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## DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GEOGRAPHY AREA

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### Introduction

Human beings depend on a place. This dependence requires him to understand and make sense of the place he lives in. The development of technology, the creation of new business, settlement and transportation conditions do not reduce dependence or increase it. Since the Eratosthenes period, the approach of mankind for two thousand years, recognizing, understanding and planning the geographical conditions in which mankind was born, solved most of the problems, and with the industrial revolution, the growth of the problems brought new perspectives and principles. Intricate analysis of many phenomena, from urban planning to overseas knowledge, from space technology to remote sensing methods, is important in terms of demonstrating the dimensions of geographic information needed in the 21st century.

He finished the classical period represented by Humboldt and Ritter in Europe, especially in Germany, and began the modern period, which continued until about 1945; After 1945, the “contemporary” period was entered. With the effect of the spread of geography in Germany at the level of primary and secondary education, the fact that academic geography is a university subject has been approved by the state. The chair of geography was established in Leipzig in 1871 and in Halle in 1873, and in 1874 the Prussian Government decided to establish such chairs at all public universities. Between 1871 and 1880, 11 chairs were established in Germany, and until 1914 the number of geography chairs rose to 23. The first department of geography in French universities was founded in 1809 in Sorbonne with the history. In 1893 another chair of geography was established in Lille, which later became an independent geography institute (Tümertekin and Özgüç, 2002).

It is difficult to think and evaluate the development stage of the geography in the Republican period from the last period of the Ottoman Empire and the developments in the geography science after Atatürk. According to Doğanay (1995), E. Obst, who was invited to establish and organize the first geography department, Istanbul University Geography Department, has important contributions. However, during the Second Constitutional Monarchy years, the department, which was sent abroad to study geography and returned to Turkey after completing their education, started to work in the department and gained the academic face of four celebrities like Faik Sabri Duran, Ali Macit Arda, Selim Mansur and Hamit Sadi Selen.

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The establishment of the Darülfünun in 1846 during the Tanzimat Period, in which the important steps of the modernization and modernization of the Ottoman Empire were taken, should be considered as the period when the scientific step was taken. The process that started in 1846 could be considered institutionalized with the establishment of a geography department in 1915 and the official status of the Turkish Geographical Society in 1941. The process from the establishment of Darülfünun to the establishment of the Council of Higher Education is a milestone in the transition to modern geography.

Given the development process in terms of educational institutions and institutionalization period that characterizes one of the most important features, Turkey is seen as the modern Turkish state and the geography of the fall of the same year, almost equivalent to the organization. This situation makes it necessary to review the relationship between the spatiality of the nation-state in the world and the development of the discipline of geography and the role of Turkish geography through education in the institutionalization of the nation-state. This is meaningful both in the countries and schools where the first and second generation geographers who shape the Turkish geography are raised, as well as the role of the discipline of geography and geography (geography education) in the establishment of the nation-state process in the country (Özgür & Yavan, 2013).

According to Özgür and Yavan (2013), the first years of the republic corresponded to the establishment and institutionalization of modern Turkish geography and it is not possible to distinguish it strictly after the Atatürk period. During this period, the establishment of two geography departments in Istanbul (1915) and Ankara (1935), E. Obst (1915-1918), T. Lefebvre (1925-1928), E. Chaput (1928-1939), H. Louis (1936-1943) and WJ McCallien (1944-1950) to work in these departments during the establishment stage, the first Geography Congress (1941), the establishment of the Turkish Geography Institution (TCK) (1942), as the first period of institutional geographers The publication of the Turkish Journal of Geography (1943) is based on events that have influenced institutionalization, such as the National Education Ministers of the period until 1949 and the membership of the International Geographical Union (IGU) in the same year.

Two geography departments of our universities have been involved in education, training and research activities for a long time in our country, one of which was established in the Ottoman Empire and the other in the early years of the Republic. The first of these, Istanbul University Geography Institute-Department was laid during the First World War. In 1915, professors from Germany were brought together with the other branches of Darülfünun and the Ulûm-î Literary Branch, and a genuine Faculty of Literature was established, which had seminars and laboratories, and various departments and institutes. In the meantime, many teaching materials (collections of maps, wall plates, teaching instruments, research instruments, especially instruments for climatology research) brought from abroad by Erich Obst, professor of geography (then associate professor)

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invited from Germany, and the Geography of Darülfünunu Osmani Darülmesai / Institute was established (Bilgin, 1961: 9).

Indeed, Assoc. Dr. Ferruh Ali guess is, in an exclusive interview (Ankara, 1993), depressed years, starting in Europe and because of the Nazis' repressive rule in Germany, Europe in particular had come to Ankara by accepting invitations from Turkey to scientists from Germany has expressed (Gümüştü, 1996: 165).

If we make a general limitation; covering the period 1915-1950 about 35 years in the foreign scientists who contributed to the geography of Turkey, including Istanbul and Ankara have served in our two universities. Istanbul University, Ord. Professor Dr. Erich Obst, Dr. Théodore Lefebvre and Prof. Dr. Ernest Chaput, Ankara University, Ord. Professor Dr. Herbert Louis and Professor Dr. William John McCallien is a foreign geographer. The last two of these geographers are discussed in this article and others in another previously published article (Ceylan, 2013: 311-351) without going into too much detail.

According to Kahya and Topdemir (2002), the scientific developments in the period are closely related to Atatürk's view of science as the founder and director of the state. Atatürk knows very well that science is at the heart of the development of the West.

After Atatürk's death on the one hand and developments related to geography in Turkey and is closely related to the developments occurring in the world. On the one hand, while science and scientific thought developed, on the other hand, II. World War, social transformation and changes, the transition from agriculture to industry, migration from village to city, many phenomena have developed and transformed scientific thinking and thus the science of geography.

Abroad from Turkey to the leading scientists of our country substantially all the years they served, while in the general classification made in the development of geography in Turkey, 1915-1933: 1933-1941 with the pioneers and the first steps of modern geography: the establishment and organization of the Turkish geography (Erinç, 1973: 4).

The first department established after the geography departments established at Istanbul University and Ankara Universities is Atatürk University Geography Department which has started to accept students since 1974-75 academic year. Erinç (1973) is one of the most important developments in the establishment of the nucleus of a geography department of Atatürk University. The existence and activity of a department that provides independent education is especially important in order to train geographers who will address the problems of nature in Anatolia. It seems meaningful that this section is directed to regional studies especially in terms of human-economic geography.

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After Atatürk University, the fourth geography department was opened in Ege University in 1979. After the 80s, the number of departments, the number of academic staff, the number of students and the number of publications increased rapidly. One of the important developments that took place in the name of geography after the 80s is the transfer of teacher training to YÖK and the opening of Geography Education departments. Geography teachers were trained in the departments of Atatürk University Kazım Karabekir Education Faculty, Dokuz Eylül University Buca Education Faculty, Karadeniz Technical University Fatih Education Faculty, Selçuk University Education Faculty, Dicle University Ziya Gökalp Education Faculty, Balıkesir University Necatibey Education Faculty and Gazi University Gazi Education Faculty.

### **Institutional Structure of Geography**

The study of Turkish History and the fact that Turkish Language and Geography are the subject of scientific studies are another important emphasis of the Atatürk Period. For this purpose, the Turkish Historical Investigation Society, which was established in 1931, aims to support culture and the production of scientific studies. The reason for the establishment of the Turkish Language Association in 1932 is the same opinion. Later, the Faculty of Language and History-Geography (1935) was one of the last links of the efforts of institutionalization of these areas, which Atatürk started in the Republican era with the emphasis on language, history and geography instead of being a literary faculty like its examples in the west (Gümüüşcü and Apology, 2016; Sever & Koçođlu, 2014).

The Faculty of Language, History and Geography, founded in 1935 by Atatürk's orders, in addition to revealing the inseparable integrity of history and geography as well as revealing the relationship between living and dead languages with history and geography, constitutes an integral part of Atatürk's homeland. history is very significant in terms of showing the relationship between geography. While Atatürk established the Turkish Historical Research Society in 1931 and the Turkish Language Examination Society in 1932, the late establishment of the Turkish Geography institution and its failure to attain an institutional structure like the other two institutions stand as one of the important problems of the present day, not only in the 1930s.

About 10 years after the establishment of the Turkish Historical Society and the Turkish Language Institute, under the auspices of Reısicumhur İsmet İnönü, under the auspices of the Deputy Minister of Education Hasan Ali Yücel, the officials who participated in the First Geography Congress held in Ankara between 6-21 June 1941 as founders 21.6.1941 and proposed the establishment of the Turkish Geography Institution. The application to the Governorate of Ankara on 30.01.1942 was obtained with the letter no. 2350 dated 12.3.1942. The Law of the Turkish Geographical Society was first published in the Journal of Ministry of Education Acts dated 30 March 1942 and numbered 126,

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and was published in the copies of *Ulus* and *Cumhuriyet* Newspapers in April 5, 1942. The purpose of the Institution; Turkey and other places in the region and to work on the development and progress of the five sciences, to examine the geography of Turkey with scientific methods, eyle is to follow the progression of movement and geography universe (and Özbakan Ertekin, 2012). Until 1950, the Ministry of Education also served as the head of the institution. During this period, ministers such as Hasan Ali Yücel, Şemsettin Sırer and Hasan Tahsin Banguoğlu served as the president of the institution. After 1950, the presidency started with the election.

One of the important results of the first congress has been the formation of the seven geographical regions of Turkey. In his opening speech, Deputy Minister of Education Hasan Ali Yücel underlined four points according to Ertek (2012).

1. Geography curriculum (course) programs in primary, secondary and high schools,
2. Geographical terms and how to write geographical place names,
3. Geography textbooks,
4. Outline the naming of places and regions of Turkey.

Hasan Ali YÜCEL proposed the establishment of three commissions on these issues:

1. Program and Textbooks Commission (15 participants),
2. Term Commission (11 participants),
3. Turkey Geography Commission (19 participants)

According to Erinç (1973), the First Geography Congress convened in 1941 is a scientifically superior achievement and the most important turning point in the development of Turkish Geography. The developments that characterize this period are that Turkish geographers start to conduct scientific studies throughout the country, participate in international congresses and represent the country, and prepare books for undergraduate students in both departments. In this respect, 1941 is the beginning of a new era for Turkish geographers. Despite the short period of 25 years since the foundation of the Republic, a significant progress has been made in terms of the scientific works and the scientists raised. Although the level of the west has not been reached in this period, close contact with the West has been established, as well as foreign trainings, geographers coming to Turkey have made an important progress in the development and modernization of geography science. In the ongoing process, it was not possible to create schools, train students and accelerate the course of progress.

After the first geography congress, congresses were organized, workshops were held,

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vocational weeks were held, in-service trainings and courses were held. According to Ertek and Özbakan (2012), the Second Turkish Geography Congress was held on 4-8 August 1947, the Third Turkish Geography Congress in August 1951, the Fourth Turkish Geography Congress on 11-16 July 1955, the Fifth Turkish Geography Congress on 14-20 July. In 1958, the Sixth Turkish Geography Congress was held on 11-15 July 1961 and the Seventh Geography Congress was held on 9-12 July 2002.

### **Publication Activities**

Scientific developments in a field are directly related to the number, quality and widespread impact of publications in that field. In the last period of the Ottoman Empire and in the period of Atatürk, the scientific works written about geography as well as the atlas and maps reveal the course of the development of the science of geography. Geographers such as İbrahim Hakkı Akyol, Ali Tanoğlu, Besim Darkot and Ahmet Ardel are among the unforgettable scientists and geographers of the period with scientific works on the one hand, primary and secondary school textbooks on the one hand and maps on Besim Darkot on the other.

According to Gümüşçü and Özur (2016); First Geography Congress on decisions taken in coordination of scientific activities in Turkey geography is also provided. The results of scientific research can be published in a journal of geography (Turkish Journal of Geography-1942) extraction, preparation and geography terms list are other decisions that resulted in the detection of Geography Regions of the Congress in Turkey.

The Turkish geography magazine was established to evaluate and publish scientific studies in the field of geography and scientific studies related to geography were presented to the scientific community. Journals such as East Geography Magazine and Ege Geography Magazine, which started publication in the following years, are also important in terms of their contributions to the science of geography.

Maps are the most important works in publishing activities. Doğanay (1995), the first and largest specialized by Republican Period of Turkish maps and atlases Turkey Besim is Darkot. In addition to the textbooks he has written, Darkot has prepared maps that are especially outstanding in coloring. Prepare the map of the most important of which was published in 1960 with a 1: 800,000 scale published in 1971, and 1: 1,000,000 scale physical map of Turkey, published in 1973 1: 500,000 scale maps are Regions of Turkey. Among the Atlases, the Modern Grand Atlas and the Grand Atlas of the World are the most detailed and perfect of the Turkish atlases.

One of the important publication activities of this period is the 1000 Basic Works Series. In the first years of the “1000 Basic Works” series, which was published by the Ministry of National Education in order to form a single national cultural series by the state,

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66 books were published in the first years. The prime minister of the time Süleyman Demirel and Minister of National Education İlhami Ertem stated in their presentation writings that thanks to these works our living Turkish and national cultural heritage will be transferred to new generations. TDK prepared a report on this series in 1971 and criticized the use of Arabic and Persian words especially in the works. This series, which was interrupted for a while, was continued in 1975 with Rıfki Danişman's series of Cultural Works during the Ministry of Culture. In his presentation to these publications, the counselor explained the rationale as to save and protect the Turkish people, Turkish youth and Turkish children from all kinds of corrupt acts and the influence of various harmful publications (Argunşah, 2014; Koçoğlu, 2015).

In the contemporary sense, the fact that our universities and their geography institutes (which took the name of geography department in 1981) to train geographer researchers was established too late compared to Western countries delayed the development of this science in our country. This late stay led to the late establishment of contemporary geography in our country. For example, the Royal Institute of Geography of Great Britain was founded in 1830, but it was remembered that the Turkish Geographical Society was inaugurated about 110 years later, in 1941; causes of delay, more easily understood (Doganay, 1995, 36).

1936 in Istanbul under the chairmanship of the Department of Geography of the four major Turkish geographer is divided into four podium: Physical Geography, Turkey, and World Geography, General Geography, Human and Economic Geography. In the following years, the Chair of Structure and Underground Resources was added. In the Geography Department of Ankara, there was development in the field of physical geography in accordance with the formations of the foreign professors, but after 1945 the departments of Physical Geography, Human and Economic Geography and Geography of Countries were separated. The Department of Physical Geography of Ankara University continued until 1981, as the foreign presidents assigned here focused on geomorphology and even geology, and the Turkish teachers who followed them continued this trend. The “geology indaki named after the department was rightly abolished during the regulations made by the Council of Higher Education (Higher Education Council) in 1981 (Kayan, 2000).

### **Professional Recognition**

In the process that started with the establishment of the Republic, the science of geography took its place in the line of development based on scientific approach and after the death of Atatürk, the Turkish Geography Institution was established and the institutional structure was established with the convening of the 1st Turkish Geography Congress. The opening of new departments, the increase in the number of scientific publications and organizations, on the other hand, created the need for graduates' job

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sites. As in the 1980s, this problem has continued to increase and it has become almost impossible for geography graduates to find jobs other than teaching.

One of the biggest problems in the field of geography is the lack of any equivalent in the production of a production made by geographers who are representatives of this field despite the wide interest of geography. Because the greatest requirement for any profession to be represented in the public is that it is demanded by the society. However, according to the current situation, geographers need a serious road map. According to this new roadmap, the representation of any theme of the global / hybrid world by subjective geography approach (geographical method) is seen as one of the priority steps of geographers (Özgen, 2012).

The process of professional recognition is still continuing as before 80 years and it is carried out both by the Turkish Geographical Society and by academicians and stakeholders working in the field. Recognition of the 'geographer' profession in the state personnel law will mean increasing the reputation of the geography as well as the shining of the star of geography science.

### **Result**

The establishment and development of modern geography in Turkey is possible to start with the opening of a geography section in 1915 Darulfunun. Then, the opening of the Faculty of Language and History-Geography and the establishment of another geography department revealed the necessity of institutionalization of geography. Atatürk after the death under the chairmanship of President Ismet Inonu, under the auspices of National Education Minister Hasan Ali Yücel collection of geography congress and the establishment of the Turkish Geographical Society followed a parallel process with the period of development of the Republic of Turkey covering the years 1938-1980. The establishment of the Turkish Geographical Society has also led to developments in scientific publishing activities, and many developments have taken place in many areas from primary school to higher education, cartography and periodicals such as magazine publishing. These developments have led to the establishment of new departments, an increase in the number of academicians and an increase in the number of graduating students. With the development and growth, the problems have also manifested themselves. At the beginning of these problems, the issue of professional recognition and public representation is one of the most important.

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