable part of Turkey's economy.



Above: This oil refinery in Izmit helps to meet the country's energy needs.

Right: All banknotes feature Atatürk's picture on the obverse (front) side. Coins come in values up to 1 lira.

Despite some progress with government-led economic reforms, Turkey’s economy is still struggling. After a severe economic crisis in 2001, Turkey put in place many reforms that brought about economic growth. These reforms had such a positive impact on Turkey’s economy that it did not experience the same downturn most countries experienced beginning in 2008 during the Great Recession. However, in more recent years, Turkey’s economic growth has slowed. The main reason for this slowdown is the decreased demand for Turkish goods in Europe, which is the main region to which Turkey exports goods. The economy also struggles with corruption throughout the government that trickles down to all levels within the government and economy.

Trade

Throughout Turkey’s history, it has been at a crossroads for trade routes, which means that trade, especially free trade, is very important to Turkey. Today, Turkey is the 29th-largest exporter of goods and services in the world. Its main exports are clothing, food, textiles, metals, and transport equipment. Turkey’s top export partners are Germany, the United Kingdom, Iraq, Italy, the United States, and France. Turkey has to import many goods as well. Its top imports are machinery, chemicals, fuels, and transport equipment. The top import partners for Turkey are China, Germany, Russia, the United States, and Italy.

Turkey encourages foreign investment in all parts of its economy. In order to trade fairly, countries must use an exchange rate to change Turkey’s **liras** to their own currency. The government has had to use **subsidies** (grants of money toward a useful cause) to help the Turkish people as well. In 2015, the cost of natural gas increased 8 percent. To help the Turkish people, the state-owned gas company announced it would subsidize the difference. Turkey has been working to become a part of the European Union for years. Being a part of it would make trade easier in Turkey.

Figure 7.2
Turkey Spider Graph

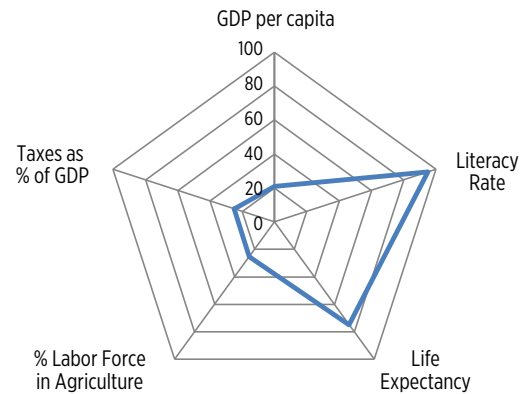
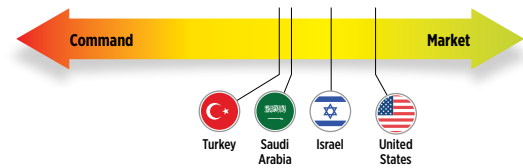


Figure 7.3
Economic Systems in the Middle East



Bottom: Street markets in Turkey are a part of everyday life.

special Feature

Istanbul's Grand Bazaar

Can you imagine shopping in the first mall ever created? You can have that experience in Istanbul, home of the Grand Bazaar, or Kapalıçarsi. The Grand Bazaar dates back to the Byzantine Empire. After the Ottoman Empire conquered Istanbul, Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror began expanding the bazaar in 1461. During the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent in the 16th century, the bazaar was expanded even further. At this point, it became the center of all trade in the vast Ottoman Empire. While the Grand Bazaar has been expanded and renovated throughout the decades, you can still walk and shop in a piece of history.

The Grand Bazaar by the numbers is even more impressive. It is one of the world's largest covered markets with 60 streets and around 5,000 shops. In addition to all the shops, there are 17 inns, 2 mosques, 10 wells, 2 Turkish baths, 4 fountains, a police station, and a variety of cafes and restaurants. About 20,000 people work there, while between 250,000 and 400,000 people visit every day. The top items for sale include jewelry, hand-painted ceramics, carpets, embroideries, spices, and antiques.

As the Grand Bazaar has become a tourist attraction, the stores and merchants have changed. Traditional shoes, turbans, and fezzes are no longer sold, while touristy souvenir shops are plentiful. Regardless of these changes, the Grand Bazaar is a place not to miss if you ever visit Istanbul. What do you think you would like to buy there?



Natural Resources

Turkey's many natural resources help its economy. One of the most important natural resources is arable land. Almost half of Turkey's land is used for agriculture, which means that this fertile land is very valuable. Turkey's mineral wealth ranks 10th in the world. The main minerals include coal, iron ore, copper, chromium, antimony, mercury, gold, and others. Turkey is also able to create a lot of hydroelectricity from dams on the Euphrates, Tigris, and other rivers in the country. There is some oil found in Turkey, but it does not meet Turkey's energy needs. Finally, Turkey has a large deposit of natural stone, like marble, which is in high demand in the global economy. This wide variety of natural resources in Turkey helps the economy continue to grow.



Human Capital

When Mustafa Kemal Atatürk became the president of Turkey, he instituted many reforms. Some of the most important reforms focused on education in Turkey. Today, the literacy rate in Turkey is about 95 percent. There is a slight gender gap, with the male literacy rate reaching 98 percent and the female literacy rate reaching 92 percent. Most students attend school for 16 years, which is similar to how long students in the United States go to school. Engineering programs are some of the most popular degrees in Turkish universities and colleges. Compared to other countries in the world, however, Turkey does not invest as much in education. Turkey invests about 3 percent of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in education, which ranks it 142nd in the world for educational spending.

Top: Travertine quarries provide building materials for Turkish and world markets. **Bottom:** Students in Turkish schools have more opportunities for a good education than Turks of previous generations.





Capital Goods

Turkey's industry sector is steadily expanding and increasing output. Some of its top industries include automobiles, electronics, mining, steel, and lumber. All of these industries require capital goods. Turkey must invest in capital goods to support these industries so their economy will continue to grow. Currently, two of Turkey's top imports are capital goods: machinery and transport equipment.

Entrepreneurship

While having a large number of entrepreneurs in a country is always good for economic growth, not all countries make being an entrepreneur easy. In Turkey, for example, becoming an entrepreneur can be challenging. Recently, Turkey has made some reforms that have reduced the amount of time it takes to start a business; however, these reforms are not enforced throughout the country. Most public universities in Turkey now have a focus on entrepreneurship and inspiring innovation and technological development. If this trend continues, the number of entrepreneurs is expected to increase significantly over the next decade.

DID YOU KNOW?

Istanbul is becoming an important place for technology development.

The United Nations Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries, which was established in 2016, is being located in Turkey.

Top: A woman in Cappadocia uses traditional methods to create beautifully designed rugs for market.

Above: Industries such as Turkish steel are important for the country's economy.

Reviewing the Section

1. What type of economy does Turkey have?
2. What does Turkey's gross domestic product rely on?
3. Why has Turkey's economy struggled in recent years?

Section 5

US-Turkey Relations



As you read, look for

- ▶ the development of US-Turkey diplomatic relations;
- ▶ the purpose of the Economic and Technical Cooperation agreement;
- ▶ Turkey's support during the US invasion of Afghanistan and the fight against ISIS;
- ▶ ways the United States provides assistance to Turkey;
- ▶ the role of Turkey as an important member of NATO;
- ▶ term: **Truman Doctrine**.

A Long Relationship

The relationship between Turkey and the United States dates back to 1831, when the relatively new United States established ties with the Ottoman Empire. After the creation of the Republic of Turkey, the United States reestablished ties in 1927. After World War II, the United States and Turkey signed the Economic and Technical Cooperation agreement. This agreement put into action the **Truman Doctrine**, which aimed at supporting free people and ensuring they would not become communist.



Above: Turkey and the United States are often partners in trade and defense.

Bottom: This Phantom II fighter jet is a part of the Turkish Air Force.





In 1952, Turkey joined NATO and has played an important role as a member. Turkey has significantly helped with the war in Afghanistan by providing transport through the Incirlik Air Base. Turkey's location within Southwest Asia has also made it an important ally for the United States because it shares borders with Syria, Iraq, and Iran. The main focus of the alliance between the United States and Turkey is fighting terrorism. Economic cooperation and regional stability are also major parts of the alliance.

and regional stability are also major parts of the alliance.

Turkey's involvement in the fight against ISIS has been very important. Aside from providing an air base for the United States to use, the Turkish Air Force bombed ISIS targets. Turkey has also been the main country dealing with the migrant crisis. Refugees fleeing war in Syria and Iraq come to Turkey before trying to reach other destinations in Europe.

US Assistance to Turkey

The main way the United States has provided assistance to Turkey is with security, cooperation with neighboring countries, and democracy. The United States wants to help Turkey create increased border security, which would reduce terrorist attacks within Turkey. Relationships between Turkey and other countries in Southwest Asia are also important, and the United States wants to help Turkey cooperate with these countries. Finally, the United States provides support to the Turkish government to help continue to improve their democracy and the freedoms and rights of their citizens.

Top: The flag of NATO. **Below:** Soldiers of the Turkish military guard the Turkish border with Syria in 2016.

Bottom: Ships such as these are a part of Turkey's naval forces.



Bilateral Economic Relations

There have been several important developments in economic relations between the United States and Turkey. As an effect of these developments and agreements, US-Turkey trade increased from \$10.8 billion in 2009 to \$16.1 billion in 2016. There is still room for this relationship to continue to expand. Currently, the top goods Turkey imports from the United States include aircraft, iron, steel, agricultural goods, oil, cotton yarn fabrics, and machinery. The top Turkish exports to the United States include vehicles, machinery, iron, steel, agricultural goods, travertine, and marble. The United States also invests in banking in Turkey.

The governor of Georgia led a group of Georgia businesspeople to Turkey in 2012 to explore the possibility of increased trade. In response, Turkish businesspeople visited Atlanta with the hope of improving trade. In 2014, Turkey was the 16th-largest international trading partner for Georgia with exports to Turkey totaling \$635 million. Turkish businesses buy cotton, paper, wood pulp, aircraft, and motor vehicles from businesses in the state. Georgia imported \$396 million in Turkish goods including clothing, engines, carpets, machinery, and stone.



Turkey's Membership in International Organizations

Turkey is involved in many different types of international organizations. It is an active and essential member of NATO. Turkey is also seeking full membership to the European Union. Additionally, Turkey has been working to improve relationships with its neighboring countries within Southwest Asia and nearby countries in Central Asia and Africa as well. Turkey is also a member of the United Nations, as well as the World Trade Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

Reviewing the Section

1. How did Turkey help during the US invasion of Afghanistan and the fight against ISIS?
2. What are the main ways the United States provides assistance to Turkey? Why?
3. Why is Turkey an important member of NATO?

Top: The American automobile company, Ford, has an assembly plant in the city of Izmit, in the Anatolia region. **Middle:** This Turkish quarry markets its marble around the world. Turkey has had active marble quarries for over 4,000 years.

Chapter Review

Chapter Summary

Section 1: The Geography of Turkey

- Turkey is located in the northern and eastern hemispheres in the Middle East.
- Turkey west of the Bosphorus is part of Europe; the majority of Turkey is in Asia. It borders eight countries and the Black, Mediterranean, and Aegean Seas.
- European Turkey has rolling hills. Asian Turkey has mountains and a narrow coastal plain.
- The most important rivers are the Tigris and Euphrates. Both have dams for hydroelectricity and flood control. The land between them is called Mesopotamia or the Fertile Crescent.
- The Bosphorus and Dardanelles Straits are part of the waterway connecting the Black and Aegean Seas.
- Turkey's climate varies from temperate on the coasts to harsher in the mountains.
- Air and water pollution and deforestation are environmental issues.
- Over 99 percent of Turks practice Islam, specifically Sunni Islam.

Section 2: A Brief History of Turkey

- Nomadic Turks arrived in the 11th century. By 1299, the Ottomans had established a vast Ottoman Empire. They took Constantinople in 1453 and renamed it Istanbul.
- The Ottomans sided with the losing powers in World War I. They were forced to sign the Mudros Armistice, which divided up the empire among the European winners.
- Mustafa Kemal Atatürk led a successful liberation movement. Atatürk became a reformist president of an independent Turkey.
- After remaining neutral for much of World War II, Turkey joined the Allies in 1945. It joined the United Nations and NATO after the war.

- Since 1950, Turkey's government has been relatively stable except for military coups. Recent troubles include car bombings in Ankara and, in 2016, a terrorist attack at Istanbul's airport and an unsuccessful military coup.

Section 3: The Government of Turkey

- Turkey became a republic on October 29, 1923, and is a secular presidential republic.
- The executive branch has a president who serves as head of state and head of government and is assisted by a cabinet.
- The legislative branch is the Grand National Assembly with 600 seats.
- The judicial branch has the Constitutional Court, Court of Cassation, and Council of State.

Section 4: The Economy of Turkey

- Turkey leans toward a market economy.
- Despite reforms, Turkey's economy still struggles because of corruption and decreased demand for its goods.
- Turkey has always been at a crossroads for trade routes. Today it is the world's 29th-largest exporter of goods and services.
- The lira is Turkey's currency.
- Turkey wants to become part of the European Union; this would make trade easier.
- Natural resources of Turkey include arable land and many minerals.
- Turkey invests less in education than many other countries, but the literacy rate is high.
- There is a new focus on entrepreneurship in public universities.

Section 5: US-Turkey Relations

- The Truman Doctrine helped free people combat communism.
- Turkey is an important member of NATO. Its location in Southwest Asia makes it an important US ally.

- Turkey has been helpful in the war in Afghanistan and the fight against ISIS.
- The United States helps Turkey with security, cooperation with neighbors, and democracy.
- US-Turkey trade has increased but can be expanded.

Activities for Learning

Reviewing People, Places, and Things



Write an email to a friend about your recent trip to Turkey using each of these words. Underline the word when you use it.

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk
Tigris River
Bosporus Strait
Istanbul
Ankara
Fertile Crescent
Ottoman Empire
secular

Understanding the Facts



1. What geographical features have allowed Turkey to be a major trading center?
2. The Fertile Crescent is enclosed by which two rivers?
3. Turkey is the largest exporter of what natural resource?
4. The Ottoman Empire captured what important city?
5. Who is Mustafa Kemal Atatürk?
6. What is a coup?
7. What type of government does Turkey have?
8. Why has Turkey's economy been struggling in recent years?
9. What is the main focus of the alliance between the United States and Turkey?

Developing Critical Thinking



1. In 2012, businesspeople from Georgia and Turkey visited one another to encourage trade. Exports and imports have now increased. How do you think visiting each country and meeting in person helped to encourage this successful trade agreement?
2. Turkey is spread across the two continents of Asia and Europe. What cultural influences does the country borrow from each continent?

Writing across the Curriculum



Mustafa Kemal Atatürk is an important historical figure because he made numerous changes to his society. How do you think Turks felt about him during his lifetime and now? Write a short report with examples to support your reasoning.

Applying Your Skills



Put the following events in chronological order:







- Turkey joined NATO
- Signing of Mudros Armistice ended Ottoman Empire
- Turkey supported the US invasion of Afghanistan
- Ottoman Empire established
- Atatürk became president
- Beginning of Turkish National Liberation War

Exploring Technology



Using reputable news agencies, research the failed 2016 coup d'état in Turkey. What disagreements led to the coup? What has been the aftermath? Cite your sources.










Physical Geography

	Saudi Arabia	Israel	Turkey
Area Comparison Map	830,000 sq mi 13 th largest	8,019 sq mi 154 th largest	302,535 sq mi 37 th largest
Location Map			
Relative Size			
Natural Resources	petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, gold, copper	timber, potash, copper ore, natural gas, phosphate rock, magnesium bromide, clays, sand	coal, iron ore, copper, chromium, antimony, mercury, gold, barite, borate, celestite (strontium), emery, feldspar, limestone, magnesite, marble, perlite, pumice, pyrites (sulfur), clay, arable land, hydropower
Environment	desertification; depletion of underground water resources; the lack of perennial rivers or permanent water bodies has prompted the development of extensive seawater desalination facilities; coastal pollution from oil spills	limited arable land and natural freshwater resources pose serious constraints; desertification; air pollution from industrial and vehicle emissions; groundwater pollution from industrial and domestic waste, chemical fertilizers, and pesticides	water pollution from dumping of chemicals and detergents; air pollution, particularly in urban areas; deforestation; concern for oil spills from increasing Bosphorus ship traffic

Cultural Geography

	Saudi Arabia	Israel	Turkey
Ethnic Groups	Arab 90% Afro-Asian 10%	Jewish 75% Non-Jewish 25% (mostly Arab)	Turkish 70-75% Kurdish 18% other minorities 7-12%
Religion	Muslim (official: 90% Sunni, 10% Shia) other (includes Eastern Orthodox, Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish, Hindu, Buddhist, and Sikh) Note: despite having a large expatriate community of various faiths (more than 30% of the population), most forms of public religious expression inconsistent with the government-sanctioned interpretation of Sunni Islam are restricted; non-Muslims are not allowed to have Saudi citizenship and non-Muslim places of worship are not permitted	Jewish 75% Muslim 17.5% Christian 2% Druze 1.6% other 3.9%	Muslim 99.8% (mostly Sunni) other 0.2% (mostly Christians and Jews)
Population	28,160,273 Ranks 47 th	8,174,527 (includes populations of the Golan Heights of Golan Sub-District and also East Jerusalem, which was annexed by Israel after 1967) Note: approximately 20,500 Israeli settlers live in the Golan Heights; approximately 211,640 Israeli settlers live in East Jerusalem Rank: 99 th	80,274,604 Ranks 20 th
Life Expectancy	average: 75.3 years male: 73.2 years female: 77.4 years	average: 82.4 years male: 80.6 years female: 84.4 years	average: 74.8 years male: 72.5 years female: 77.3 years
Literacy	total population: 94.7% male: 97% female: 91.1%	total population: 97.8% male: 98.7% female: 96.8% (2011 est.)	total population: 95% male: 98.4% female: 91.8%
Education Expenditures	5.1% of GDP (2008) Ranks 68 th	5.9% of GDP (2013) Ranks 57 th	4.8% of GDP (2013) Ranks 142 th

Government

	Saudi Arabia	Israel	Turkey
Government Type	monarchy	parliamentary democracy	presidential republic
Capital City	Riyadh	Jerusalem (but all government embassies are in Tel Aviv)	Ankara
Suffrage	Males 21 years of age; males and females for municipal elections	18 years of age; universal	18 years of age; universal
Flag			
Political Map			
Currency	Riyal 	Shekel 	Lira 

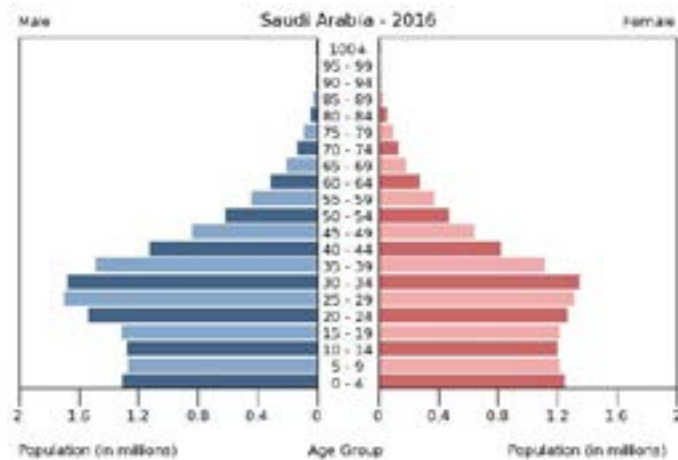
Economy

	Saudi Arabia	Israel	Turkey
GDP	\$665.5 billion	\$298.9 billion	\$722.2 billion
GDP per capita	\$54,600 (2015 est.) \$52,800 (2014 est.) \$51,100 (2013 est.)	\$34,300 (2015 est.) \$33,500 (2014 est.) \$32,600 (2013 est.)	\$20,500 (2015 est.) \$19,900 (2014 est.) \$19,300 (2013 est.)
GDP end use			
Household spending	38%	56%	68%
Government spending	31%	22%	15%
Business spending	33.5%	19%	20%
Exports/Imports	-2.5%	3%	-3%
GDP by sector			
Agriculture	2.3%	2.5%	8.1%
Industry	46.9%	27.3%	27.7%
Services	50.8%	70%	64.2%
Labor Force by occupation			
Agriculture	6.7%	2.5%	25.5%
Industry	21.4%	27.3%	26.2%
Services	71.9%	70%	48.4%
Taxes	29% of GDP	25.5% of GDP	24.3% of GDP
Budget	revenues: 193 billion expenditures: 318 billion	revenues: 76.1 billion expenditures: 82.1 billion	revenues: 175.4 billion expenditures: 187.4 billion
Imports	machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, chemicals, motor vehicles, textiles	raw materials, military equipment, investment goods, rough diamonds, fuels, grain, consumer goods	machinery, chemicals, semi-finished goods, fuels, transport equipment
Exports	petroleum and petroleum products 90%	machinery and equipment, software, cut diamonds, agricultural products, chemicals, textiles and apparel	apparel, foodstuffs, textiles, metal manufactures, transport equipment
Import Partners	China 13.3% US 12.1% India 8.3% Germany 6.5% South Korea 5.4% Japan 4.9%	US 11.8% China 8.3% Switzerland 7.2% Germany 6.4% Belgium 5.3%	Russia 10.4% China 10.3% Germany 9.2% US 5.3% Italy 5% Iran 4.1%
Export Partners	China 13.3% Japan 13% US 12.9% South Korea 10% India 8.9% Singapore 4%	US 26.9% Hong Kong 8.9% UK 5.8% Belgium 4.8% China 4% Turkey 4%	Germany 9.6% Iraq 6.9% UK 6.3% Italy 4.5% France 4.1% US 4%
Value of Imports	\$160 billion	\$58.8 billion	\$204 billion
Value of Exports	\$222 billion	\$56.4 billion	\$153.6 billion

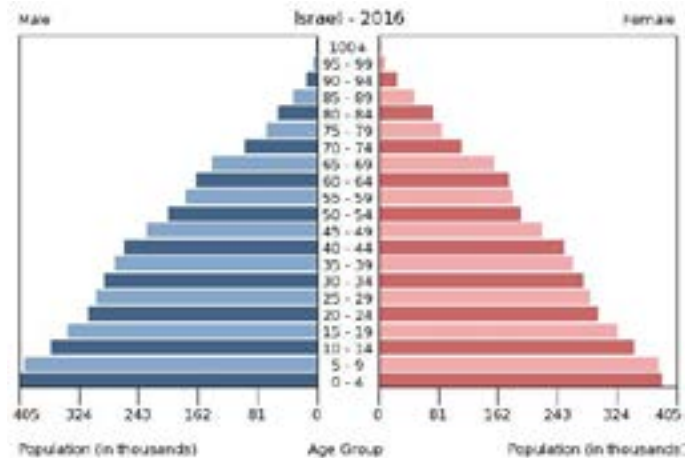
Population Pyramid

A population pyramid illustrates the age and sex structure of a country's population and may provide insights about political and social stability, as well as economic development. The population is distributed along the horizontal axis, with males shown on the left and females on the right. The male and female populations are broken down into 5-year age groups represented as horizontal bars along the vertical axis, with the youngest age groups at the bottom and the oldest at the top. The shape of the population pyramid gradually evolves over time based on fertility, mortality, and international migration trends.

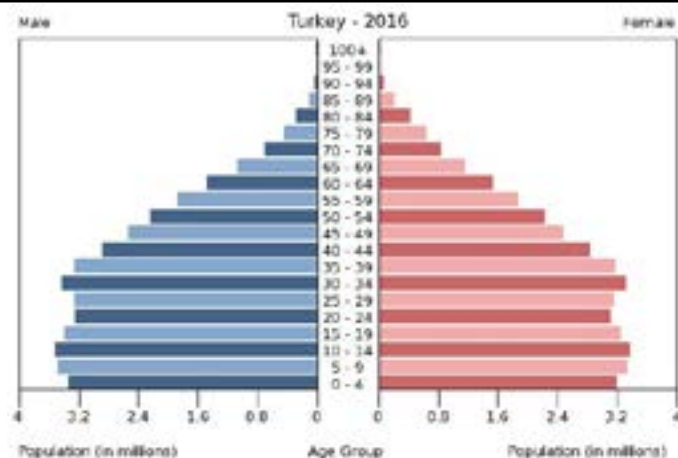
Saudi Arabia



Israel



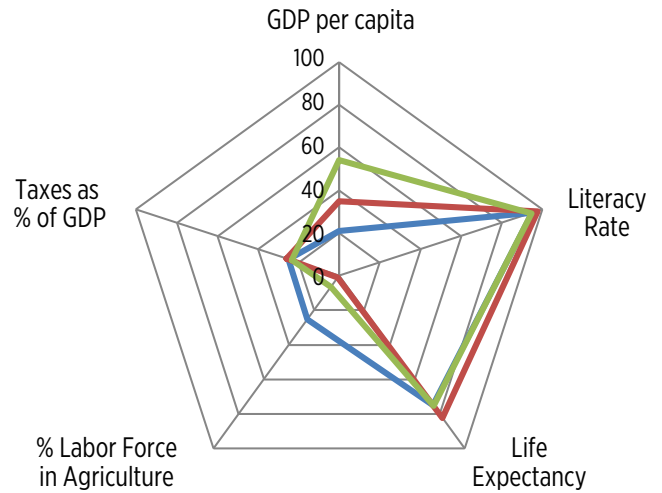
Turkey



Spider Graph

A spider graph consists of plotting data on a series of spokes, called radii, with each spoke representing one variable (for example: GDP per capita, literacy rate, life expectancy). The length of each spoke from the center of the graph is proportional to the other spokes. A line is drawn connecting the data points for each spoke. This gives the graph the look of a spider web. The spider graph can be used to answer such questions as: Which characteristics are most similar between countries? Are there outliers?

- Turkey
- Israel
- Saudi Arabia



Comparisons 1 Questions

Use the data tables, population pyramids, and spider graph to complete each item comparing the three focus countries.

- Which country is the largest in land size?
- Which country is the most ethnically diverse?
- Which country has the greatest variety of natural resources?
- Which country has the lowest standard of living?
- Which country has the highest percentage of farmers?
- Which country has the healthiest citizens?
- In which country does industry contribute least to the GDP?
- Which country or countries have a negative trade balance?
- Which country or countries have a positive trade balance?
- Which country has the highest tax rate?
- With which of these countries does the United States have the strongest trade relationship?
- According to the spider graph, on which point of comparison are the countries most alike?
- Challenge: Compute the dollar amount spent per year, per person, educating the population in each country. Assume that $\frac{1}{4}$ of the population is in school and round off decimals to the nearest whole number, as needed.

Hint: You will need the GDP, percentage of GDP spent on education, and population of each country to complete the task

_____ Saudi Arabia _____ Israel _____ Turkey