Halide Edib Adıvar was born in Istanbul in 1884.When she was seven years old, she was suspended from the American Girls ' College in Üsküdar after a year on the notice of a student and began to take private lessons at home. After completing his primary education with private lessons at home, Adivar's 1897 work "Ana" by Jacob Abbott, which he translated while learning English, was published. Due to this success, Sultan II. He was awarded the Order of compassion by Abdulhamit in 1899.English and French, and became the first Muslim woman to receive a bachelor's degree from the American Girls ' College in Üsküdar.He married Salih Zeki Bey, who was a mathematics teacher during his senior year of college, the year he graduated from school, and gave birth to his first son Ayatollah in 1903 and his second son Hasan Hikmetullah Togo sixteen months later.Halide Edip, whose writings began to be published in Tanin, published by Tevfik Fikret in 1908, used the signature of Halide Salih because of his wife's name in his first writings.Halide Edip, whose writings attracted the reaction of some circles, went to Egypt for a while and returned to Istanbul in 1909 to publish political writings as well as literary writings.Adıvar, after his wife Salih Zeki Bey wanted to marry a second woman, divorced him in 1910 and began to use the name Halide Edib instead of Halide Salih in his writings.In the same year, he published the novel Duzyye suitor. This novel describes a woman leaving her husband and living with the man she loves, and is considered by some circles to be a feminist work.1st. Halide Edip, who served as the inspector general of girls ' schools when World War II began, went to Lebanon and Syria to open a school at the invitation of Cemal Pasha in 1916.While he was there, he was married to Adnan Adivar, a family doctor, in Bursa with the power of attorney he gave to his father.After Turkish armies evacuated Lebanon and Syria, he returned to Istanbul on 4 March 1918. The author described the part of his life up to here in his book The House with purple panicles.Halide Edip, a good orator, played an important role in the national struggle period with his open-air rallies.After the war of independence ended in victory, he returned to Ankara and went to Istanbul with his wife when he was assigned to the Istanbul representation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He described the part of his memoirs up to here in his work called "Turk's Test with fire".fter the announcement of the Republic, Halide Edip was a newspaper writer and had political differences with the Republican People's Party and Mustafa Kemal. As a result of his wife Adnan Adıvar's participation in the establishment of the progressive Republican Party, they moved away from the ruling circle. When the one-party period began with the closure of the progressive Republican Party and the adoption of the Takrir-i Sukun law, she had to leave Turkey with her husband Adnan Adivar and went to England.He lived abroad for 14 years until 1939. 4 years of this period passed in England and 10 years in France.He spent the rest of his life in politics for a period, teaching and continuing to writeHe died of kidney failure on 9 January 1964 in Istanbul at the age of 80.Halide Edip Adıvar was buried in the Central Cemetery.

