

2014

# Turkey & Turkish Studies Abstracts

International Conference on  
**Turkey and Turkish Studies**  
21-24 July 2014, Athens, Greece

Edited by Gregory T. Papanikos

THE ATHENS INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH





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**Turkey and Turkish Studies**  
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First Published in Athens, Greece by the Athens Institute for Education and  
Research.

ISBN: 978-618-5065-63-8

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8 Valaoritou Street  
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# Preface

This abstract book includes all the abstracts of the papers presented at the *International Conference on Turkey and Turkish Studies, 21-24 July 2014*, organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research. In total there were 21 papers and 21 presenters, coming from 3 different countries (Turkey, UK, USA). The conference was organized into VII sessions that included areas such as Greco-Turkish Relations, History, Contemporary Issues, Regions and Territories, Culture etc. As it is the publication policy of the Institute, the papers presented in this conference will be considered for publication in one of the books of ATINER.

The Institute was established in 1995 as an independent academic organization with the mission to become a forum where academics and researchers from all over the world could meet in Athens and exchange ideas on their research and consider the future developments of their fields of study. Our mission is to make ATHENS a place where academics and researchers from all over the world meet to discuss the developments of their discipline and present their work. To serve this purpose, conferences are organized along the lines of well established and well defined scientific disciplines. In addition, interdisciplinary conferences are also organized because they serve the mission statement of the Institute. Since 1995, ATINER has organized more than 150 international conferences and has published over 100 books. Academically, the Institute is organized into four research divisions and nineteen research units. Each research unit organizes at least one annual conference and undertakes various small and large research projects.

I would like to thank all the participants, the members of the organizing and academic committee and most importantly the administration staff of ATINER for putting this conference together.

**Gregory T. Papanikos**  
**President**





## **FINAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM**

**International Conference on Turkey and Turkish Studies,  
21-24 July 2014, Athens, Greece**

### **PROGRAM**

**Conference Venue: Titania Hotel (52 Panepistimiou Avenue)**

### **ORGANIZING AND SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE**

1. Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.
2. Dr. Nicholas Pappas, Vice-President of Academic Affairs, ATINER & Professor, Sam Houston University, USA.
3. Dr. Mert Uydaci, Director, [Human Development Research Division](#), ATINER & Professor, Marmara University, Turkey
4. Mr. Mihalıs Kuyucu, Academic Member, ATINER & Assistant Professor, Istanbul Aydin University, Turkey.
5. Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.
6. Dr. Ioannis Stivachtis, Head, [Politics Research Unit](#), ATINER & Director, International Studies Program Virginia Tech - Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, USA.
7. Dr. Yorgo Pasadeos, Head, [Media Research Unit](#), ATINER & Professor Emeritus, University of Alabama, USA.

### **Administration**

Fani Balaska, Stavroula Kiritsi, Eirini Lentzou, Konstantinos Manolidis, Katerina Maraki, Celia Sakka, Konstantinos Spiropoulos & Ioanna Trafali

**C O N F E R E N C E P R O G R A M**

**(The time for each session includes at least 10 minutes coffee break)**

**Monday 21 July 2014**

**09:00-09:30 Registration**

**09:30-10:00 Welcome and Opening Remarks**

- Nicholas Pappas, Vice-President of Academic Affairs, ATINER & Professor, Sam Houston University, USA.

**10:00-11:30 Session I: Greco-Turkish Relations I**

**Chair:** Nicholas Pappas, Vice-President of Academic Affairs, ATINER & Professor, Sam Houston University, USA.

1. Asli Bilge, Assistant Professor, Yeditepe University, Turkey. Turkey's Greek Orthodox Patriarchate Policy during the Europeanization Process.
2. Gizem Çakmak, Assistant Professor, Yeditepe University, Turkey. Turkish - Greek Rapprochement in 2000s: Europeanization, Economic Interdependency, or the "New" Foreign Policy Paradigm in Turkey?
3. Selin Onaylı, Ph.D. Student, Middle East Technical University, Turkey, Ozgur Erdur-Baker, Associate Professor, Middle East Technical University, Turkey & Panos Kordoutis, Professor, Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Greece. The Relation between Rumination and Emotional Reactions to Infidelity in Romantic Relationships.

**11:30-13:00 Session II: Early History**

**Chair:** Asli Bilge, Assistant Professor, Yeditepe University, Turkey.

1. Esra Ansel, Teaching Assistant, Bogazici University, Turkey. Mega Revma: A Bosphorus Village under Ottoman Rule.
2. \*Songül Mecit, Postdoctoral Fellow, University of Edinburgh, UK. The Rum Seljuqs and their Christian Neighbours.
3. Nicholas Pappas, Vice-President of Academic Affairs, ATINER & Professor, Sam Houston University, USA. Teaching the Transformation of Anatolia: Undergraduate and Graduate Seminars on Anatolian History, 1071-1453

**13:00-14:00 Lunch**

**14:00 -15:30 Session III: Contemporary Issues**

**Chair:** \*Songül Mecit, Postdoctoral Fellow, University of Edinburgh, UK.

1. Michael Kuyucu, Assistant Professor, Istanbul Aydın University, Turkey. TV Broadcasting in Turkey: The Turkish Television Audience in the Frame of Uses and Gratification Approach.
2. Asli Postaci, Assistant Professor, Yeditepe University, Turkey. Transitional Justice in Turkey: Retribution or Restoration?
3. Selin Muzaffer Bölme, Assistant Professor, Marmara University, Turkey. The Role of Identity in Turkey's Participation on Multilateral Military Operations.
4. Aysu Ugurlar, Research Assistant, Yuzuncu Yil University, Turkey & Tanyel Ozelciederal, Associate Professor, Gazi University, Turkey. Rental Housing Policies in Turkey.
5. Zehra Arslan, Assistant Professor, Recep Tayyip Erdogan University, Turkey. The Policy Inherited by Democrat Party from Republican People's Party: Apprehension against Communism.

**21:00-23:00 Greek Night and Dinner (Details during registration)**

## **Tuesday 22 July 2014**

### **09:00-10:30 Session V: Late Ottoman/Early Republic**

**Chair:** Mr. Mihalis Kuyucu, Academic Member, ATINER & Assistant Professor, Istanbul Aydin University, Turkey.

1. \*Ercan Kacmaz, Lecturer, Nevsehir University, Turkey & Fusun Coban Doskaya, Assistant Professor, Nevsehir University, Turkey. Depiction of Turkish Women and the Harem Life in the Memoirs of Some Women Writers in the Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century: Country women vs. Urban Women.
2. Daniel Fields, Ph.D. Student, Princeton University, USA. Renaming Anatolia: Ideology, Governmentality, and Place Name Change in the Late Ottoman Empire.
3. Lee Pappas, Lecturer, Sam Houston State University, USA & Consulting Editor, Athens Institute for Education and Research, Greece. Introducing Ottoman Civilization in World History Survey Courses at an American University

### **10:30 -12:00 Session VI: Regions and Territories**

**Chair:** \*Ercan Kacmaz, Lecturer, Nevsehir University, Turkey

1. Nilufer Gurer, Instructor, Gazi University, Turkey & Aysu Ugurlar, Research Assistant, Yuzuncu Yil University, Turkey. Pro-Poor Tourism: An Opportunity for the Sustainable Development of Undeveloped Regions in Turkey.
2. Kadriye Burcu Yavuz, Research Assistant, Gazi University, Turkey. A Study on Ankara Citadel Area.
3. Kemal Reha Kavas, Assistant Dean, Akdeniz University, Turkey & Ibrahim Bakir, Chair, Department of Architecture, Akdeniz University, Turkey. A Spatial Analysis of the Plateau Settlements and Semi-Nomadic Life in the Taurus Mountains of Turkey.

## **12:00-13:00 Lunch**

### **13:00-14:30 Session VII: Culture**

**Chair:** Kemal Reha Kavas, Assistant Dean, Akdeniz University, Turkey

1. Kadiriye Feza De Chiara, English and Turkish instructor, Akdeniz University, Turkey. Turkey Scholarships Granted Students at Akdeniz University: Turkish as a Foreign Language (TFL) Learners' Success and Improvement Considering their Origins and Language Backgrounds.
2. Onder Canveren, Research Assistant, Dokuz Eylul University, Turkey & Mehmet Serif Erkek, Research Assistant, Dokuz Eylul University, Turkey. Cinema as a Way of Expression: The Case of Kurdish Movies.
3. Munire Sevgi Şen, M.A. Student, Bogazici University, Turkey. Intensity of Perception: Thresholds of Seeing in Vus' at O. Bener's Stories "Dost," "Komur" and "Yazgi".
4. Duygu Ergun, Graduate Student, Bogazici University, Turkey. 'The Sentence Cannot Hold': Language and Trial in Yusuf Atilgan's Anayurt Otel.

## **17:30-20:30 Urban Walk (Details during registration)**

## **21:00- 22:00 Dinner (Details during registration)**

## **Wednesday 23 July 2014**

Cruise: (Details during registration)

## **Thursday 24 July 2014**

Delphi Visit: (Details during registration)

**Esra Ansel**

Teaching Assistant, Bogazici University, Turkey

## **Mega Revma: A Bosphorus Village under Ottoman Rule**

Phanariots as an Orthodox Christian elite group that served under the Ottoman sovereignty had a special status in the Ottoman government and among the other Ottoman millets. They served as diplomats, counselors, chief dragomans of the Ottoman state or navy, as governors of Wallachia and Moldavia (that acted as semi-independent princes), as chief physicians, and as governors of Samos. This was possible thanks both to the wealth (they had accumulated through trade during the 16th and 17th centuries) and also to their education. Most members of the Phanariot class were educated in Western schools and had the ability to write and speak in two or more European languages. Thus, their importance grew in international diplomacy as the Ottoman state employed them as functionaries which gave them a privileged status. Phanariot households chose to live for a long time close to the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate which was located in Fanari so that they could exercise a measure of control over the patriarch.

The seasonal withdrawal to the shores of the Bosphorus has already become a tradition during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for the Ottoman Sultan and his family. This custom was also adopted by the urban elite such as the the privileged Phanariot households, during the 18th century. They preferred to retreat especially to three Bosphorus villages: Mega Revma (Arnavutköy), Yeniköy, and Therapia. Some of them even moved permanently to these Bosphorus villages, (especially Kuruçeşme and Arnavutköy,) and built waterfront kiosks and pavilions there. Aristocratic Phanariot families such as Ipsilantis, Mavroyenis, Musurus, Sutsos, Mouruzis, and Rosettis greatly contributed to the urban development and to the cultural life in Arnavutköy. Their children and families lived there for generations. Some of them were even buried there. After a series of unfortunate events they began to leave their homes indefinitely.

Through analysis of primary sources from the Ottoman Archives, personal archives that I have been able to access, and existing secondary literature, this paper attempts to answer the following questions: What were the reasons or motivations behind the seasonal and permanent withdrawal from Fanari to Mega Revma (Arnavutköy) and Kuruçeşme? When did this practice begin and how did it change from a seasonal migration to permanent settlement? In what ways did

the great Phanariot families contribute to life in Arnavutköy? And what were the reasons behind villages their eventual abandonment of their beloved Bosphorus villages? I will mainly concentrate on the time period between 1791-1815 as this is the period for which the most complete information is provided by the bostancıbaşı registers ( They are detailed records kept by the head of bostancı corps listing all private and public structures along the shores of Bosphorus and the Golden Horn). Developments that occurred before and after these dates are based on secondary sources.

**Zehra Arslan**

Assistant Professor, Recep Tayyip Erdogan University, Turkey

## **The Policy Inherited by Democrat Party from Republican People's Party: Apprehension against Communism**

In the aftermath of Turkish-Russian hostility which lasted for centuries, Soviet Union that replaced tzardom regime in Russia provided the grandest friendship to new Turkey starting from War of Independence and covering the period up to proclamation of the republic. A treaty of amity was signed between two states in 1925. The fact that both states were sharing a common destiny of fixing new regimes made them closer. However, since the early 1930s, priorities of both states changed in parallel with the changing conditions in the world. Since the break out of Second World War, both states experienced nearly a return to conventional Turkish-Russian policy. As a result, the main threat for Turkey was neither Germany nor another European state but Soviet Union. As a matter of fact, Turkish statesmen realized that their worries were not in vain after the memorandum of Stalin who was the leader of USSR. Therefore, the factor on which the foreign policy was based - thus reflects the domestic policy - was the apprehension against Soviet, in other words apprehension against communism. This threat led to an exaggerated perception which even conceived the concept of "left-wing" as a threat. Having media in the first rank, all left wing publications were forbidden. During 1940s and 50s, many decisions were made to withdraw books, calendars and many other published texts from the market based on the reason that they were propagating communism. During the period Republican People's Party, many left wing newspapers and journals were closed down. Tan publication was even burned down. On the other hand, Democrat Party, for which left wing section of the society held hopes since its establishment in 1946, proved that it will follow no other track than that of Republican People's Party. Democrat Party did not leave the track of "struggle with communism" during ten years of power both in domestic and foreign affairs. It kept on with the witch-craft against left-wing intellectuals and publications which were regarded as a huge threat.

**Aslı Bilge**

Assistant Professor, Yeditepe University, Turkey

## **Turkey's Greek Orthodox Patriarchate Policy during the Europeanization Process**

This paper analyzes the internal and external dynamics that affects Turkey's policy towards the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate in the last decades. The author underlines the shift provoked by the end of the Cold War and the parallel Europeanization process of the country that caused important behavioral change, yet little real improvement.

The Turkish State's relations with non-Muslim minorities in general and the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate in particular may be defined at best as "troublesome" since the foundation of the Republic. Liberalization policy from the beginning of the 1980s, soon opened a new path with the "Davos process", a rather failed *rapprochement* period between Greece and Turkey. Since then, Turkey's success in resolving the Patriarchate's problems shows a checkered picture.

Since the end of the 1990s, the Europeanization process of the country with prospective of an eventual membership to the EU added a new dimension to Turkey's reasoning on the Patriarchate. Many other considerations with the end of the Cold War contributed to the revalorization of the institution on the international level. Many of the ex-communist states that underwent a transitional period had large Orthodox populations. The new interest in religion and religious institutions, together with the desire to evade Russian influence turned attention to the Patriarchate. The new liberalized states turned to Istanbul for support for their churches as a symbol of their independence from the Russian sphere. At the same time, the U.S. and the E.U. started to show greater interest to the Patriarchate, not only as the only church that can compete with the Russian patriarchate's power, but also as one that tries to provide answers to modern problems such as ecology, democracy and human rights.

Turkey tried to seize the opportunity to use the Patriarchate in order to support its Europeanization bid. Few measures have been taken such as a more positive approach towards the use of the ecumenical title and accordance of residence permits to the metropolitans of the Synod. However, this does not mean that the main problems such as the opening of the Halki school of theology or return of seized property remain still unresolved except from those returned by the decision of the European Court of Human Rights (the orphanage of Büyükada).

**Selin Muzaffer Bölme**

Assistant Professor, Marmara University, Turkey

## **The Role of Identity in Turkey's Participation on Multilateral Military Operations**

Turkey's first contribution to multilateral operations took place during the Korean war of 1951; since then country has participated in various multilateral military operations in different regions extending from Congo to Iraq. As a result of that, it is important to examine the question of what kind of factors have influenced the country's elite's decisions to contribute to some operations, but not others.

My aim is to unpack the dynamics, particularly country's identity that played a role in Turkey's decision to contribute to the multilateral military operations since the end of the cold war. It is possible to find different political, security, economic, institutional and normative etc. rationales which influencing national decisions about whether and what to contribute. Turkish identity has not been the only factor that has affected country's decision to participate in international operations; however it is possible to argue that identity has played a significant role in motivating Turkish leaders to contribute to certain operations.

In my paper, I will treat contribution to multilateral operations as a foreign policy decision, rather than a purely security issue. Drawing on constructivist approach, I will attempt to investigate the role of identity in affecting Turkey's decision to participate in multilateral operations. In this respect, I will attempt to demonstrate how Turkey's dominant identity and the transformation of it has affected definition of its security; and how this, in turn, has particularly affected country's leaders' decision to contribute to the multilateral operations.



**Gizem Çakmak**

Assistant Profesör, Yeditepe University, Turkey

## **Turkish - Greek Rapprochement in 2000s: Europeanization, Economic Interdependency, or the “New” Foreign Policy Paradigm in Turkey?**

Turkish - Greek relations have entered a new phase since 1999, after many decades spent with suspicion and distrust. The acceleration in Europeanization of Greek Foreign Policy since 1996 made a rehabilitative impact on Turkish- Greek relations which led Greece to lift her historic opposition for Turkey's EU membership at Helsinki Summit. The aim was to transfer the conflicts of Greek-Turkish relations under the umbrella of European Union and thus make them “the issues of European Union”. In addition, Turkey and Greece were faced with successive earthquakes in 1999, which led to the mutual sympathy between Turkish and Greek societies and created the atmosphere of friendship.<sup>1</sup>

The Turkish - Greek rapprochement starting in the late 90s is still continuing and the cooperation between the two countries is improving significantly while all the problematic issues related to high politics remained unsolved. This process of reconciliation witnessed the emergence of new mechanisms that facilitates the cooperation. Also, the increasing number of high level contacts and visits, and the establishment of “High Level Cooperation Council” proceed with a new phase in bilateral relations. Economic activities between the two countries have also been accelerated since the late 90s. Despite the economic crisis Greece was faced in the past years, the trade volume between Turkey and Greece has been growing gradually. The growing business and economic interactions created an economic interdependency between the two countries that positively contributes in bilateral political relations.

Justice and Development Party won a landslide victory in 2002 had been supporting Turkey's EU membership. In the first years of their rule they tried to adopt various democratization packages in order to meet the political aspects of the Copenhagen criteria, based on the hope

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<sup>1</sup>Gizem Çakmak, “Greek -Turkish Relations in the post Helsinki Period: Is Europe a framework providing détente?”. Paper presented in "Comparing and contrasting "Europeanization: Concepts and Experiences", organized by the Institute of International Economic Relations and London School of Economics Hellenic Observatory, Athens, May 14-16,2012. <http://www.idec.gr/iier/new/Europeanization%20Papers%20PDF/Gizem%20Çakmak%20Greek%20-Turkish%20Relations%20in%20the%20post%20Helsinki%20Period.pdf>

that the EU would open accession negotiations with Turkey.<sup>2</sup> Turkey also took a significant step by supporting the UN imposed “Annan Plan” for Cyprus. In this period, high level visits and interactions between Turkish and Greek political figures had been increased.

The assignment of Ahmet Davutoglu, who had been the foreign policy advisor since 2002, as a foreign minister brought a new conceptualism in Turkish Foreign Policy such as “zero problems with neighbors”, “strategic depth”, “soft balancing” and “pro-activism”.<sup>3</sup> His books on the field was translated into Greek and highly demanded by the Greek public.

This study aims to focus on Turkish - Greek rapprochement in 2000s by explaining the contributing factors such as economic interdependency, Europeanization processes in Turkey as well as Greece. Also, some studies suggest that the “new” paradigm in policy making in Turkish Foreign Policy has an important contribution on developing relations with Greece. All those contributing factors will be discussed in detail while focusing on the current Turkish- Greek relations and the future prospects.

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<sup>2</sup>Meltem Müftüler Bac, “Turkey’s Political Reforms and the Impact of the European Union”, *South European Society & Politics*, Vol. 10, No. 1, March 2005, pp.20. <http://myweb.sabanciuniv.edu/muftuler/files/2008/10/muftulerbacpoliticalreforms.pdf>

<sup>3</sup>Nur Bilge Criss, "Parameters of Turkish Foreign Policy under the AKP Governments", in (ed) Mustafa Aydın, *Turkish Foreign Policy, Old Problems, New Parameter*, Madrid: UNISCI, 2010, pp:13-35.

**Onder Canveren**

Research Assistant, Dokuz Eylul University, Turkey

&

**Mehmet Serif Erkek**

Research Assistant, Dokuz Eylul University, Turkey

## **Cinema as a Way of Expression: The Case of Kurdish Movies**

Kurds in the Middle East: Turkey, Iran and Iraq have been producing movies particularly since early 1990s. Kurdish cinema is a significant example of minority cinema in the world that needs to be detailed academically. Parallel to the internationalization of Kurdish Question, Kurdish movies have increasingly become more visual in international arena in which some Kurdish directors also gained awards.

This study aims to analyze the Kurdish cinema in order to understand and explain the main themes through selected Kurds-produced movies. Kurdish cinema contains almost all dynamics of 'Minority Cinema' that the literature only just theorized. Similar to the hypotheses on minority cinema, Kurdish movies were constructed as a way of Kurdish expression which was highly possessed by political discourses. In other words, it was exploited as a mean of expressing the Kurds, their appeals and demands in Turkey, Iran and Iraq.

The paper hypothesis that Kurdish movies underline three main themes of Kurdish Question: (I) identity/stateless, (II) borders: division of Kurds among Iran, Iraq and Turkey and (III) Kurds' objections to majority's (Turkish, Persian and Arabs) political discourses.

Following eight movies are planned to be contently analyses in order to bring out those three main themes stated in the previous paragraph: *The Heard* (1978), *The Journey* (1982) by Serif Goren and Yilmaz Guney; *A Time for Drunken Horses* (2000), *Turtles can Fly* (2004), *Half Moon* (2006) by Bahman Ghobadi; *Beyond our Dreams* (2000) by Hiner Saleem; *On the Way to School* (2009) by Ozgur Dogan and Orhan Eskisoy; and *Children of Diyarbakir* (2009) by Miraz Bezar.

**Kadiriye Feza De Chiara**

English and Turkish instructor, Akdeniz University, Turkey

**Mustafa Kınısız**

Director, School of Foreign Languages, Akdeniz University, Turkey

**Tülay Y. Özkan**

English and Turkish instructor, Akdeniz University, Turkey

**Ayşegül Özdemir**

Statistics Specialist, Akdeniz University, Turkey

## **Turkey Scholarships Granted Students at Akdeniz University: Turkish as a Foreign Language (TFL) Learners' Success and Improvement Considering their Origins and Language Backgrounds**

This paper presents some background information about “Türkiye Scholarships” program in general with details of the same program offering TFL to 70 students from 43 different countries at the School of Foreign Languages, Akdeniz University. The presentation includes the success and improvement graphics of the TFL learners that have been observed during the period of 960-hour program covering Fall 2013 and Spring 2014 semesters. Besides, the presenters mention the challenges of “Türkiye Scholarships” granted students’ program focusing on the learners’ origins and language backgrounds using a proficiency exam as a tool to assess the improvement of language learning process. For this descriptive study, a TFL proficiency test given in the beginning of the program was reapplied after the learners reached C1 level of Common European Framework. The aim of this study is to reshape our teaching program considering TFL learners’ differences due to their origins and language backgrounds to foresee some future solutions of similar problematic environments.

**Duygu Ergun**

Graduate Student, Bogazici University, Turkey

## **'The Sentence Cannot Hold': Language and Trial in Yusuf Atilgan's *Anayurt Oteli***

'Sentence', etymologically, brings about judgment. It necessitates an agreement predetermined by a particular language -or speech- so that each party engaging in that agreement can recognize judgment. As language is the medium of such recognition, sentence has to frame what can make sense within the agreement. The outside of communication, the unutterable other, then, has to be left out. The constant gap between the others exists, therefore, outside the sentence where understanding, or coming to an agreement with the other becomes impossible. According to Blanchot, limits of communication indicate the territory of such impossibility: the idea of an infinite conversation, where the sentence, or judgment ceases to seek an answer.

In this paper I will be tracing 'sentence' in Yusuf Atilgan's *Anayurt Oteli* (1973), one of the most prominent examples of modernist novels written in Turkish. I will primarily look at the use of language in the narrative marking the impossibility of agreement between the protagonist Zebercet and his surroundings. I will also question why the novel dissolves the idea of language as means for communication and what possibility would the narrative opens up on the question of understanding the other.

**Daniel Fields**

Ph.D. Student, Princeton University, USA

## **Renaming Anatolia: Ideology, Governmentality, and Place Name Change in the Late Ottoman Empire**

In 1913, the Committee of Union and Progress began attempting to impose new place names across the territory under its control. Although the intensity of the efforts varied greatly, place name change would continue through the end of the Ottoman Empire and on into the Republic of Turkey. By 1968, when a volume containing all the changes was published by the Interior Ministry, roughly thirty percent of settlement names in Turkey had been changed. Renaming continued sporadically until the 1990s.

This paper inquires into these early attempts at place name change in the Late Ottoman Empire. Place name change, rather than being approached solely as a “project” motivated by Turkification, is also considered as a technique of governmentality. As such, place name change in the context of the late Ottoman Empire should not be seen as one policy that began in 1913 and continued for the next eight decades, as is the case in previous studies. Rather, this paper argues that the changes were a series of attempts that did not always have the same rationale. In order to analyze government techniques such as place name change, it is necessary to consider the interplay between competing and overlapping ideological currents in the late Ottoman Empire, such as Pan-Islamism or Pan-Turkism, and the responses to these ideologies among different layers of the Ottoman bureaucracy. Since the concept of “Turkification” is limited, not to say useless, in its analytical value, I seek to identify the types of names that were being changed. In many instances, there seems to be divergence in the ideological considerations that likely lay behind the renaming decisions. Such divergence problematizes readings of late Ottoman history that are often too eager to assign an “official ideology” to specific periods. During this time of trauma and contraction for the empire, the character of the much reduced Ottoman state was not a foregone conclusion. Indeed, the issue of identity, both of the state itself and of its ideal subject/citizen, was one that would be contentious throughout the final years of the empire and into the republic. Examining attempts to inscribe a particular character onto the map contributes to a more developed understanding of how the state sought to create or redefine identity and how conceptions of a particular toponymic order reflected the broader world views of those behind this process.

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## **Pro-Poor Tourism: An Opportunity for the Sustainable Development of Undeveloped Regions in Turkey**

Tourism is an important economic and social activity in numerous countries of the world and it is seen as a driving force. Tourism activities act as a catalyst in developing of other sectors. Therefore, tourism is a significant development tool which provides economic, social and politic development in many parts of the world / region / locale. Within this scope sustainability is the primary aim for the social, environmental and economic development.

"Reducing the poverty" has become a vital issue for the global organizations since 1990. This has come up as pro poor tourism (PPT) concept and it could be defined as the tourism which is expected to create net benefits for the poor people. These benefits are not only the economic ones but also social, environmental and cultural. The main target of PPT is to increase the power of tourism on the development and to create easier ways to reduce poverty in target region. This approach assumes that tourism can be used as an effective tool in the developing regions which have tourism potentials and meet the new trends in the sector. Besides, the advantages created by the tourism may not be not enough continually in reducing the poverty, because the level of opportunity of the poor people to access tourism infrastructure is limited, since they do not have the qualified market knowledge and the local organizations for driving and sustaining tourism activities. These deficiencies decrease the effect of tourism for reducing the level of the poverty of the region.

Turkey has seven geographic regions each having different levels of development. Especially the eastern part of the country is relatively poor. Eastern Anatolia is one of the least developed regions in the country with 14 provinces. Among them, Van province is the most populated with increasing economic and social problems due to poverty. Turkey is very prone to Earthquakes, The country is divided in five earthquake zones; 1(the worst hit zone) to 5. Besides, the 7.2 magnitude earthquake in Richter scale, which occurred on October 2011, and the Van city being the epicenter, with many strong aftershocks, affected much of the eastern Turkey, and demolished the

hundreds of buildings and buried 643 victims under the rubble, and injured 243 people. The last earthquake also caused additional economic and social problems, and increased the level of persistent poverty of the Van province. Although the province has too many tourism potentials which create development opportunities for different types of tourism. In this context, this paper aims to look for the opportunities of having the pro poor tourism to be a tool for the local development. Local tourism potentials will be detailed for discussing the contribution level of tourism to the local economy with the economic, social and environmental points of view. After analyzing the current situation of the case study area, the suitability of the pro poor tourism strategies developed particularly for Van province will be discussed.



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## **Depiction of Turkish Women and the Harem Life in the Memoirs of Some Women Writers in the Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century: Country women vs. Urban Women**

This study attempts to examine how the Turkish women were reflected especially in the memoirs of various women writers. Therefore, the memoirs such as *"Haremlik: Some Pages from the Life of Turkish Women"* (1909), *"Behind Turkish Lattices: The Story of a Turkish Woman's life"* (1910), *"A Turkish Woman's European Impressions"* (1913), *"An English Woman in a Turkish Harem"* (1915), *"Memoirs of Halide Edib"* (1926) and *"Unveiled: The Autobiography of a Turkish Girl"* (1930), which were published in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century are going to be discussed. In this paper we aim to analyze the emancipation of Turkish Woman in general and the social role of the women in particular taking the different memoirs into account. The paper also aims to present Muslim women and their veil. Women's struggles; such as equality, autonomy, and empowerment, which, we believe, were originated in the early 20th century but have taken a global understanding later in the same century. This will shape the last part of our discussion.

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## **A Spatial Analysis of the Plateau Settlements and Semi-Nomadic Life in the Taurus Mountains of Turkey**

This study aims to define the concepts of “plateau” (*yayla*) and “semi-nomadic life” (*yarı-göçer yaşam*) in the context of the Taurus Mountains of Southern Turkey and to make a spatial analysis of the historical basis, development and contemporary state of these concepts. The local “semi-nomadic” tribes called *Yörüks* usually lived between the Taurus Mountains and their outskirts descending towards the Mediterranean coast. In this geography there are dramatic changes of altitude through the mountain range lying parallel to the coastline. Taking advantage of the topographical outlines and responding to the problems of vegetation and food, these tribes have changed their places of settlement according to different seasons of the year. During the hot and humid summer months the semi-nomads have moved to the “plateaus” on the higher and cooler altitudes where environmental conditions were suitable for successful animal-breeding.

In this framework this study unfolds the status, social meaning and environmental role of the semi-nomadic life as well as spatial qualities of the plateaus within different administrative phases of history. In this way it is intended to develop consciousness on this characteristic culture which is in the process of disappearance due to environmental, social and administrative reasons. By analyzing the architectural, cultural and environmental dimension of the plateaus this study uncovers their traditional strategies to sustain a habitat in harmony with the environment. Through the analysis of the current state of “semi-nomadic” societies and contemporary use of the plateaus, the study derives proposals for the future planning of settlements on the plateaus.

**Michael Kuyucu**

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## **TV Broadcasting in Turkey: The Turkish Television Audience in the Frame of Uses and Gratification Approach**

The aim of this paper is to give a detailed information about the television industry of Turkey in the perspective of audience and ratings. In the first part of the paper there is a historical and conceptual research about television broadcasting in Turkey. The historical facts and the steps of Turkish television broadcasting. The ratings and the specification of television audience within these ratings. In the second part of the paper there is an evaluation from the audience perspective to the Turkish television industry in the frame of uses and gratification approach. In that part there is a review of the previous researches done in Turkey for the television audience in the sight of this approach. The research will apply a survey to more than 1.000 Turkish television audience in the sample of İstanbul to specify the reasons of 'why Turkish audience watch television', 'how do Turkish audience listen television and how do they watch television' in the frame of uses and gratification approach. The results of the survey will be interpreted statistically with qualitative data analysis with the software of SPSS and the specifications of Turkish television audience will be evaluated. The paper will make a determination for the about the television consuming habits of Turkish audience in the sight of technological use, media spent time and distribution.

**Songül Mecit**

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## **The Rum Seljuqs and their Christian Neighbours**

Two crushing defeats of the Christian Byzantines by the Seljuqs are fixed as the corner stones of the Muslim, Rum Seljuq and Christian, Byzantine relations. The defeat of the Byzantine emperor Romanos Diogenes by the Great Seljuq sultan Alp Arslan in 463/1071 at Manzikert is marked as the starting point of the Turkish conquest of Anatolia. The defeat of Manuel I Comnenus by the Rum Seljuq Sultan Kılıç Arslan II on the other hand is marked as the finalisation of this conquest. The medieval chroniclers and following them the modern scholars thus present the relationship between the Muslim Rum Seljuqs and the Christian neighbours as a constant struggle of conquest and reconquest. Some more recent western scholarship has recognised that the Rum Seljuqs and their Christian neighbours, especially the Byzantines despite more or less continues frontier warfare accepted each other's right to exist and maintained a relationship of coexistence and cultural and economic exchange. Yet, western scholarship has concentrated on the Byzantine Empire. The Byzantine Empire has been regarded as the superior power because it is generally assumed, that the culturally advanced ancient Byzantine Empire with its sophisticated state apparatus must have been the dominant side in the relations between Rum Seljuqs and Byzantines. Moreover, the relationship between the Rum Seljuqs and their other Christian neighbours, the Georgians and Armenians still remains an understudied area.

A close examination of the sources reveals, however, that this is a view resulting from the ideological pretensions of the medieval sources and that there is a substantial gap between the ideological presentation and the real political practices. This paper will analyse the personal relations between the Rum Seljuq sultans and the Byzantine, Georgian and Armenian rulers as well as officials considering their respective ideologies. It will show that ideology and mentality rather than mere military success or failure has shaped the relationship between the Rum Seljuqs and their Christian neighbours. Hence, this paper argues that, the relations between the Rum Seljuq sultans and their Christian neighbours were not characterised by religious antagonism or strong animosity but by mutual respect and co-existence.

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## **The Relation between Rumination and Emotional Reactions to Infidelity in Romantic Relationships**

The purpose of the study is to examine the relation between rumination and emotional reactions to infidelity in a Turkish sample. According to Blow and Harnett (2005) 25% of relationships end with some form of romantic infidelity. In fact, the extent of infidelity is much higher than the one reported (Johnson, 2003). Infidelity rates are estimated based on the Durex Global Sex Survey (Durex, 2005), conducted in 41 countries. According to this survey Turkey had the highest proportion with 58% of sexual extramarital affairs. The majority of the offended partners experience several different emotions as reactions to infidelity. Related literature suggests that several variables may be closely related to how people react to infidelity. The present study focuses on ruminative tendencies with its two subtypes of brooding and reflection because rumination is known as a personal trait that put individuals at risk of developing psychological problems when they face with upheaval event. Therefore, examining rumination as a trait characteristic in the context of infidelity should help to understand the underlying reasons behind individual differences in reactions to infidelity. Sampling will include approximately 100 individuals offended by infidelity from Turkey. Participants will provide their demographics and respond to the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (Watson, Clark, & Tellegen, 1988) and Ruminative Response Scale (Treynor, Gonzalez & Nolen-Hoeksema, 2003). In order to test the relation between rumination and emotional reactions to infidelity of participants, canonical correlation analyses will be utilized. The subscales of Ruminative Response Scale (Brooding and Reflection), and Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (Positive Affect and Negative Affect) will be used as canonical variables.

**Lee Pappas**

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Consulting Editor, Athens Institute for Education and Research, Greece

## **Introducing Ottoman Civilization in World History Survey Courses at an American University**

Since the 1970's and 1980's, there has been a trend in the history curriculum at American universities that has either replaced or supplemented the Western or European civilization courses with World or Global history. This change has posed a dilemma for instructors, in that they have to deal with the rise of the West from the 16th through the early 20th century without engaging in a predestined triumphalism when dealing with the pre-modern era. They must deal with the rise of development of many civilizations and their interactions, particularly in the premodern era. In so doing this, instructors run the risk of giving brief, superficial accounts whole regions and peoples that enhance rather than dispel existing prejudices of their students.

Being of Turkish origin and having studied Middle Eastern History, I have taken great care in imparting to students the essence of Ottoman civilization—its strengths, its weaknesses, and its world view---in about two or three lectures in a two course sequence. The first course deals from earliest times to 1500, and the second covers from 1500 to 1914.

The Ottoman Empire holds a unique role in World history in that it straddles both the premodern and modern era, and therefore both courses in World history. The first course covers its rise and phenomenal growth, while the second recounts its zenith and long decline. Ottoman civilization also straddles the course geographically, where it spread its power and influence, into southeastern Europe, Anatolia, the Caucasus, the Black Sea and its literal, the Middle East and North Africa. Therefore, the Ottoman experience looms large in my teaching of World History.

This presentation discusses how I present the basic elements of Ottoman history through the introduction of certain institutions personalities and trends into the narrative. It also will look into the most important points I make in giving students an understanding of the role and significance of Ottoman civilization in World History.

**Nicholas Pappas**

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Professor, Sam Houston University, USA

## **Teaching the Transformation of Anatolia: Undergraduate and Graduate Seminars on Anatolian History, 1071-1453**

The transformation of Anatolia, or Asia Minor, primarily from a region dominated by Byzantine civilization to one dominated by Islamic civilization is one of the most complex and fascinating processes in World History. It is also one of the most debated in historical circles in Greece, Turkey and elsewhere.

In 2006, this author taught a seminar on this topic to American and Turkish students in person at Middle East Technical University in Ankara, as well as a distance-learning online course to American students through Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, Texas. Teaching this course was a challenge, in that the instructors had to take into account both the national sensibilities of the Turkish students and the rudimentary knowledge of all the students, especially the Americans, regarding the historical development of Anatolia from the 11<sup>th</sup> through the 15<sup>th</sup> Century.

Through extensive readings from various perspectives, introductory lectures and discussion sessions, as well as field trips and study tours, the students were introduced this complex problem of religious, ethnic and linguistic change. The story of this metamorphosis of civilizations was told by looking into the political, social, economic and cultural development of the Seljuk Sultanate of Rum, the Byzantine Empire and its successor states, Nicaea and Trebizond, and the Turkmen Principalities, such as the Danishmend, the Karamanli, the Karakoyunlu, the Akkoyumlu, and, of course the Ottomans.

Focusing on three groups, the nomads, the farmers, and the Dervishes, students explored Anatolian society before the rise of the Ottomans as an empire. They also investigated demographic, cultural as well as political and economic trends in Anatolia in the 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries through readings and discussion in history, literature and arts.

This presentation will give details regarding curricular materials, course organization and conduct that made this seminar an example in teaching pre-modern history in transnational and objective manner.

**Asli Postaci**

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## **Transitional Justice in Turkey: Retribution or Restoration?**

This study intends to shed light on the transitional justice process in Turkey since 1980 military intervention, which particularly gained momentum during the 2000s. The main argument will be that Turkey constitutes a selective punishment model that functions in a restorative approach rather than a retributive one. That is to say, Turkey seems to give priority to the prevention of future military interventions rather than effective punishment of the perpetrators of the past interventions.

The September 12, 1980 military intervention was the most tormenting political experience of the recent Turkish history. The following 1982 Constitution that went into force with the November 7, 1982 Referendum marked the political life in Turkey with the gargantuan changes it introduced to the political system and institutions. Amongst other fundamental changes, the 1982 Constitution increased the impact of the military on the political institutions, placed the Junta leader General Kenan Evren as the next President of Turkey, and included a provisional clause that stated that no punitive, financial or legal responsibility could be claimed for the members of the National Security Council or the institutions that worked with it. Although transition to democracy was procured through the 1983 elections, and the voters showed their criticism towards the Junta by discarding the political parties that were supported by the Junta, there was no overt challenge against the military interventions and their perpetrators.

After several dormant decades, the 2000s witnessed a shift in terms of transitional justice practices. The constitutional referendum that was held on September 12, 2010 in Turkey made partial changes on the 1982 Constitution. Restrictions on the political influence of the military were amongst these changes which had significant reflections in the following years. Military jurisdiction's scope of authority was limited to military issues, thus the military courts would no longer hear civilian cases whereas the trial of military personnel in civilian courts was enabled. The constitutional change also abolished the provisional clause 15 that disallowed the trying of military officers that staged the 12 September 1980 coup. Thus the head of the National Security Council General Kenan Evren and Commander in Chief Tahsin Şahinkaya were pressed charges in 2012, although there was not excessive political support and enthusiasm. Turkish Grand National Assembly formed a "Parliamentary Commission for Investigating the Past Coups" that



published a comprehensive report on the military interventions and other threats to democratic system.

On the other hand, the trials of the alleged coup plans made a great impact. Some military officers that were accused for preparing coup plans (such as Balyoz Plan Lawsuit etc.) including the generals were tried in civilian courts. These lawsuits raised public debates with the claims that some evidence was not authentic but were tailored in order to weaken the military. All in all, although there was an eventful agenda in the last decades, it is arguable that there is an illusion of "facing the coups" since little has been done against the actual perpetrators of past military interventions in Turkey.

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**Intensity of Perception:  
Thresholds of Seeing in Vus' at O. Bener's Stories  
"Dost," "Komur" and "Yazgi"**

In Vüs'at O. Bener first book *Dost*, written in 1952, narrators of stories in this book works like a recording machine. That recording machine works like an intense membrane, like paranoid machine like Orhan Koçak tells. In other words, there is an attempt to choose to whom to be exposed. This works with the perception itself. What appears or is seen, what is recorded by this machine brings the knowledge about Bener's works. Hence, we can ask what is there to be seen by the narrators. Or let us say, what is so intense so that it can go beyond the threshold which allows perception? In his stories "Dost," "Kömür", and "Yazgi", this is dirt, the appearance of dirt or symptoms because of dirt. The appearance of dirt in different ways in each story shapes the characters' position, the position that shapes the subjectivity of protagonists. Hence, in this paper, by looking at the differences in the position of protagonist and/or the narrator with their relation to dirt, I will try to show how position that is assembled by crossing the threshold for perception creates the subjectivity and what the boundaries of this subjectivity are.

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**Tanyel Ozelcieceral**

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## **Rental Housing Policies in Turkey**

Housing is a multi-dimensional phenomenon with its social, economic and physical aspects. The housing market differs from other markets as housing unit is both consumption and production good and cannot be substituted by another good. Thus, housing market is subjected to government interference. Housing market is segmented through home occupancy and rental housing markets. Therefore, rental housing market is a significant component of housing market. In this perspective, development of the owner occupancy and rental housing supply which can respond to the demands of all income groups in the society, especially for those who belong to low income, is related with the regulatory mechanisms of the housing policies. In Turkey, as in many of the countries, an efficient rental housing policy could not be developed. Moreover the housing policies promoted considerably the home occupation policies. Rental housing supply in Turkey have left to free market conditions and policies have been limited to minor legal regulations and to marginal cases of rent allowances paid to public employees and some residents in urban renewal areas. The aim of this article is to examine the rental housing policies in Turkey with reference to general housing policies through a historical perspective. The rental housing policies of Turkey will be undertaken mainly through two stages: The period between the foundation of Turkish Republic in 1923 to 1980 which can be defined by nation-state building processes and social welfare policies and post 1980 period which is structured by the liberal policies in effect of globalization processes. Legislative, administrative and planning framework of these policies will be approached through rental housing supply and demand and regulations developed in accordance with. As a conclusion, supply and demand oriented strategies and policies for a sustainable housing and rental housing market for Turkey will be discussed.

**Kadriye Burcu Yavuz**

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## **A Study on Ankara Citadel Area**

Citadel areas are the significant places which constitute a city's cultural and historical identity. Characteristics of a local community take form arising from citadel areas. These areas give a direction to the community's social characteristics as well as architectural and urban planning properties. Considering in the perspectives of architectural and urban planning issues, citadel areas are the initial places which start the development of urbanization process. This is why the environs of the historical citadel areas of the cities are called as historical city centers. Urban development continues starting from historical city centers. Accordingly, citadel areas of the historical city centers could be considered as significant landmarks in the sense that they generate the formation of urban dynamics.

In this paper, a study on Ankara citadel area has been performed. Ankara has a special value in the modern State of The Republic of Turkey due to being the capital city of the country. Thereby, Ankara citadel area is a distinctive place which shapes the structural development of Turkey's capital city, which it is also a situation that the structural development of Ankara as the capital city acts as a role model for the other cities of the modern Republic established after Ottoman Empire. Therefore, due to the fact that the special historical significance which Ankara and its citadel area have is the main reason for the selection of Ankara citadel area as a study area. In this regard, a specific public square on the citadel area and the structures existing on the square examined considering public square, structures and relationship between them separately. While examining the study area, the usage relationships of the public square and the structures were evaluated. Additionally, the indoor parts of the some structures were also examined. While doing this, the situations of the study area in the year 2010 and the year 2014 are compared considering the rehabilitation process implemented after the year 2010. The study includes the before and after visualizations of the structures existing on the study area. Therefore, main interpretations about the area (e.g. authenticity of the structures) will be made depending on these visualizations.