

UFUK ARSLAN AYATOLLAN HIGH SCHOOL-ANKARA-TURKEY

# CELEBRATIONS AND COMMEMORATIONS IN TURKEY



# **COMMEMORATION OF ATATÜRK, YOUTH AND SPORTS DAY**

**Every year it is celebrated on 19 May as the national holiday of Turkish Republic and North Cyprus. In 1919 Mustafa Kemal Atatürk lands in Samsun with Bandırma Steamship and started The Liberation War. Atatürk made this day a present for teenagers.**

**Youth and Sports Day was celebrated as Atatürk Day first time on 24 May 1935. Ahmet Fetgeri Apeni talked in the congress. He offered to announce this date as a gift to the youth . The name was changed to 19 May Youth and Sports Feast.**

**The name “Youth and Sports Feast” was changed after 12 September's coup. Now its name is Atatürk Youth and Sport Feast. Every 19 May we do sport shows and hold ceremonies everywhere in Turkey.**





**HÜSEYİN BAŞ- BARTU ÇAĞIN GÜLSOY**

# **18TH MARCH ÇANAKKALE VICTORY AND MARTYRS' DAY**

**The Battle of Çanakkale, also known as The Battle of Gallipoli, was a campaign of World War I that took place on the Gallipoli (Gelibolu) peninsula in the Ottoman Empire between 25 April 1915 and 9 January 1916.**

**Allied Powers launched a naval attack with the aim of capturing the Ottoman capital of Constantinople (Istanbul). The naval attack was repelled after eight months' fighting with many casualties on both sides.**

**The campaign was one of the greatest Ottoman victories during the war. In Turkey, it is regarded as a defining moment in the nation's history, therefore this victory has been celebrated to commemorate the martyrs throughout the country on 18th March since 1916.**

**These celebrations and commemorations have been fulfilled in our schools by reading poems, acting theatre plays, singing ballads.**





**AYŞE BEYZANUR USLU-AYŞE İLAYDA ERKEK**

# **27TH DECEMBER, ATATÜRK IN ANKARA**

**Ankara is the capital city of Turkey and the second most crowded city. Ankara is called the heart of Turkey as a result of its position and function.**

**“The National Representation Question”**

**Mustafa Kemal Pasha came to Ankara on 27 December 1919**

**In spite of all adversities, Mustafa Kemal Pasha wanted to establish an independent nation. Ankara was more strategic for the conduct of military and political struggle as it was in the center of Anatolia.**

**On 27 December 1919 he was welcomed in Ankara with great enthusiasm.**









**FATMA BOZKURT-TUĞÇENUR IRMAK**

# **NATIONAL ANTHEM(12 MARCH 1921)**

**The Independence March is the National anthem of The republic of Turkey , officially adopted on 12 March 1921, penned by Mehmet Âkif Ersoy. The anthem is regularly heard during state and military events, as well as during national festival, bayrams, sporting events and school ceremonies. A framed version of the national anthem typically occupies the wall above the blackboard in the classrooms in the Turkish schools, accompanied by a Turkish flag, a photograph of the country's founder, ATATÜRK.**



**ALİ AKKOYUN-GÖKAY BIÇKICI**

# **APRIL 23 NATIONAL SOVERIGN AND CHILDREN'S DAY**

**April 23 National Sovereign and Children's day is the biggest gift of Atatürk to Turkish youth.**

**It is celebrated every single year since 1924. Great Leader Atatürk who is the founder of Turkish Republic gave this important festival to Turkish youth as a present. On this day most beautiful and funniest events happen, for example funny challenges, a Turkish national dance "Halay", funny and different games.**

**This special day is not only special for Turkish children but also from a lot of countries in the World children come to Turkey for this bairam..**

**Some of the important notes for April 23;**

**Opening date of the first council: 23 April 1920**

**Decision of making 23 April a Bairam**

**" THE CHILDREN'S DAY"**





**MERVE ALKAN- BEHIYE NUR ALTUNTOP- BÜŞRA ÜNVER**

# **29 OCTOBER**

## **THE REPUBLIC DAY OF TURKEY**

**Republic means democracy and public votes in elections to choose right person for country. After the War of Independence was won in Turkey, Republic was established in October 29,1923 by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. For Mustafa Kemal Atatürk republic day was so important. He thought that Sovereignty belongs to nation. After founding the republic, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk did lots of reforms and now Turkey is a democratic and modern country because of him. It is celebrated with performances and flags of Turkey and Atatürk.**





**AYŞE SU BOZKURT**

# 10TH NOVEMBER

**Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the first President of the Republic of Turkey, died at the Dolmabahçe Palace, his official residence in Istanbul, on 10 November 1938. His state funeral was held in the capital city of Ankara on 21 November and was attended by dignitaries from seventeen nations. His body remained at the Ethnography Museum of Ankara until 10 November 1953, the fifteenth anniversary of his death, when his remains were carried to his final resting place at Anıtkabir.**

**10 November stands for commemorating Mustafa Kemal Ataturk and his legacy. Every year on the 10th of November in Turkey, the country remembers Atatürk by stopping for 1 minute on at 09:05 the time of his death. Vehicles honk their horns, people stop what they are doing and schools and business pause.**

**On that day all the people wear black clothes in order to commemorate him and throughout the day there are many memorial celebrations with the main memorial taking part at Atatürk's mausoleum the Anıtkabir, where the leaders of the Turkish Government lay wreaths in his memory.**









**UMUT KANAT- DİDEM YILDIRIM**

# CONQUEST OF ISTANBUL

**The capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, Constantinople was conquered by the Ottoman Army, under the command of Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II on 29th May 1453. With this conquest Ottomans became an Empire and one of the most powerful empires, The Eastern Roman Empire fell. After the Constantinople conquest, 21 years old Ottoman Sultan II. Mehmed also took the title “The Conqueror” added to his name.**

**It's a national holiday. We celebrate this holiday with poems and texts about the conquest of Istanbul.**





**BORA ÖZMEN- ILGİN AYGÜN**

# **FEAST OF RAMADAN**

**The Feast of Ramadan is called as “sugar feast”.**

**The Feast of Ramadan will start on 5-July this year.**

**It is a religious feast. People fast for 30 days and at the end the feast lasts 3 days.**

**The first Ramadan was celebrated 624 years ago.**

**During the festival people visit neighbours, relatives and friends.**

**The Feast of Ramadan people wear new clothes and they visit neighbours, relatives  
and  
friends. The guests are served baklava.**



Feast of Ramadan  
Celebrate.!

**EFKAN ERKMEN- OĐUZHAN ÖZTÜRK**

# **SACRIFICE FEAST IN TURKEY**

**The Sacrifice Feast is one of the oldest Islamic holidays in Turkey. It commemorates the story about Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham) who showed obedience to God by agreeing to sacrifice his son. God then sent him a ram to be sacrificed instead. The Sacrifice Feast comes about 70 days after the Ramadan Feast. According to old belief it is unlucky to get married or start a new business in the period between these two holidays.**

**Traditionally, on the first day of the Sacrifice Feast in Turkey, men of each family go to a mosque for a special morning prayer. Then the sacrifice ritual begins. In some regions in Turkey, people paint the sacrificial animal with henna and adorn it with ribbons. The butcher reads a prayer before slaughtering the animal. Families share about two-thirds of the animal's meat with relatives and neighbors, and they traditionally give about one-third to the poor.**

**People usually wear their best clothes during the Sacrifice Feast. They welcome guests to their homes or visit relatives or friends during the holiday. Many people in Turkey reserve the first day of the feast for visiting their closest relatives. Young people greet their older relatives and neighbors by kissing their hand as a sign of respect. Some people in Turkey may use the four-day holiday to go on a vacation.**





**EDANUR ÇETİN- BÜŞRA ALACADAĞ**



# **24TH OF NOVEMBER**

## **TEACHER'S DAY**

**In regard to the alphabet reform, every 24th of November has been celebrated as Teacher's Day in Turkey since 1981. To this day Teacher's Day still holds its place dearly in the eyes of the Turkish nation and is marked joyfully every year. The great Turkish leader Mustafa Kemal Ataturk aimed to make Turkey contemporary and powerful in every sense. To accomplish his purpose Ataturk revolutionized the country in several ways, of which one of them was education.**

**Ataturk believed that the next generation will be created by teachers. For the youth needed a role model and he was one of the greatest role models there was and there will ever be, he proclaimed himself as the "head teacher" of Turkish people with the approval and support of the nation. Thus Turkish show their appreciation for teachers once a year; taking after "the father of Turks".**



**As well as training them academically a good teacher's first priority should be to encourage their pupils. That being said, a student's top ambition should be to exploit their teacher in as many ways as possible, in a good cause that is. However corny it may sound, the teachers are one of the most influential figures there have been in an individual's life. At one point of our lives we all are affected by our beloved tutors either inspiringly or catastrophically, but without a doubt; dramatically. Therefore the relationship between a teacher and a student is extremely significant and delicate at the same time and cannot be taken for granted.**

**BURAK KILINÇ**



## LOVERS' DAY



*It is celebrated every year on 14th February. It is celebrated in many countries for example India, Brazil, China; Japan, Britain, France...*

*The root of this special day is the Roman Catholic Church. It's also as known as St. Valentine's Day. St. Valentine was murdered on 14th February, 496. Valentine's day is devoted to him.*

### *Lovers' Day in Turkey*



*It began to be celebrated in our country in the near future. Couples spend time together. They go to the nice restaurants. They usually go to the cinema or a concert. They give gifts to each other. For example; a bouque of flower or a cute teddy bear 😊.*



# İZEL KUNAR-BATUHAN YÖRÜMEZ



# INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

**(March 8th)**

**International Women's Day is a global day celebrating the social, economic, cultural and political achievements of women. The day also marks a call to action for accelerating gender parity. The growing international women's movement, which has been strengthened by four global United Nations women's conferences, has helped make the commemoration a rallying point to build support for women's rights and participation in the political and economic arenas. Increasingly, International Women's Day is a time to reflect on progress made, to call for change and to celebrate acts of courage and determination by ordinary women who have played an extraordinary role in the history of their countries and communities.**

**How we can celebrate this day: Flowers are a symbol of International Women's Day, and many countries celebrate by decorating with flowers, or giving them to women as presents. Men will honor their mothers, wives, girlfriends, and female colleagues with flowers and treat women like the flowers they gave them on International Women's Day. Love and honor them everyday, not just on this day.. because women are the future..**

**BELEMİR GÜL- NAZLI AKKUŞ**

# SPRING FESTIVAL

It is celebrated in Turkish culture on 21st March.

It is the first day of spring. Night and day time is equal. This festival promotes unity, solidarity and peace.

Selçuklu Sovereign wants to make a calendar similar to solar system. The calendar was started to be used in 1079 so this festival emerged.

Meals are made, a fire is burned and people jump over the fire, people dance and hold a ceremony.



**HACER DİLER- SILA TAŞCI**

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