



Anatolia :

THE LAND WHERE SCIENCE WAS BORN AND FLOURISHED

In this poster ; You will see approximately 15.000 years of Anatolian's History of Science.

The contribution of the Anatolian people, who were raised in Anatolia regardless of religion, language, race and time.

WHERE IS ANATOLIA



Anatolia (Turkish: Anadolu, Greek: Ανατολία, Anatolia), or Asia Minor, is a peninsular landmass comprising the Asian portion of the modern Republic of Turkey. Geographically, the region is bounded by the Black Sea to the north, the Caucasus to the northeast, the Aegean Sea to the west, the Mediterranean Sea to the south. The name Anatolia comes from the Greek Ανατολή (Anatolē), and means "the place of the rising sun." The name likely dates back at least 3,000 years, from the Ionian settlement period in the 1st millennium B.C.E.

SUMERIAN EMPIRE

Sumer was the southernmost region of ancient Mesopotamia (modern-day South Anatolia -Iraq and Kuwait) which is generally considered the cradle of civilization.



Name : **SUMERIANS**
Time : c.4000BC – c.2000BC
Capital City : Nippur
Management style : City State
Religion : Polytheistic religion
Languages : Sumerian
Alphabet : Sumerian alphabet
Known For : The first civilized nation is accepted as the Sumer civilization.
Astronomy, Math, Architecture still have their currency.

SCIENCE HAD BEEN FLOURISHING

IONIANS

The coastline of the province Izmir and Aydın was named IONIA In this period and down to about 500 bc, Ionic rational thought dominated the intellectual life of Greece. Hecataeus of Miletus pioneered the Greeks' study of geography. His city, Miletus, was the birthplace of natural philosophy in the persons of Thales and Anaximander, and Ionians at home and overseas (Heraclitus, Pythagoras, and Parmenides) would lay the foundations of Greek philosophy.



Name : **IONIANS**
Times : 1000 BC – 546 BC
Capital City : Miletus , Ephesus
Management style : City state
Religion : Polytheistic religion
Languages : Ionian
Alphabet : Greek alphabet
Known For : Medicine , Mathematics , Astronomy , History , Philosophy , Botany
Famous Scientists : Thales , Anaximander , Democritus , Leucippus , Homeros , Hippocrates , Pythagoras , Theophrastus

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

After Anatolia Seljuk's The Ottoman Empire grown and became one of the biggest Empires in a short time.



Name : **THE OTTOMANS**
Time : c.1299 – c.1923
Capital City : Istanbul
Management style : Monarchy
Religion : Islam
Languages : Turkish , Arabic , Farsiian
Alphabet : Ottoman
Known For : Astronomy , Mathematics , Medicine
Famous Scientist : Alessettin , Piri Reis , Ali Kuşçu , Hezarfen Ahmet Çelebi

HITITES

The Hittites occupied the region of Anatolia (also known as Asia Minor, modern-day Turkey) prior to 1700 BCE, developed a culture apparently from the indigenous Hatti (and possibly the Hurrian) people, and expanded their territories into an empire which rivaled, and threatened, the established nation of Egypt.



Name : **HITTITES**
Time : c.1650BC – c.1200BC
Capital City : Hattusa
Management style : Monarchy
Religion : Polytheistic religion
Languages : Hattic
Known For : Medicine , They started the first historiography , Kades Agreement (First agreement in the world)

"BEGINNING OF THE SCIENCE" SCIENCE WAS BEGINNIG in ANATOLIA (1200BC)

The worlds first temple 'GÖBEKLI TEPE' which can make people interrogate the history of religion was built 12.000 years ago and it is 15km away from Şanlıurfa. This historical artifact is 7000 years older than the Stonehenge in England and 7500 years older than the Pyramids in Egypt.



The unique method used for the preservation of Gobekli Tepe has really been the key to the survival of this amazing site. Whoever built this magnificent monument, made sure of its survival along thousands of years, by simply backfilling the various sites and burying them deep under, by using an incredible amount of material and all these led to an excellent preservation. Archaeologists still couldn't figure out how these 6 m long 60 ton heavy columns were carried likewise they couldn't figure out how these structures were designed either.



It is certain that there was science in Anatolia and presumably it had arisen from Anatolia...

URARTUS

Urartu civilization was an important nation which had an influence on other civilizations and was around the Van Lake in the beginning 1000 B.C.



Name : **THE KINGDOM URARTU**
Time : c.1000 – c.600BC
Capital City : Tushpa - Van
Management style : Feudality
Religion : Polytheistic religion
Languages : Hurric , Urartean speech
Alphabet : Cuneiform writing , Hieroglyph
Known For : Agriculture , Animal husbandry , Architectural

PHRYGIA'S

The Phrygia's who have gained dominance in West Anatolia B.C. 12-7th centuries, have invented the instruments cymbal and flute.



Name : **FRIG CIVILIZATION**
Time : c.750 – c.650BC
Capital City : Gordion (Yassi Höyük)
Management style : Feudality
Religion : Polytheistic religion
Language : Phrygian language
Alphabet : Greek alphabet
Known For : They invented the instruments cymbal and flute.
The tradition of animal narrative (Fable) was first seen in Phrygia

LYDIANS

The originator of tale telling Ezop who was a part of Lidya civilization was the end of the Ionian civilization. The first money in history had been printed at the end of the 12th century in Sart (Sardes) (Manisa /Salihli) which was the capital of the antique Lydian kingdom in west Anatolia. The Lydians are the first civilisation to use money as an exchange tool.

THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE

The Byzantine Empire was the continuation of the Roman Empire in the Greek-speaking, eastern part of the Mediterranean.



Name : **THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE**
Time : MS 330 – MS 1453
Capital City : Istanbul
Management style : Feudality
Religion : Christian
Alphabet : Greek alphabet
Known For : The biggest success of the East Roman Empire's to establish Constantinople also known as Istanbul
Famous Scientist : Pleton , Yorgios Amanuzes , Georgios

THE ANATOLIAN SELJUKS

The Anatolian Seljuks were the founders of the first true Turkish state in Asia Minor. The Seljuks of Anatolia were responsible for one of the richest and most inventive periods in Turkish culture. They ruled over most of Turkey for almost two centuries, between the 11-13th centuries, from their capital in Konya. During that time, their refined, enlightened culture flourished throughout most of Turkey.



Name : **SELJUKS**
Time : AC 1075 – AC 1318
Capital City : Iznik , Konya
Management style : Monarch
Religion : Islam
Languages : Turkish , Arabic
Alphabet : Arabic alphabet
Known For : Medicine , Mathematics , Astronomy , Mechanic
Famous Scientists : El Cezeri (Robotic Science , Mechanic) , Cevberi (Chemistry) , Caca Bey (Astronomy)

REPUBLIC of TURKEY

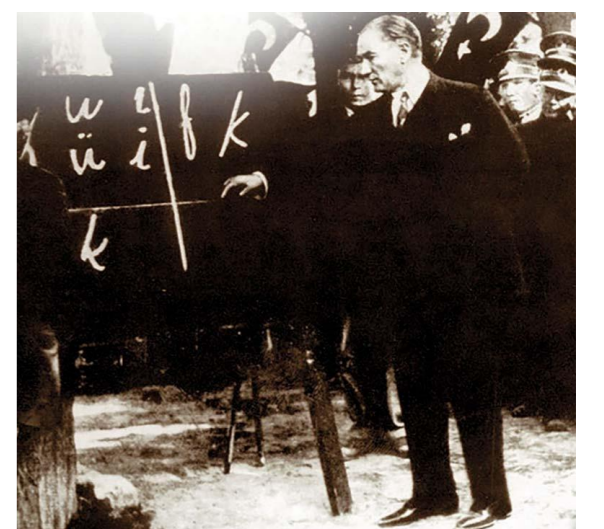
The modern Turkish republic, founded in 1923 after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, is a nationalist, secular, parliamentary democracy. After a period of one-party rule under its founder, Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk), and his successor,



Name : **REPUBLIC OF TURKEY**
Time : 1923 - 00
Capital City : Ankara
Management style : Republic
Religion : --
Languages : Turkish
Alphabet : Latin Alphabet
Known For : Chemistry , Medicine , Mathematics
Famous Scientist : Atatürk (Geometry) , Cahit Arf (math) , Feza Gürsey (physics) , Aziz Sancar (chemistry) , Oktay Sınanoğlu (math) , Gazi Yaşargil (medicine)

TURKISH SCIENCE

After he had declared the Republic of Turkey he said 'We will win many important victories. From now on not with weapons, with economy and science.' And he started to the scientific works.



He wrote a book called 'Geometry' in 1936-1937. By writing the book 'Geometry' he introduced a lot of terms into the Turkish language.

WOMEN SCIENCE TEACHERS
Physics Teacher: HATICE KIRMACI