Turkey: Bridge Between East and West

National Geography Standards
1. The physical and human characteristics of places

Arizona Geography Standards
Standards Concept 2 Places & Regions
PO1 Identify the characteristics that define a region.

Other Standards
National English Standard 6 Students apply knowledge to create, critique, and discuss print & nonprint texts.
Arizona English Standard W.6.3 Write a summary that presents information clearly and accurately.

Overview
Turkey has a long, rich history with cultural influences from east and west. Turkey is strategically located straddling both the Asian and European continents. It has significant political and economic importance in the world today.

Purpose
In this lesson students will describe Turkey using the five themes of geography.

Materials
Map of Turkey
Cornell Note-taking Handout
Teacher Script
Photos of Turkey
Pre/Post Test:
Overhead Map of Mediterranean Sea Region
Overhead Map of the Middle East
Overhead Map of Turkey

Objectives
The student will be able to:
1. Locate Turkey on a map.
2. Define Turkey as a region: physically, politically, and culturally.
3. Use the five themes of geography to analyze geographic information.
4. Make a physical map of Turkey.
5. Create an annotated map of Turkey.
Procedures

Students should have had experience with the five themes of geography.

SESSION ONE
1. Administer pretest.
2. Locate and label Turkey on a map.
3. Teacher will present information on Turkey using the script and photos.
4. Students will take notes on Cornell note-taking outline provided as the teacher presents the information.
5. Identify the European and Asian continents; major bodies of water: the Bosphorus, Black Sea, Aegean Sea, Dardanelles, Mediterranean Sea, Lake Van, Sea of Marmara, Tigris River, Euphrates River:
   - mountains: Pontic Mountains, Taurus Mountains, Anti-Taurus Mountains,
   - Mts. Ararat; Main cities: Istanbul and Ankara.
6. Students will label a map with the physical features of Turkey and locate its two main cities as the teacher identifies the above features on an overhead map.
7. When notes are complete, the pupils will summarize in 2 – 5 sentences each page of their notes in their own words.

SESSION TWO
1. Students will create a map of Turkey using pictures to illustrate each of the five themes.
2. They will write a 1 – 5 sentence caption for each picture demonstrating key ideas about Turkey.
3. Administer posttest.

Assessment
1. Show an increase in knowledge about Turkey as demonstrated on the pre/post test.
2. ELL students will have successfully matched the pictures and words provided and placed them on the map.
3. Average students will have selected five pictures of Turkey and correctly justified in a 1 – 2 sentence description the geographic theme and significance of the picture.
4. Excelling students will have drawn representative pictures of significant features about Turkey, written a paragraph about each identifying the geographic theme and significance, and arranged them in an aesthetically pleasing way on a map.

Extensions
1. Build a model of the Hagia Sofia, Blue Mosque, etc.
2. Make a three-dimensional map of Turkey showing its landforms and waterways.
3. Research famous Turks.
4. Graph imports and exports of Turkey.
5. Create maps placing Turkey in various regions and provide an explanation of each. For example: Turkey as part of the Near East, Turkey as a potential member of the EU, etc.
Pre/Post Test

1. Turkey is located in:
   a. South America
   b. Europe
   c. Asia
   d. Europe and Asia

2. The dominant religion in Turkey is:
   a. Christianity
   b. Islam
   c. Buddhism
   d. Native Religions

3. Turkey could be included in which of the following regions?
   a. Northern Europe
   b. Middle East
   c. Far East
   d. Sub Saharan Africa

4. A main product of Turkey is:
   a. Turkeys
   b. Petroleum Products
   c. Rugs
   d. Silk

5. The government of Turkey is
   a. Secular
   b. Communist
   c. Islamic Fundamentalist
   d. Monarchy

6. The capital of Turkey is
   a. Prague
   b. Ankara
   c. Istanbul
   d. Athens

7. Turkey has which prominent physical features?
   a. mountains
   b. strait
   c. seas
   d. all of the above

8. Over time, people in Turkey have interacted with their environment by:
   a. living in caves
   b. excavating archaeological sites
   c. farming
   d. all of the above

9. Turkey is
   a. in an active tectonic region
   b. an archipelago
   c. named after the bird we enjoy on Thanksgiving
   d. all of the above
Pre/Post Test Answer Key

1. Turkey is located in:
   e. South America
   f. Europe
   g. Asia
   h. Europe and Asia

2. The dominant religion in Turkey is:
   e. Christianity
   f. Islam
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   h. Native Religions

3. Turkey could be included in which of the following regions?
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   e. in an active tectonic region
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   h. all of the above
Turkey: Bridge between East and West
Cornell Notes

Location

Location tells us where a place is. It can be an ____________ location, telling us exactly where a place is located. Istanbul is located at ________________.

Location can also be ____________, telling us where a place is in relation to another place.

Turkey is on both the __________ and ______________ continents.

Turkey is bordered by the _______________, _______________, Mediterranean Sea, Iraq, Syria, Iran, ____________, Bulgaria, Georgia and _____________.

Stop here and label these features on a map of Turkey.
Summary:
Turkey: Bridge between East and West
Cornell Notes Teacher Script

**Location**

Location tells us where a place is. It can be an **absolute** location, telling us exactly where a place is located. Istanbul is located at ______ A1N 29E _____ (°)

Location can also be **relative** ____, telling us where a place is in relation to another place.

Turkey is on both the **Asian** and ______ European ______ continents.

Turkey is bordered by the ______ Aegean Sea ______,

________ Black Sea ______ Mediterranean Sea, Iraq, Syria, Iran, ______ Greece ______,

Bulgaria, Georgia, and ______ Armenia ______.

Stop here and label these features on a map of Turkey.

Summary:
Turkey: Bridge Between East and West
Cornell Notes

**Place**

The theme of place tells us what a place is like. We define place by its __________ characteristics,
its __________ characteristics,
and its __________ characteristics.

**Physical Characteristics**

Turkey’s physical characteristics include:

a. mountainous regions:
   Pontic Mountains in the north,
   Taurus Mountains in the south,
   and the __________ in the east.

b. major bodies of water:
   The Mediterranean Sea,
   __________ Sea
   and the __________ Sea.

c. The Bosphorus, a deep __________, running through the city of Istanbul

**Human Characteristics**

Human characteristics are the things people add to the natural environment.

**Summary:**
In Ankara, the capital, you can see modern apartment buildings.
There are modern highways and ancient _____________.
Bridges arch across the ________________, the strait running through Istanbul, a large modern metropolis.
Image is what a person thinks and feels about a place.
Our image of Turkey is a country with warm _____________.
rich ____________, beautiful coasts and _________________.
diverse _________________.
great food, and an identity all its own.

with warm _____________.
rich ____________, beautiful coasts and _________________.
diverse _________________.
great food, and an identity all its own.

Summary:
Turkey: Bridge Between East and West

Cornell Notes Teacher Script

**Place**

The theme of place tells us what a place is like. We define place by its **physical** characteristics, its **human** characteristics, and its **image**.

**Physical Characteristics**

Turkey’s physical characteristics include:

d. mountainous regions:
   - Pontic Mountains in the north,
   - Taurus Mountains in the south,
   - and the **Anti-Taurus** in the east.

e. major bodies of water:
   - The Mediterranean Sea,
   - **Aegean** Sea (α),
   - and the **Black** Sea.

f. The Bosphorus, a deep **strait** (ρ), running through the city of Istanbul.
Human Characteristics

Human characteristics are the things people add to the natural environment.

In Ankara, the capital, you can see _Roman ruins_ alongside (p5) modern apartment buildings.

There are modern highways and ancient _city walls_ (p56).

Bridges arch across the _Bosphorus_ (p7), the strait running through Istanbul, a large modern metropolis.

Image

Image is what a person thinks and feels about a place.

Our image of Turkey is a country with warm _hospitality_ (p8), rich _history_, beautiful (p9), coasts and _countryside_ (p10), diverse _regions_ (p11), great food, and an identity all its own.
Human Environment Interaction tells how they have modified the land to suit their needs. People have been living in Turkey and modifying the land for centuries. Evidence of this is in the caves and underground cities of ______, which are more than 2,000 years old, the ______ in Istanbul, which stored water for the ______, and the modern ______ spanning the Bosphorous and which provide a physical link from the east to the west. The ______ and ______ rivers have been important to the area for thousand of years and continue to provide water for crops.

Agriculture accounts for 35% of employment. Agricultural products include cotton, fruits and ______, sugar beets, sunflower oil, ______ oil, dates, tea, and tobacco, and livestock.

Summary:
Human Environment Interaction tells how they have modified the land to suit their needs. People have been living in Turkey and modifying the land for centuries. Evidence of this is in the caves and underground cities of Cappadocia, which are more than 2,000 years old, the cistern in Istanbul, which stored water for the ancient Romans, and the modern bridges spanning the Bosphorus and which provide a physical link from the east to the west. The Tigris and Euphrates rivers have been important to the area for thousand of years and continue to provide water for crops.

Agriculture accounts for 35% of employment. Agricultural products include cotton, fruits and vegetables, sugar beets, sunflower oil, olive oil, dates, tea, and tobacco, and livestock.

Summary:
Movement tells how one place interacts with another. Turkey is a popular tourist destination and visitors return home with a true appreciation of Turkish food and culture. Major imports include machinery, ______, and raw materials. Turkey exports ______, ______, sugar beets, dates, livestock, textiles, and hazelnuts. Within Turkey, people are increasingly moving from ______ areas into the cities and end up living in overcrowded, poorly built houses on the outskirts of the cities. These migrants from the countryside often end up in low paying jobs or as street vendors. Satellite dishes are a common sight on rooftops and the ______ is an important tool in schools and universities. Within Turkey transportation includes ______, buses, cars, trucks, ______, horses, and donkeys.

Summary:
Movement

Movement tells how one place interacts with another. Turkey is a popular tourist destination and visitors return home with a true appreciation of Turkish food and culture. Major imports include machinery, fuels, and raw materials. Turkey exports tea, tobacco, sugar beets, dates, livestock, textiles, and hazelnuts. Within Turkey, people are increasingly moving from rural areas into the cities and end up living in overcrowded, poorly built houses on the outskirts of the cities. These migrants from the countryside often end up in low paying jobs or as street vendors. Satellite dishes are common sights on rooftops and the internet is an important tool in schools and universities. Within Turkey transportation includes trains, buses, cars, trucks, boats, horses, and donkeys.
Region tells us what characteristics a place has in common. Region can be described physically, politically, and culturally. Physically, Turkey has a _____ climate. It also has mountains, and inland ______. Strategically situated where three continents, _____, _____, and _____ meet, Turkey also borders the ______ and the ______ Strait, which are the entrances to the Sea of Marmara and the ______ Sea.

Culturally, Turkey is 99% Muslim. The language is Turkish and it is written in the Roman alphabet. _____ are the major shopping areas in the large cities of Istanbul and the capital city of ______, but are equally important in the small towns. Here can be found spices, ceramics, textiles, jewelry, and rugs, along with the generous hospitality for which Turkey is famous. Turks welcome visitors by offering them Turkish coffee or tea called ______. Revered by all Turks is the man responsible for creating modern Turkey.

_______ _______ was elected president of the newly formed Republic of Turkey on October 29, 1923. His aim was to modernize Turkey. Turks gave him the name “Ataturk” which means, “Father of the Turks”. Ataturk created a ______ government with no official state religion, even though 99% of the people are ______ and minarets, the pointed towers of mosques, dot the skyline and the Arabic call to prayer can be heard five times a day.

Summary:
Region tells us what characteristics a place has in common. Region can be described physically, politically, and culturally. Physically Turkey has a coastal climate. It also has mountains, and inland deserts. Strategically situated where three continents, Africa, Europe, and Asia meet, Turkey also borders the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus Strait, which are the entrances to the Sea of Marmara and the Black Sea.

Culturally Turkey is 99% Muslim. The language is Turkish and it is written in the Roman alphabet. Bazaars are the major shopping areas in the large cities of Istanbul and the capital city of Ankara, but are equally important in the small towns. Here can be found spices, ceramics, textiles, jewelry, and rugs, along with the generous hospitality for which Turkey is famous. Turks welcome visitors by offering them Turkish coffee or tea called chai. Revered by all Turks is the man responsible for creating modern Turkey.

Mustafa Kemal was elected president of the newly formed Republic of Turkey on October 29, 1923. His aim was to modernize Turkey. Turks gave him the name “Ataturk” which means, “Father of the Turks”. Atatürk created a secular government with no official state religion, even though 99% of the people are Muslim and minarets, the pointed towers of mosques, dot the skyline and the Arabic call to prayer can be heard five times a day.
#1 View of Istanbul from Galata Tower

#2 Asmara with Black Sea
#3 Aegean Sea

#4 Entrance to Black Sea from Bosporus
#5 Roman theater excavation in Ankara
AD 4th-5th Century

#6 Early recycling Byzantine wall built with Roman materials
#8
shopkeeper
with
Danita in
traditional
dress
bridge over Bosporus.
#9 Roman bath, Ephesus, Turkey

#10 Boats, Istanbul
#13 Underground Cistern, Istanbul
6th Century, across from Ayasofia

#14 Agriculture, on road from Konya to Ephesus
115 Sheep Herders - On the Road from Kolva to Ephesus

116 Cargo Boat on Bosphorus
PIC A MAN CARRYING GOODS TO BE DELIVERED THROUGH THE NARROW STREETS OF ISTANBUL.

PIC 7 SATELLITE DISH ON HOUSE IN ASMARA ON THE BLACK SEA.
PI8  Bus Depot in Istanbul

PI9  Spice Bazaar in Istanbul
 Statue of Atatürk in Akkara