

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 7: The Republic of Turkey

### Quick Notes



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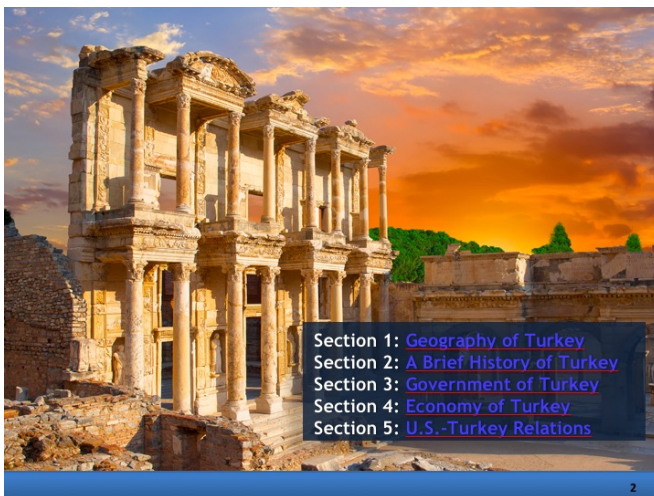
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### Section 1: Geography of Turkey

➤ Essential Question:

- What impact does Turkey's geography and span over two continents have on the country's economic system?

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### Section 1: Geography of Turkey

- What terms do I need to know?
  - Fertile Crescent
  - reservoir

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### Location and Size of Turkey

- Turkey is located in the Middle East and is part of Southwest Asia.
- The part west of the Bosphorus Strait is in Europe, but the majority of Turkey is in Southwest Asia.
- Most of Turkey is located on the peninsula Asia Minor which connects Europe and Asia.
- It's bordered by the Black Sea, the Aegean Sea, and the Mediterranean Sea.
  - Over 4,400 miles of coastline made Turkey the center of trade routes for centuries.

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### Location and Size of Turkey



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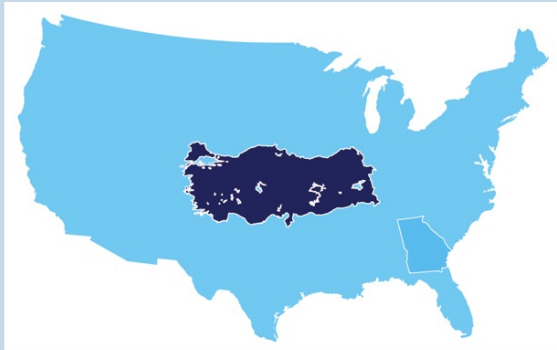
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### Location and Size of Turkey



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### Physical Geography of Turkey

- The part of Turkey in Europe is covered in hills, but the majority of Turkey in Asia is covered in high mountains, except the narrow coastal plain.
  - Agriculture is difficult in the mountainous region due to terrain and climate.
  - The coastal plain has very fertile land.
- The Tigris and Euphrates are two major rivers.
  - Dams create water **reservoirs**, control floods, and create hydroelectricity.
  - The land between the Tigris and Euphrates is known as Mesopotamia, or the **Fertile Crescent**.
- The Bosphorus Strait and Dardanelles Strait form part of border between Asia and Europe.

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### Climate of Turkey

- The climate of coastal areas is temperate with hot, dry summers and cool, rainy winters.
- Because of plateaus and mountains in interior of Turkey, the climate is harsher, with severe winters and very hot, very dry summers.
- Areas with milder climates tend to have more agricultural activity.

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## Chapter 7: The Republic of Turkey

### Quick Notes

#### Natural Resources of Turkey

- Most of Turkey’s natural resources are minerals, like coal, iron ore, copper, and many others.
- Turkey ranks 10th in the world for variety of minerals and 28th for mining.
- Turkey has large amounts of natural stone like marble and is first in the world for marble exports.
- Turkey has small oil reserves, but they are not enough to meet the country’s needs.

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#### Environmental Issues of Turkey

- Air pollution is common in urban areas.
- Deforestation also occurs in Turkey.
- The most significant environmental issues involve water pollution from dumping of chemicals and detergents into waterways.

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#### People in Turkey

- Turkey’s population is over 80 million.
- Any citizen of Turkey is considered a “Turk,” regardless of race or religion.
- About 75% of the population is Turkish; the rest is made up of Kurds and other ethnic groups.
- Turkish is the official language.
- Over 99% of the population practices Sunni Islam.
  - Unlike other countries in Southwest Asia, religion and government are separate in Turkey.
- Urban areas have high population densities, as do coastal areas, while interior mountainous areas have lower populations.

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**Section 2: A Brief History of Turkey**

- Essential Question:
  - How did World War I help create modern-day Turkey?

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**Section 2: A Brief History of Turkey**

- What terms do I need to know?
  - Ottoman Empire
  - Mudros Armistice
  - Lausanne Peace Treaty
  - coup

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**The Ottoman Empire**

- Nomadic Turks arrived as raiders to the area of modern Turkey from the east in the 11th century.
- The Ottomans, a group of Turks, grew in power until they had established the Ottoman Empire by 1299.
- In 1453 the Ottomans took Constantinople and renamed it Istanbul and ruled until 1923.
- The Ottoman Empire began to decline in the 16th century with the spread of nationalism and the empire's reluctance to modernize.

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## Chapter 7: The Republic of Turkey

### Quick Notes

#### World War I and the Ottoman Empire

- During World War I, the Ottoman Empire allied with Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
- The Ottomans were no match for the modernized and industrialized British and French armies.
  - The Ottoman Empire ended in 1918 when they were defeated and signed the **Mudros Armistice**, dividing their lands between Britain, France, Russia, and Greece.
- A nationalist movement began, and the Turkish National Liberation War (1919-1923) gained Turkey its freedom from European nations.
  - The **Lausanne Peace Treaty** was signed in 1923, creating an independent Turkish country.

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#### Turkish Independence

- The Republic of Turkey began on October 29, 1923.
- Mustafa Kemal was elected as the first president and given the last name "Ataturk," meaning "Father of the Turks".
- His reforms separated government and religion, created new education systems, changed the alphabet, and gave women equal rights with men.
- Turkey joined the United Nations in 1945 and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1952.
- Turkey's democracy has been relatively stable except for military **coups**, or a sudden overthrow of a government.

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#### Present-Day Turkey

- There has been an increase in violence and government instability recently.
  - Several car bombings and gun attacks in 2015
  - Terrorist attack on the airport in 2016
- An attempted coup in 2016 failed to overthrow the government when citizens stopped the military forces.
  - The Turkish government blamed an Islamic terrorist group for the attempted coup.
- Turkey has been involved in the ongoing conflicts in Southwest Asia, and supported the U.S. in Afghanistan in 2001.
- Turkey has also been involved in the Syrian Civil War and fighting against the ISIS (or ISIL) terrorist group in Syria.

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## Chapter 7: The Republic of Turkey Quick Notes

### Section 3: Government of Turkey

➤ Essential Question:

- How do the people of Turkey participate in their country's government?

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### Section 3: Government of Turkey

- What terms do I need to know?
  - parliamentary democracy
  - presidential republic
  - secular
  - Grand National Assembly
  - Constitutional Court

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### Type and Branches of Government

- Turkey was a **parliamentary democracy** from 1923 to 2017, when it became a **presidential republic**.
- The national government is made up of three sections: executive, legislative, and judicial.
- Turkey has a **secular** government.
- The people of Turkey do not have complete freedom of speech.
- The Legislative branch has one house called the **Grand National Assembly**. It has 550 seats and members are elected directly by the people.
- The judicial branch is led by the **Constitutional Court**, the Court of Cassation, and the Council of State.

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### Section 4: Economy of Turkey

- Essential question:
  - What factors have caused Turkey’s economy to struggle in recent years?

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### Section 4: Economy of Turkey

- What terms do I need to know?
  - lira
  - subsidy

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### Turkey’s Economic System

- Turkey leans toward a market economy, but the government controls several aspects of the economy.
- Turkey has attempted reforms to reduce government control in several areas of the economy.
- Turkey’s economy is still struggling after a severe economic crisis in 2001.
  - Government created several helpful reforms, and Turkey did not suffer the same economic downturn as most countries in 2008.
- Growth has slowed in recent years as demand for Turkish goods has decreased in Europe.

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## Chapter 7: The Republic of Turkey

### Quick Notes

#### Trade

- Turkey has always been a crossroads for trade routes.
- Today, it is the 29th largest exporter of goods and services in the world.
  - Main exports: clothing, food, textiles, metals, and transport equipment
- Turkey's current currency is the **lira**.
- The Turkish government uses **subsidies** (grants of money) to help the Turkish people.

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#### Natural Resources

- One of Turkey's most important natural resources is arable land.
  - Almost half of Turkey's land is used for agriculture.
- Turkey's mineral wealth is ranked 10th in the world.
- Turkey creates large amounts of hydroelectricity from its rivers.
- Turkey's large deposits of natural stone are in high demand in the global economy.

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#### Human Capital

- Through educational reforms, the literacy rate in Turkey is about 95%.
- In universities, engineering programs are some of the most popular degrees.
- Compared to other countries, however, Turkey doesn't invest very much in education.

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### Capital Goods

- Turkey’s industrial section is expanding and increasing output.
  - Top industries include automobiles, electronics, mining, steel, and lumber.
- All of Turkey’s industries require investment in capital goods for the economy to continue to grow.

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### Entrepreneurship

- Becoming an entrepreneur in Turkey can be difficult, but recent reforms have been attempted to reduce the amount of time required to start a business.
- Many universities in Turkey now have a focus on entrepreneurship and innovation and development.

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### Section 5: U.S.-Turkey Relations

- Essential question:
  - How does the relationship between the U.S. and Turkey provide assistance to Turkey?

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### Section 5: U.S.-Turkey Relations

- What terms do I need to know?
  - Truman Doctrine

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### A Long Relationship

- The U.S. created ties with the Ottoman Empire in 1831.
- After the Republic of Turkey was created, the U.S. reestablished ties in 1927.
  - They signed the Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement.
  - This agreement activated the **Truman Doctrine**, which aimed at supporting free people and preventing the spread of communism.
- Turkey's location in Southwest Asia has made it an important ally for the U.S. in fighting terrorism.

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### U.S. Assistance to Turkey

- The U.S. has provided assistance to Turkey in security, cooperation with neighboring countries, and democracy.
- The U.S. wants to help increase border security to reduce terrorist attacks within Turkey.
- The U.S. also provides support to the Turkish government to help continue to improve their democracy and the freedoms of their citizens.

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## Chapter 7: The Republic of Turkey

### Quick Notes

#### Bilateral Economic Relations

- Trade between the U.S. and Turkey has increased significantly in recent years, and will likely continue to expand.
- Turkey imports aircraft, iron, steel, agricultural goods, oil, cotton yarn fabrics, and machinery from the U.S.
- Turkish exports to the U.S. include vehicles, machinery, iron, steel, agricultural goods, travertine, and marble.
- In 2014, Turkey was the 16th largest international trading partner for the state of Georgia.

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#### Turkey's Membership in International Organizations

- Turkey is an active and essential member of NATO.
- Turkey is also seeking full membership in the European Union, as well as improving relationships with neighboring countries in Southwest Asia, Central Asia, and Africa.
- Turkey is a member of the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

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