

UFUK ARSLAN ANADOLU LİSESİ

Erasmus+ Ana Eylem 2 Stratejik Ortaklıklar-2016-1-SK01-KA219-022555_2

Erasmus+ Programı kapsamında Avrupa Komisyonu tarafından desteklenmektedir. Ancak burada yer alan görüşlerden Avrupa Komisyonu ve Türkiye Ulusal Ajansı sorumlu tutulamaz. (Funded by the Erasmus+ Program of the European Union. However, European Commission and Turkish National Agency cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein)

MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK

"The founder of the Turkish Republic and first President, stands as a towering figure of the 20th Century. Among the great leaders of history, few have achieved so much in so short period, transformed the life of a nation as decisively, and given such profound inspiration to the world at large."

Emerging as a military hero at the Dardanelles in 1915, he became the charismatic leader of the Turkish national liberation struggle in 1919. He blazed across the world scene in the early 1920s as a triumphant commander who crushed the invaders of his country. Following a series of impressive victories against all odds, he led his nation to full independence. He put an end to the antiquated Ottoman dynasty whose tale had lasted more than six centuries - and created the Republic of Turkey in 1923, establishing a new government truly representative of the nation's will.

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk introduced a broad range of swift and sweeping reforms - in the political, social, legal, economic, and cultural spheres - virtually unparalleled in any other country.

His achievements in Turkey are an enduring monument to Atatürk. Emerging nations admire him as a pioneer of national liberation. The world honors his memory as a foremost peacemaker who upheld the principles of humanism and the vision of a united humanity. A White House statement, issued on the occasion of "The Atatürk Centennial" in 1981, pays homage to him as "a great leader in times of war and peace". It is fitting that there should be high praise for Atatürk, an extraordinary leader of modern times, who said in 1933: "I look to the world with an open heart full of pure feelings and friendship"

"There are two Mustafa Kemals. One the flesh-and-blood Mustafa Kemal who now stands before you and who will pass away. the other is you, all of you here who will go to the far corners of our land to spread the ideals which must be defended with your lives if necessary. I stand for the nation's dreams, and my life's work is to make them come true."

He was born in 1881 in Salonica, then an Ottoman city, now in Greece. His father Ali Riza died when Mustafa was a child. His mother Zubeyde, a strong-willed woman, raised him and his sister. First enrolled in a traditional religious school, he soon switched to a modern school. In 1893, he entered a military high school where his mathematics teacher gave him the second name Kemal in recognition of young Mustafa's superior achievement. He was thereafter known as Mustafa Kemal.

In 1905, Mustafa Kemal graduated from the War Academy in Istanbul with the rank of Staff Captain. Posted in Damascus, he started with several colleagues, a clandestine society called "Homeland and Freedom" to fight against the Sultan's despotism. In 1908 he helped the group of officers who toppled the Sultan. Mustafa Kemal's career flourished as he won his heroism in the far corners of the Ottoman Empire, including Albania and Tripoli. He also briefly served as a staff officer in Salonica and Istanbul and as a military attache in Sofia.

In 1915, when Dardanelles campaign was launched, Colonel Mustafa Kemal became a national hero by winning successive victories and finally repelling the invaders. Promoted to general in 1916, at age 35, he liberated two major provinces in eastern Turkey that year. In the next two years, he served as commander of several Ottoman armies and achieving many major victories.

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On May 19, 1919, Mustafa Kemal Pasha landed in the Black Sea port of Samsun to start the War of Independence. In defiance of the Sultan's government, he rallied a liberation army in Anatolia and convened the Congress of Erzurum and Sivas which established the basis for the new national effort under his leadership. On April 23, 1920, the Grand National Assembly was inaugurated. Mustafa Kemal Pasha was elected to its Presidency.

Fighting on many fronts, he led his forces to victory against rebels and invading armies. Following the Turkish triumph at the two major battles at Inonu in Western Turkey, the Grand National Assembly conferred on Mustafa Kemal Pasha the title of Commander-in-Chief with the rank of Marshal. At the end of August 1922, the Turkish armies won their ultimate victory. Within a few weeks, the Turkish mainland was completely liberated, the armistice signed, and the rule of the Ottoman dynasty abolished.

In July 1923, the national government signed the Lausanne Treaty with Great Britain, France, Greece, Italy, and others. In mid-October, Ankara became the capital of the new Turkish State. On October 29, the Republic was proclaimed and Mustafa Kemal was unanimously elected President of the Republic.

The account of Atatürk's fifteen year Presidency is a saga of dramatic modernization. With indefatigable determination, he created a new political and legal system, abolished the Caliphate and made both government and education secular, gave equal rights to women, changed the alphabet and the attire, and advanced the arts and the sciences, agriculture and industry.

In 1934, when the surname law was adopted, the national parliament gave him the name "Atatürk" (Father of the Turks).

On November 10, 1938, following an illness of a few months, the national liberator and the Father of modern Turkey died. But his legacy to his people and to the world endures. **“Peace at Home, Peace in the World”**

BELEMİR GÜL 10-E



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ARDA TURAN



Arda Turan was born on January 30, 1987 in Istanbul. **Arda Turan** was born on 30 January, 1987 in Istanbul also is a Turkish professional footballer who plays as an attacking midfielder for Spanish club FC Barcelona and captains the Turkey national team. On 25 November 2014, Turan was nominated for the UEFA Team of the Year for 2014, among 40 other players. Turan states that while he enjoys being compared to Lionel Messi, he thinks that Messi is the "greatest player in the world."

ALİ AKKOYUN 10-E

FUZÛLÎ

(Born: 1483, Karbala, Iraq)

(Death: 1556, Karbala, Iraq)

There is very little information about.

His real name is Mehmed. Fuzuli was trained by his father and his teacher Rahmatullah.

Fuzuli was a versatile and learned man and was both ambitious to possess these qualities and proud in possessing them.

One of the most famous and greatest poets of Turkish literature. Fuzuli is a love poet. He was also well versed in mathematics and astronomy. Fuzûlî in fact wrote his collected poems (divan) in three different languages: in his native

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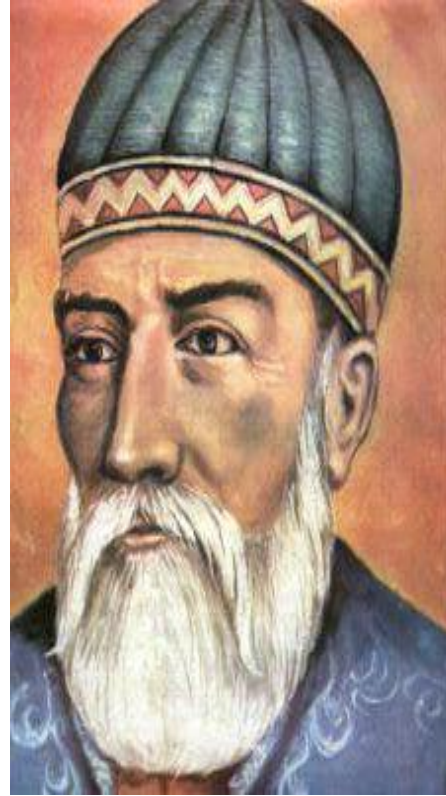
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Azerbaijani and also in Persian and Arabic. He also has numerous other works of importance. His poetic expressions, characterized by sincerity, passion, and transcended the highly formalized classical Islamic literary esthetic. Fuzuli's works influenced many poets up to the 19th century.

Some works ;

- Layla and Majnun
- Divan

The great poet died of cholera in Kerbela in 1556.



HACER DİLER 10-H



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HİDAYET TÜRKOĞLU

Hidayet "Hedo" Türkoğlu is a Turkish former professional basketball player who played 15 seasons in the National Basketball Association (NBA). The 6'10" forward played for six teams throughout his NBA career.

Türkoğlu was a member of the Turkish national team which won silver medals at the 2001 European Championship. He averaged 15.5 points per game.

Türkoğlu was named to the preliminary roster for the 2006 World Championship. However, he declined the invitation.



In 2009, Türkoğlu was a member of the Turkish national team which finished in 8th place at the European Basketball Championship in Poland. One year later, Turkoglu participated in the 2010 FIBA World Championship in his home country of Turkey. The Turkish national team finished with the silver medal, having beaten every team except for Team USA, the champions. Türkoğlu averaged 12.3 points, 4.2 rebounds, and 3.4 assists per game. At the 2011 and 2013 Eurobasket, he averaged 10.6 and 7.3 points per game respectively. In March 2014, Türkoğlu retired from international basketball.

BURAK KILINÇ 12-F

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DR. MEHMET ÖZ

Turkish-American doctor and presenter. Vice president in Columbia University and surgical professor. Oz was born in 1960 in Cleveland, Ohio. His father's name is Mustafa Oz. Oz came to general prominence with appearances on The Oprah Winfrey Show beginning in 2004, and later on Larry King Live and other TV programs. In 2009, The Dr. Oz Show, a daily television program focusing on medical issues and personal health, was launched by Winfrey's Harpo Productions and Sony Pictures. He still keeps his medical business going in Columbia University.



BATUHAN YÖRÜMEZ 10-E

MAHMUT GAZİ YAŞARGİL

Mahmut Gazi Yaşargil is a scientist and a surgeon. He was born in Diyarbakır, Turkey on 6 July 1925. He is 91 years old now. In his youth, he attended Ankara Atatürk High School and got accepted into Ankara University. He went to Germany in 1944 and did scientific studies at Friedrich Schiller University, Basel University and Bern University. He did his doctorate at Basel University in 1950. He became an assistant professor in 1965. He carried on a work in the field of microvascular surgery from 1965 to 1967 in USA. He retired in 1999. He has cured epilepsy and brain tumour with his own methods. He has been awarded a lot of prizes. He is known as "Neurosurgery of the Century".



AYŞE İLAYDA ERKEK 12/ F



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MEHMET OKUR

Mehmet Okur is a Turkish professional basketball player, currently playing for the Utah Jazz. He is the first player from Turkey ever to participate in the NBA All-Star game, as well as the first player ever to win an NBA Championship. Okur is widely regarded for his versatility with his 6'11 height and his ability to shoot the three point shot, for which he has held the Jazz franchise record for most three pointers in a single season. Mehmet Okur was born in Yalova, Turkey on May 26, 1979. He played with the 22 and under Turkish National Team and then Efes Pilsen in the Turkish Basketball League where he helped his team bagged a championship. In 2001, he declared himself eligible for the NBA Draft



EFKAN ERKMEN 10-H

NAİM SÜLEYMANOĞLU

Naim Süleymanoğlu (born January 23, 1967 in Ptichar, Bulgaria), formerly known as Naim Suleimanov is a Turkish World and Olympic Champion in weightlifting. He won three Olympic Championships, seven World Championships and six European Championships and earned 46 world records.

Born in Bulgaria of Turkish descent, he was nicknamed "The Pocket Hercules" due to his small stature (1.47 meters, approx. 4 feet 10 inches). He is the second of only seven lifters to clean and jerk three times their bodyweight.



OĞUZHAN ÖZTÜRK



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NURİ BİLGE CEYLAN



Nuri Bilge Ceylan was born on 26 January 1959. He is a Turkish film director, photographer, screenwriter and actor. He was the winner of the Palme d'Or, the highest prize at the Cannes Film Festival, in 2014. He is married to filmmaker, photographer, and actress Ebru Ceylan, with whom he co-starred in “Climates” (2006).

While studying at Boğaziçi University in Istanbul, he participated in cinema and photography clubs and he took passport-style photos to make pocket money. After graduating from university with a bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering, he went to London and Kathmandu, Nepal, to decide what to do in life. Then he went back to Ankara, Turkey, to do military service. When he was in the army, he discovered that cinema would give shape to his life.

Ceylan's films deal with the estrangement of the individual, existentialism, the monotony of human lives, and the details of everyday life. Until Climates, Ceylan's films are made on low budgets, with casts generally consisting of amateur actors, most of whom are family members (such as his mother and father).

Filmography: Cocoon (1995), Small Town (1998), Clouds Of May (2000), Distant (2002), Climates (2006), Three Monkeys (2008), Once Upon a Time In Anatolia (2011), Winter Sleep (2014)

TUĞÇENUR IRMAK 12-F



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RIFAT ÖZBEK

Özbek was born in Istanbul, Turkey and grew up in a yali on the Bosphorus. He moved to London in the 1970s and lived in his parents flat in Belgravia whilst he was studying architecture and then fashion at Saint Martin's School of Art. After graduating in 1976, Özbek went to Italy where he designed clothes for Monsoon. In 1984 he established his own company and then began to show his yearly collections in Milan and New York City, and more recently, in Paris. By 1995, Özbek had launched his own perfume called "Ozbek", and later a second perfume called "Ozbek 1001". In 2010, Özbek launched a new business called "Yastik" which means "pillow" in Turkish. Özbek was an interior designer for Robin Birley's new nightclub, Rupert's, which opened in 2011. He lives between London, Istanbul and Bodrum, where he resides with his partner Erdal Karaman.

HIS AWARDS

- 1986: Woman Magazine Designer Award
- 1988: British Designer of the Year
- 1989: British Glamour Award
- 1992: British Designer of the Year



BEYZANUR USLU 12-F

TARKAN



Tarkan Tevetoglu, (born 17 October 1972), known as Tarkan, is a Turkish pop singer. He was born in West Germany and raised in Turkey.

He has released several platinum-selling albums during his career, with an estimated 29 million albums and singles sold.

One of few European singers who has managed to span chart success over three continents without singing in English, he is also noted for his live stage performances. Tarkan's effect on Turkey has been compared by the Washington Post to that of Elvis Presley in the US around 1957 and Atlantic Records co-founder Ahmet Ertegun described him as one of the best live performers he had ever seen.

He has also been listed by Rhapsody as a key artist in the history of European pop music, with his signature song "Şımarık" as a keystone track that moved the genre forward. He won a World Music Award in Monaco in the same year for the sales of that album, simply titled "Tarkan". It also became a hit in Latin America in 2000.

ILGIN AYGÜN 10-E

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YASEMIN DALKILIC

Yasemin Dalkılıç was born in 1979. She is 38 years old. She was a member of the national monofin finswimming team when she was 14. She holds numerous records in different categories of free diving. She had established herself as the best free diver in her country when she was 16. She started as a student in the Middle East Technical University in Ankara. She competed in the freediving World Cup in Italy. She set her first world record with a dive to 68 m. She set two more world records in Egypt and Greece with a dive to 105 m and 40 m.



DILA İPEKLI 10-H



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ZÜLFÜ LİVANELİ



Ömer Zülfü Livanelioğlu, commonly known as "Zülfü Livaneli" in Turkey and worldwide, is the one of the popular musicians.

He is also a writer, politician, scenarist and director. Throughout his life, he made four films that won several prizes, composed 30 soundtracks and more. Now, he has five music albums.

His books translated into 37 languages and his recordings covered by the most talented artists, such as Joan Baez, Maria Farantouri and Maria del Mar Bonet.

In 1996, UNESCO gave him embassy.

He worked with Elia Kazan, Jack Lang, Vanessa Redgrave, Arthur Miller and Mikis Theodorakis for improving the arts and cultures of the World.

In the following list, there are the some of his books.

- Arafat'ta Bir Çocuk (A Child In Purgatory) (1978)
- Orta Zekalılar Cenneti (The Heaven Of The Mediocre) (1991)
- Diktatör ve Palyaço (The Dictator And The Clown) (1992)
- Sosyalizm Öldü mü? (Is Socialism Dead?) (1994)
- Engereğin Gözündeki Kamaşma (The Eunuch Of Constantinople) (1996)
- Bir Kedi, Bir Adam, Bir Ölüm (Memory Of Snow) (2001)

NAZLI AKKUŞ 10-E

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ORHAN PAMUK

Orhan Pamuk is a Turkish novelist, screenwriter, academic and recipient of the 2006 Nobel Prize in Literature. One of Turkey's most prominent novelists his work has sold over thirteen million books in sixty-three languages making him the country's best-selling writer.

Pamuk was born in Istanbul, in 1952, and he grew up in a wealthy yet declining upper-class family; an experience he describes in passing in his novels *The Black Book* and *Cevdet Bey and His Sons*, as well as more thoroughly in his personal memoir *Istanbul*. He was educated at Robert College secondary school in Istanbul and went on to study architecture at the Istanbul Technical University since it was related to his real dream career, painting. He left the architecture school after three years, however, to become a full-time writer, and graduated from the Institute of Journalism at the University of Istanbul in 1976. From ages 22 to 30, Pamuk lived with his mother, writing his first novel and attempting to find a publisher. He describes himself as a Cultural Muslim who associates the historical and cultural identification with the religion while not believing in a personal connection to God.

BARTU GÜLSOY 10-E

ALİ NASUH MAHRUKİ

Ali Nasuh Mahruki (born May 21, 1968) is a professional mountain climber, writer, photographer and documentary film producer. An all-round outdoor sportsman, he climbed to the summit of Mount Everest and was the first ever Turkish person to climb the Seven Summits.



UMUT KANAT 12-F

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KENAN SOFUOĞLU

Kenan Sofuoğlu born in August 25, 1984 in Kuzuluk, Akyazı is a Turkish professional motorcycle racer, who has won the highest number of Supersport World Championship. Sofuoğlu also competed in Moto2 for the Technomag-CIP team, having made his debut at the end of 2010 and remained with the team for the 2011 season. He is the championship's all-time leading race winner, having won 17 races.

Racing for Kawasaki in 2012, Sofuoğlu claimed his third Supersport World Championship at the Portuguese Grand Prix, in the penultimate race.

Sofuoğlu is currently the most successful rider to have ever competed in the Supersport World Championship. Now a five-time champion, he was previously the only rider to have won three times, and he holds most of the career and track records in the class.



FATMA BOZKURT 12-F

PEKİNEL SISTERS

They are Turkish twin piano artists. Their name is Güher Pekinel and Seher Pekinel. They were born in 1953. Ferdi Statzer teach the piano to them. Girls' the first concerts while she was at six years old. Their was discovered by Herbert von Karajan in 1984. This girls the best piano artists of the world. They establish side by side and one meter apart their pianos. They prefer classical music and modern music. They founded music department in 2007. They still do concerts in many parts of the world.



SILA TAŞCI 10-H

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YAŞAR KEMAL

Yaşar Kemal was a Turkish writer and human rights activist of Kurdish origin. He was one of Turkey's leading writers. He received 38 awards during his lifetime and had been a candidate for the Nobel Prize in Literature on the strength of Memed, My Hawk.

Kemal published his first book Ağıtlar ("Ballads") in 1943, which was a compilation of folkloric themes. This book brought to light many long forgotten rhymes and ballads. He had begun to collect these ballads at the age of 16. His first stories Bebek ("The Baby"), Dükkancı ("The Shopkeeper") and Memet ile Memet ("Memet and Memet") were published in 1950. He penned his first tale Pis Hikaye ("The Dirty Story") in 1944, while he was serving in the military, in Kayseri. Then he published his book of short stories Sarı Sıcak ("Yellow Heat") in 1952. The initial point of his works was the toil of the people of the Çukurova plains and he based the themes of his writings on the lives and sufferings of these people. Kemal used the legends and stories of Anatolia extensively as the basis for his works.

He received international acclaim with the publication of Memed, My Hawk (Turkish: İnce Memed) in 1955. In İnce Memed, Kemal criticizes the fabric of the society through a legendary hero, a protagonist, who flees to the mountains as a result of the oppression of the Aghas. One of the most famous writers in Turkey, Kemal was noted for his command of the language and lyrical description of bucolic Turkish life. He was awarded 19 literary prizes during his lifetime and nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1973.

His 1955 novel Teneke was adapted into a theatrical play, which was staged for almost one year in Gothenburg, Sweden, in the country where he lived for about two years in the late 1970s. Italian composer Fabio Vacchi adapted the same novel with the original title into an opera of three acts, which premiered at the Teatro alla Scala in Milano, Italy in 2007.

Kemal was a major contributor to Turkish literature in the early years after the language's recreation as a literary language following Atatürk's Reforms of the 1930s.



RABİA İZEL KUNAR 10-E

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Erasmus+ Programı kapsamında Avrupa Komisyonu tarafından desteklenmektedir. Ancak burada yer alan görüşlerden Avrupa Komisyonu ve Türkiye Ulusal Ajansı sorumlu tutulamaz. (Funded by the Erasmus+ Program of the European Union. However, European Commission and Turkish National Agency cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein)

ALİ KUŞÇU

Ali Kuşçu worked with famous statesman and scientist for example, Uluğ Bey.

Ali Kuşçu is one of the most noteworthy and important scientist in Turkish Islamic world in the 15th century.

He was born in Semerkand, Uzbekistan.

His father's name was Muhammad.

He was a student. He wrote the following books:

Mir'âtü'l-'âlem, Bir dilci olarak Ali Kuşçu ve Risâle fî'l-isti'âre'si.



BEHİYE ALTINTOP 10-H

AZİZ SANCAR

Aziz Sancar (born 8 September 1946) is a Turkish-American biochemist molecular biologist specializing in DNA repair cell cycle checkpoints, and circadian clock. In 2015, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry along with Tomas Lindahl and Paul L. Modrich for their mechanistic studies of DNA repair.

Sancar is currently the Sarah Graham Kenan Professor of Biochemistry and Biophysics at the University of North Carolina School of Medicine and a member of the UNC Lineberger Comprehensive Cancer Center. He is the co-founder of the Aziz & Gwen Sancar Foundation, which is a non-profit organization to promote Turkish Culture and to support Turkish students in the United States.

Aziz Sancar donated his original Nobel Prize golden medal and certificate to the mausoleum of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, with a presidential ceremony on 19 May 2016, which is the 97th anniversary of Atatürk initiating the Turkish War of Independence. He delivered a replica of his Nobel medal and certificate to Istanbul University, from which he earned his MD.

Sancar received his primary education near his hometown of Savur. He then completed his MD degree in Istanbul University of Turkey and completed his PhD degree on the photoreactivating enzyme of *E. coli* in 1977 at the University of Texas at Dallas in the laboratory of Dr. C. Stan Rupert, now Professor Emeritus.

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Aziz Sancar is honorary member of the Turkish Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences

After graduating from Istanbul University, Sancar returned to Savur. Although he wanted to go to the United States, he was recommended to try out being a doctor and he worked as a doctor in the region for 1.5 years. He then won a scholarship from TÜBİTAK to pursue further education in biochemistry at Johns Hopkins University, but returned to Savur in 1973 as a doctor after spending 1.5 years there due to having social difficulties and inability to adapt to the American way of life. He only spoke French when he arrived in the US but learned English during his education at Johns Hopkins.

Soon after, he wrote to Stan Rupert, who had been involved in the discovery of DNA repair and was at Johns Hopkins during Sancar's time there but had since moved to the University of Texas at Dallas. He was accepted and completed his PhD in molecular biology there.

After completing his PhD, Sancar worked at Yale University for five years. He was then accepted as a lecturer at the University of North Carolina, the only university that he got a positive response from out of the 50 he applied to. He has stated that his accent of English was detrimental to his career as a lecturer.

His longest-running study has involved photolyase and the mechanisms of photo-reactivation. In his inaugural article in the PNAS, Sancar captures the elusive photolyase radicals he has chased for nearly 20 years, thus providing direct observation of the photocycle for thymine dimer repair.

Aziz Sancar was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 2005 as the first Turkish-American member.^[18] He is the Sarah Graham Kenan Professor of Biochemistry, at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He is married to Gwen Boles Sancar, who graduated the same year and who is also a Professor of Biochemistry and Biophysics at

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the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.^[19] Together, they founded Carolina Türk Evi, a permanent Turkish Center in close proximity to the campus of UNC-CH, which provides graduate housing for four Turkish researchers at UNC-CH, short term guest services for Turkish visiting scholars, and a center for promoting Turkish-American interchange.

HÜSEYİN BAŞ 10-H

AZRA AKIN



Azra Akin (born 8 December 1981) is a Turkish-Dutch actress, dancer, model and beauty queen who was crowned Miss World 2002 in London.

Akin was born in Almelo, Netherlands, to Turkish parents. Her father (Nazım) and mother (Ayda) emigrated from Turkey to the Netherlands in 1971. Akin has one younger sister named Doruk.^[11] In 1998, at the age of 17, Akin was selected Elite Model of Turkey; she then participated in the Europe Elite Model competition in Nice, France, where she reached the final 15. She continued modelling in Germany for the German catalogue Otto.

In 2002, Azra won Star TV's Miss Turkey. Thus, she represented Turkey in the Miss World beauty pageant which was held on December 7, 2002 at Alexandra Palace, London, which she also won.

Akin accepted the tiara and \$156,000 prize from the previous year's winner Agbani Darego. During her reign, Akin travelled to the United Kingdom, Turkey, the United States, New Zealand, Ireland, Jamaica, Australia, China and many more countries.

In 2003, she won a gold medal when she participated in the British reality TV show The Games.

In 2004, Akin modelled for the postcards of the Eurovision Song Contest 2004 which were shown before each song. In 2010, she won on the TV dance show Yok Boyle Dans, the Turkish version of Dancing With the Stars.

Akin speaks fluent Dutch, Turkish and English. She is one of the most desired women in Turkey

AYŞE SU BOZKURT 10-E

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FATİH AKIN

Fatih Akın is director. He was born in Hamburg, Germany in 1973. He studied Hochschule für bildende Künste Hamburg. He graduated from Hamburg University in 2000. He has a lot of awards. He has 15 awards, 4 documentary films, 15 films. And also he is scenarist and actor. He is very hard-working. He love your job. He is recognized. His best film is 'Goodbye Berlin'.



ELİF MELEK CEYLAN 10-E

FAZIL SAY

Fazıl Say (born January 14, 1970) is a virtuoso Turkish pianist and composer who was born in Ankara, described recently as "not merely a pianist of genius; but undoubtedly he will be one of the great artists of the twenty-first century". Say wrote his first piece – a piano sonata – as early as 1984, at the age of fourteen, when he was a student at the Conservatory of his home town Ankara. Fazıl Say scored a further great success with his first symphony, the Istanbul Symphony premiered in 2010 at the conclusion of his five-year residency at the Konzerthaus Dortmund.



BORA ÖZMEN 10-E

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MEVLANA

The original name of Mevlana, from whom the name of the programme is inspired, is Muhammed Celeleddin. Mevlana was born in 1207 in Belh of Horasan distinct that is now in the border of Afghanistan. The name "Mevlana" was used by Sultan Veled, Şems-i Tebrizi and his lovers, and virtually is a universal symbol which identifies with him. Also, he is known as Rumi by the western people. Mevlana lived in the 13th century, but as a sufi who got beyond the ages with his works, did not make any discrimination between people as indicated in his verse "Come, come whoever you are". As well as his mercy, voluntary and unlimited humanity, he had endless tolerance and he impressed not only the world of Islam but also the whole humanity. He is accepted worldwide as an intellectual with his point of view to the people and life. UNESCO, due to the 800th anniversary of Mevlana's birth, declared the year 2007 as Mevlana and Tolerance year.

Throughout his education, he visited the educational institutions of various cities in different countries not only as a student but also a scholar. Mevlana attributed great importance to "change" in his philosophy throughout his life.

He is also the author of the important works like Masnavi, Divan-ı Kebir, Fihi Mafih, Mektubat and Mecalis-i Seba.



BÜŞRA ÜNVER

10-H



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MİMAR SİNAN

Khoca Mimar Sinan Ağa was the chief Ottoman architect and civil engineer for sultans Suleiman I, Selim II, and Murad III. He was responsible for the construction of more than three hundred major structures, and other more modest projects, such as his Koran schools (sibyan mektebs).

Trained as a military engineer, he rose through the ranks to become first an officer and finally a Janissary commander, with the honorific title of ağa. He learned his architectural and engineering skills while on campaign with the Janissaries, becoming expert at constructing fortifications of all kinds, as well as military infrastructure, such as roads, bridges and aqueducts. At about the age of fifty, he was appointed as chief royal architect, applying the technical skills he had acquired in the army to the “creation of fine religious buildings” and civic structures of all kinds. He remained in post for almost fifty years.

His masterpiece is the Selimiye Mosque in Edirne, although his most famous work is the Suleiman Mosque in Istanbul. He headed an extensive governmental department and trained many assistants who, in turn, distinguished themselves, including Sedefhar Mehmet Ağa, architect of the Sultan Ahmed Mosque. He is considered the greatest architect of the classical period of Ottoman architecture, and has been compared to Michelangelo, his contemporary in the West.] Michelangelo and his plans for St. Peter’s Basilica in Rome were well-known in Istanbul, since Leonardo da Vinci and he had been invited, in 1502 and 1505 respectively, by the Sublime Porte to submit plans for a bridge spanning the Golden Horn.



MERVE ALKAN 10-H

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SUNA KAN

Suna Kan (born October 21, 1936 in Adana, Turkey) is a Turkish violinist also known as "gold boy". She started playing the violin at the age of five and gave her first public concerts when she was only nine years old, performing Mozart's A major and Viotti's A minor violin concertos with the Presidential Symphony Orchestra. She studied with Gabriel Bouillon at the Paris Conservatory and graduated in 1952, winning the first prize. In the 1970s Suna Kan acted as one of the founders of TRT Ankara Chamber Orchestra together with conductor Gürer Aykal and music critic Faruk Güvenç, also his husband. She played with the orchestra as a solo violinist and a member of the violin group. Since 1986, in addition to her concerts, broadcasts and recording activities, she is professor of violin at the Music and Performing Arts Department of Bilkent University, in Ankara. Although she has not gained international popularity that matches her artistic stance as a violinist, she remained in the hearts of a small group of connoisseurs in Turkey as a great virtuoso of a distinctive, special and pure tone.



DİDEM YILDIRIM 12-F



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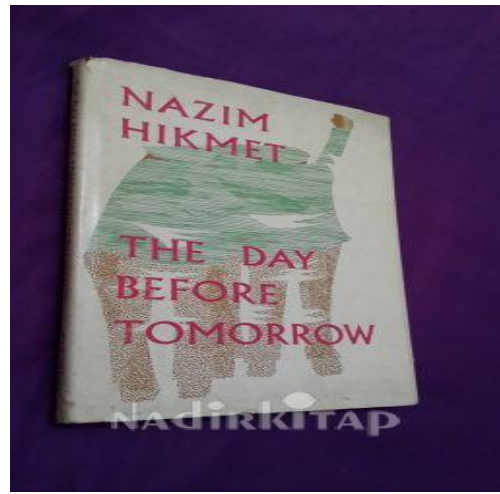
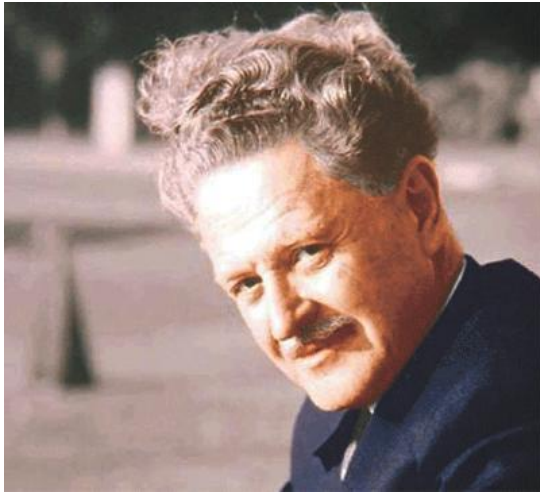
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NAZIM HİKMET

Nazım Hikmet was born on January 15, 1902 in Salonika what is now Thessaloníki, Greece. He was exposed to poetry at an early age through his artist mother and poet grandfather, and had his first poems published when he was seventeen. Many of his works like Things I Didn't Know I Loved, The Day Before Tomorrow or The Moscow Symphony have been translated into English. Nazım Hikmet died of a heart attack in Moscow in 1963. He is recognized around the world as one of the great international poets of the twentieth century.



FATMA BOZKURT 12-F

SERTAB ERENER

Sertab Erener is a popular Turkish pop Singer. She is best known internationally as the winner of the Eurovision Song Contest in 2003 with the song titled "Every Way That I Can". She was born in 4th December 1964. She is 53 years old.

Sertab Erener began her musical career with the help of Turkish pop Singer Sezen Aksu. She graduated Istanbul Devlet Conservatoire. She has got a unique voice. She released her first album "Sakin Ol (Calm Down)" in 1992 and followed it with four more Turkish-Language albums over next decade.

In the wake of her Eurovision success, Erener released her first English -language album "No Boundaries" in 2004. Erener has sung duets with Ruslana, José Carreras, Ricky Martin and Greek Singer Mando. She has also worked with musicians Desmond Child, Anggun and Belgian band Voice Male.

DİLA İPEKLİ 10-H



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YUNUS EMRE



Yunus Emre is one of the greatest Turkish poets of his life in Anatolia. Although he lived in the 13th and 14th centuries, his poetry is known and loved by almost everyone today. Yunus Emre is a popular poet who lived in the period from the beginning of Anatolian Selçuk State to the demolition and establishment of Anatolian Turkish seigniory to the establishment of Ottoman seigniory.

GÖKAY BIÇKICI 10-H



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