
DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GEOGRAPHY OF 1923-1938

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Introduction

In the Ottoman Empire, from the 18th century onwards, it is very important to evaluate what is done in the field of education and science. Darülfünun, which was founded in 1946, was an important step in terms of transition to higher education. Darülfünun continued its existence until 1933 and continued its existence through various stages and processes in this period of 100 years. In 1933, according to the report carried out by the University Reform of foreign scientists who were invited to Turkey at Istanbul University was established and laid the foundations of the university in the modern sense.

In the early years of the Republic, changes in the period of Atatürk will only be related to the geography related to education or social events, and to interpret the event incompletely. Geographical events that occurred in this period were related to the nature of the period and also due to the nature of geography science, social, economic, political, geopolitical and educational areas were also closely related.

The Republic was established between the two world wars, where the industrial revolution, Europe, dominated the world and the world to reach this goal. The establishment of the Republic, on the one hand 600 years of political, economic and social phenomena, institutions, abandonment or traditions or that require a serious revision, on the other hand, the industry began with the world developments and changes revolution was necessary to also keep pace. During this period, the world was the development of the theory for the sovereignty and the theory of the center or an area close to the center also affects deeply the events related to the foreign policy of the country is Turkey's reflections on the state of the structure, ideology, has affected the training. That Mackinder put forward and Houshofer black domination theory put into practice, Skypman thrown aside Generation Domination Theory introduced by Alfred Mohan by theories such as disposable Sea Dominance Theory emerged, although it may seem like they do not affect Turkey globalization slow him feel that a it is not possible to not be affected in the period.

In this case, if you need to evaluate the organization in terms of education and one of the most important features that characterize the institutionalization period of the founding of the modern Republic of Turkey and Turkey's geography is almost equivalent to a fall in the same year. This necessitates a review of the relationship between the spatiality of the nation-state and the development of the discipline of geography in the world, and the task undertaken by the Turkish geography through the education in the

institutionalization of the nation-state. This applies both to Turkish geography in the direction that the first and second generations of geographers grown in the country and schools as well as countries in nation-state process of settlement geography discipline and school geography (geography education) are significant tasks undertaken (Özgür and Yavan, 2013).

During this period, one of the most important cases and Atatürk Era of Westernization idea in forming the dynamics of intellectual life, it is clear that inherited from the Ottoman Empire. However, established contacts with western Atatürk period increased from every angle, rather than the application previously seen as a mistake, tried new ways have been tried to produce different solutions. First of all, seen as the most important obstacle to change, drastic changes are made to the state's corporate structure. First and foremost, the establishment of the republic as the form of government revenue. intellectual and scientific life projection of the republican system, born of a more free thinking environment has seen support in the form of innovative ideas. Towards Westernization, relations with the West have tried to re-establish a new state ID. (Gümüçcü and Özur, 2016) which is a space science and the understanding of the space, the geography that offers the easiest and only way to grip, people living with location, gives direction to all activities up to the traditions and customs of daily life. Kayan (2000), based on the basic physical elements of landforms on Earth where they choose to live, people, climate, water and living community is very diverse. This diversity of people who live here live format, has been reflected in the culture and diversified. This diversity of people who live here live format, has been reflected in the culture and diversified. Here is a collection of related information related to various topics is the main material of the geography. The westernmost age of enlightenment in ancient times and the great discoveries of science become much towards recognition of the properties related to priority places where people live, so that geography has improved with the accumulation of information belonging to different venues (Kayan, 2000). This is also correct to think backwards. People live, to be protected, they select the appropriate places in order to maintain economic activity. This situation while taking the first steps of the scientific establishment Ataturk is aware always acted from these cases, and primarily with the history of Anatolia, culture and history as was found in enterprises in the scientific sense of tradition to suggest that the recognition and should be promoted. It aims to trace established dominance in this land of ancient civilizations, in order to reveal the scientific fame are established, on the one hand young people were sent to prestigious universities in Europe to receive training in these areas.

Geography discipline position (location), location, relationship between place, move, configure themes on the region. Location contact, a map of a specific location or point on the earth where it defines or added. Location contact, describe the common characteristics

or a different location. The relationship between the Forum theme emphasizes the cultural and physical relationships of human habitation. Motion theme, how people traveled from one place to another, how they communicate with each other, explain how it is in need of goods and information generated by others. Regions theme, the administrative units of the area, language, religious or ethnic group and indicates how classified due to features such as landforms. Furthermore geography, population distribution, spatial relationship with each other without care, the environment and focuses on the basic concepts such as limits ((Martorella, 1998; Farris, 2001; cited in: Ozturk, 2006, 41).

The most important initiative affecting the community's nationalization is a national cultural policy. most touching element of the goods to a wide audience of national culture and the national education. Because having an important role by developing common feelings and thoughts of winning the national identity of the members of the National Education performs cultural integration. Nation of the constituent members, which provides protection for the value of his own nation. So people winning ways with national values education, they continue the community life. Therefore, all states are also attach great importance to the education of the new generation (Köken, 2014, 183).

Making Darulfunun and the establishment of modern geography is very important in terms of our history, part science. Tümertekin (2001) by October 14, 1915 Date of reorganization within the framework of the medical act performed here with the establishment of modern Darulfunun in Istanbul, law, consisting of four scientific institutions were created arts and sciences. Of these, 4 branches / departments have been established in the Faculty of Letters such as literature, philosophy, history and geography. In this organizing phase, Prof. Dr. E. Obst under the chairmanship Faik Sabri (Duran), Ali Macit (Arda), Selim Mansur and Hamit Sadi (Selen) took part. Department of Geography at Darülfünun in "Geography course-i, Islamic and Turkish Geography, Geography-i Humanities, Geography Procedure and Practice, Flurries has taught courses such as Geography and Statistics. Part periodically in the years he has been provided, including a rich library. given importance to research and materials research department is equipped with. This section alone has served as the country's geography research and teaching center until 1935. Thus was founded the first department of geography has been shaped according to the German school. First World Ministry of Education upon termination of the contract of German professors after the war (Ministry of Education) account that was on geography education in France Falk Sabrina Duran, Ali Majid Arta, Seller Mansur and Vienna who has a doctorate Hamit Sadi Selen returned home served as the first teachers received. Thus, the German professor of geography which was founded in the administration section of the French school of geography or trained personnel in other countries also participated (Tümertekin, 2001). After the establishment of the Republic, in the Department of Geography, besides the teachers such as Lefebvre and

Chaput, Turkish teachers who were educated in Europe started to serve.

The first years of the Republic correspond to the stage of establishment and institutionalization of modern Turkish geography according to Özgür and Yavan (2013) and it is not possible to separate them with definite limits after the Atatürk period. In this period, the establishment of two geography sections in Istanbul (1915) and Ankara (1935), E. Obst (1915-1918), T. Lefebre (1925-1928), E. Chaput (1928-1939), H. Louis (1936-1943) and WJ McCallien (1944-1950), such as the establishment of foreign scientists during the establishment of these departments, the First Geographical Congress (1941), the establishment of the Turkish Geography Institution (TCK) 's (1942), as the first institutional geography The publication of the Turkish Geography Magazine (1943) was based on the events that were effective in institutionalization of the institution until 1949, when the ministers of the Ministry of National Education and the membership of TCK in the International Geography Association (IGU).

Gümüşçü and Özü (2016) have suggested that it would be correct to examine the history of Turkish geography as three periods. This period, which will remain between 1915-1941, should be divided into 1915-1923, 1923-1933 and 1933-1941. Developments outside this period are specified within direct geographical, institutional changes are also affecting the region. Opening the 1915 Darulfunun in the geography department, it has been a major turning point for the Turkish geography. After this date, until the establishment of the Republic geography of scientific ideas and some later in the course of, yet it reveals that many documents and remembered and the existence of information, very important role during the war years are also known to overcome (Gümüşçü and Özü, 2016).

At the same time, with the end of this period, the paradigm shift of geography in the world (from the regional approach of spatial analysis based on spatial differentiation, transition to positivist approach based on spatial analysis), and the development of social science as separate disciplines almost overlap (Özgür and Yavan, 2013). Turkish Geographical Society, the then Minister of Education Chairman Hasan Ali Yücel directives and chaired the First Congress of Geography (6-21 June 1921) were collected, was officially established on March 12, 1942 and since its inception in shaping the geography of science in Turkey and important works in progress He made. In the first period of geography as well as many other areas in the Republic of the studies were conducted in support or patronage of the state. Agency heads between the dates 1942-1950 are the Minister of National Education. Considering the purpose of the organization, the Institute of Turkish Geography, the Turkish Language Society, which the other two important pillars of our cultural values and the Turkish Historical thought to be the institutional nature of such Institutions and Public Benefit Association has been the status (Ertekin and Özbakan, 2012, 8). Although it sounds like Turkey after Atatürk's establishment of institutions

geography coincided with the period outside of the period and must be addressed as part of the process.

One of the important milestones in the field of geography was carried out in 1933. In one Geography Department in Istanbul, 1 in July 1933 was carried out a restructuring process which maintains the balance between physical and human geography of the area. With this restructuring has also begun a new era. Said previously said the university reforms have taken place in history, Istanbul Darulfunun, university (Istanbul University) was transformed. Prior to this reform, Besim Darkot, Ali Tanoğlu, Ahmet Ardel and Cemal Arif Alagöz, who were sent to France by the state for the study of geography, returned to Istanbul and İ. Right as the founder of modern geography in Turkey Akyol began with a new understanding and vision to work. This new period, which began in 1933, has been defined by some geographers as tanım the foundation and organization period of the Turkish geography i (covering the years 1933-1941) (Koçman, 1999; cited by: Gümüşçü and Özur, 2016). This new era began in 1933, by some geographers “foundation and organization of the Turkish geography period” (1933-1941 years old) were also identified as (Koçman, 1999; cited by: Gümüşçü ve Özur, 2016).

Both globalization, should scientific developments and changes sense changes in the concepts of time and space has brought about. On the one hand when changing the definition of a concept and perception of space while also changed and developed. These changes and improvements to keep pace with the world, not follow these changes and innovation institutions, organizations and programs also raise the need for reflection.

The year 1933 is another important and important year for the geography, like the other divisions of the Darülfünun. Following the work carried out by a commission headed by Swiss Professor Albert Malche in our country, the following regulations are foreseen for the Department of Geography of the Darülfünun University on July 1, 1933.

The reform commission has divided the Geography Department into two to consider the physical geography to the Faculty of Science, the human and economic geography to the Faculty of Letters, but then the commission gave the commission to the reform commission on the way that the geography was a whole. As in the past, it was left within the Faculty of Literature. Moreover, the University Reform in 1933 and the Geography Department of the Istanbul Darülfünun were transformed into 1980 Geography Institute ya and remained there until 1980 (Gümüşçü and Özur, 2016).

Founded in these years, the Faculty of Language and History-Geography (1935), like the examples in the west, instead of being a faculty of literature, has emerged as the name of the language, history and geography with the emphasis on the Atatürk’s Republican period, the institutionalization of these areas has been one of the last ring of efforts. The reason why the first name for the faculty is writing History-Geography is this. History

with Geography is in close cooperation. In particular, without the explanation of the geographical conditions and geographic conditions of two information in parallel, without a guide to the history of the map did not work at all (Gümüşçü and Özur, 2016) covering the period 1915-1950 with an overall limit of about 35 years in the foreign scientists who contributed to the geography of Turkey, including Istanbul and Ankara have served in our two universities. In Istanbul University, respectively, Ord. Professor Dr. Erich Obst, Dr. Théodore Lefevbre and Professor Dr. Ernest Chaput, Ankara University, Ord. Professor Dr. Herbert Louis and Professor Dr. William John McCallien are foreign geographers. In the Ottoman period, in 1915, professors were brought from Germany and with the other branches of the Darülfün, the Ulûm-î Literary Branch was also improved, seminars and laboratories and a genuine Faculty of Literature with various institutions and institutes were born. In the meantime, Erich Obst, a professor of geography invited from Germany, has established many instructional materials from abroad (map collections, wall plates, tools, research instruments, especially instruments for climatological research) and the Geography Institute of Osmaniye (Darülfünunu) was established (Ceylan, 2013).

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and his friends when establishing the Republic of Turkey had a single targets. To make the country a respected member of the world nations; as well as as soon as possible. Mustafa Kemal and his friends were thinking that people self-identify with immediately and only need the citizenship of the Republic of Turkey. Citizenship of the Republic of Turkey was an identity that can be earned because of some basic structures. Therefore, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and his friends will make it possible to identify himself with the people of the country immediately and exclusively to the Republic of Turkey citizenship tended to build institutional structures. Halkı; yeni kurumlarda yetiştirmek, yeni kurumlarda eğitmek, yeni kurumlarda çalıştırmak istediler. Bu çerçevede girışilen çabalardan biri de yüksek öğretimin yapılandırılmasıdır (Çelebi ve Kızılcelik, 2002).

Only higher education institutions located in Istanbul, after the proclamation of the Republic of Turkey did not respond to the new needs. In this case, the era of Ataturk and managers who, western Turkey in Istanbul for separating the three school districts were thought to be selected as centers for Van to Ankara and middle eastern. First of all, various faculties were established and one of them was the Faculty of Language and History Geography. Within this faculty, it was requested to include the departments that had previously been established and educated the Turkish Language and Turkish language institutions and educated staff who had language skills in order to train staff in secondary schools and to be useful in relations with foreign countries. It has been decided to establish the department of language in addition to the history department and the geography department in the faculty established for the purpose of educating Turkish history, language and geography with scientific methods, bringing it to the

place it deserves, educating high quality instructors in secondary education, raising the people of Anatolia above the level of contemporary civilization and raising instructors for higher education institutions. 64 Thus, the geography which was accepted as the ede basic area 'in this faculty, which was given by Atatürk himself, took its place. After the 1933 University Reform, the Department of Geography was established in 1935 within the Faculty of Language and History Geography, which started its modern education. H. Louis (Director), who was invited from Germany in this department, and Cemal Arif Alagöz from the Geography Department of Istanbul, Danyal Bediz, Niyazi Çıtakoğlu and later as Reşat İzbirak. Turkey in the scientific geography in providing great service with research and publication in this section “Physical Geography and Geology, World Geography and Human Geography” called were given three separate chairs in geography education (Gümüşcü and Özur, 2016).

Geography education at university level only lasted for so many years in Turkey at the Istanbul University Department of Geography and developed. In 1935, the first Department of Geography of the Republican era, Ankara Language, History and its operations with the opening of the Faculty, Erzurum long after a break in 1974, Ataturk University, was opened Geography Department at Ege University in 1979. Graduates of this section, such as graduates of other departments of the faculty of Arts and Sciences have often served as a teacher in secondary schools. Specific information necessary for them to teaching, learning lessons from the past two years the department has tried to give the different programs. Besides, depending on the Ministry of Education, teacher training according to the needs of high schools also have time to meet the needs of teachers in secondary education with varying layouts. Higher Education Act entered into force in 1981, teachers schools, primarily from the Educational Institute, which is converted to a four-year university in joining the Faculty of Education. Meanwhile, the newly opened universities has increased rapidly depending on the number of Department of Geography Faculty of Arts and Sciences and the total number of chapters has increased to 10 in 1999 (Kayan, 2000).

Geography geography teachers in the development of science is necessary to mention the breeding program. The last period of the Ottoman and Republican era made many changes and innovation models also showed changes with teacher training and teachers which the source from which the branch has grown to vary from time to time. Sezer and Şanlı (2018) by Geography Teacher Training Program was established in 1891. It is possible to start with Dar-ul Muallimîn-i Âliye. It was founded in 1924 High Teachers School, established in 1936 to follow the Teachers Training College in 1982, and the process continues in a different dimension with the establishment of the Faculty of Education. Also in 1915 Darulfunun opening of the Geography Department and connecting to the Istanbul University in 1933, the 1935 Ankara University, 1955 at Ege University and the

establishment of Ataturk University in 1957 and are matters that can not be considered separately from the train opened geography teacher of geography section.

The first course of the Republic of Turkey between the years 1924-1930 is made entirely national emphasis on highlights, it was to inculcate the new regime and its values. This period was initially prepared in the geography curriculum maintains the previous state before the founding of the Republic and it is understood that almost undergone a significant change. During this period, geography high schools have taught one hour per week in each class, additionally geology course high second class of science departments in two hours and Kozmografya course school week in science branches of the third class twice a week, it has been proposed for an hour the literature branch (Sezer, 2013).

Tas (2005) until 1938, the last time in 1927 and made changes to the curriculum in 1934. Apart from the above mentioned changes, but geography is no significant change in the weekly teaching hours. Although the first detailed geography course program prepared in 1941, it was not perfect and never missing without a program. Especially in middle school geography lessons to students at all levels it was not appropriate. 1941 geography curriculum content and teaching hours per week was applied until the 1970s, enriched by undergoing some changes. For example, a downloaded last year in high school geography lesson hours per week in 1947 and all except high school grades 3 branches of science was taught as in 1957 again two hours a week. Geology in this year still continued to be taught in schools as a separate subject. When we look at the geography lesson in this year organize derivation is generally understood as a follow-up to the private road. In the first class, the general principles of physical geography and geology, second class in the economic, the political and countries in the last year of high school geography and the geography of Turkey has been organized in the form (Tas, 2005).

Atatürk's period in textbooks press and broadcast activities with developments in the science of geography showed himself, period geographers have penned books for different age groups and education levels. Below are some examples.

Table 1. geography textbooks published during the Republican era

Period	The name of the book	Author	Year and Place of Publication
1924-42	High School and Middle School Geography Lessons For The exposure of Book I.	Hamit Sadi	1934 Ahmet Ihsan Printing Ltd. (4th edition), Istanbul
	Great States and neighboring governments	Behçet Güçer ve Faik Sabri Duran	1933 Government Printing (Edition 2) Istanbul 1939 -1941 Kanaat Bookstore (4.- 5th Edition) Istanbul

Conclusion and Evaluation

Republican period, the scientific, cultural, social, political, economic, and education, as experienced during the change and transformation in many areas, and this transformation process in the first institutionalization experienced by Atatürk period is extremely important for the development of geography. During this period, in 1846, Darülfünun scientific development and forms the basis of institutionalization, while in 1915 is an important step on behalf of Geography. The movement began with the Tanzimat westernization as well as the geography of the area has shown itself in every area.

The establishment of the university in the modern sense, to invite scientists and their reports for each of the disciplines from abroad during this period, scholars sent abroad for training, Nazis fled to incoming and scientific traditions of Turkey from the persecution of scientists which has important role in the settlement period of Atatürk on the one hand scientific institutionalization within the meaning of geography in the sense that formed the basis of the special meaning.

Ataturk lit the torch not only in health care, will have shown its effect for decades, while founded on behalf of institutionalization and representation of the geography of the establishment of the Turkish Geographical Society, on the other hand, the opening of many universities in the geography department in the country and Turkey Geography has been instrumental in the scientifically demonstrated in every aspect .

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