

HISTORICAL FIGURES OF CITY



Mehmet II was born on 29th March 1432, in Edirne. He was the son of Sultan Murad II.

Mehmet II was a statesman and a military leader. He was also interested in literature, fine arts and monumental architecture. He was educated by famous scholar Aksemseddin. Mehmet was speaking seven languages fluently. Another worthy tribute to the Ottoman ruler is the famous portrait of him by Gentile Bellini. He also interested in philosophy and science. He invited Ali Kuscü the famous astronomer to the observatory in Istanbul.

Mehmet II was ascended the throne in his 20th year. He took the name “conqueror” (fatih) after the conquest of Istanbul on 29th May 1453.

He ruled the Ottoman Empire for 30 years and joined 25 campaigns himself. He was a very strict statesman and a very brave soldier. He took place in front of his army in the wars and he encouraged his soldiers.

The emperor had died on 3rd May 1481. He was buried in “Fatih Turbesi” (tomb), near the Mosque of Fatih in Istanbul.



Mustafa Kemal **Ataturk**; (19 May 1881 – 10 November 1938) was a Turkish army officer, reformist statesman, and the first President of Turkey.

Atatürk rescued the surviving Turkish remnant of the defeated Ottoman Empire at the end of World War I. **Atatürk** is one of the great figures of the 20th century. **Atatürk** was born Mustafa, and his second name Kemal (meaning Perfection or Maturity) was given to him by his mathematics teacher.

Modern Turkish history may be said to begin on the morning of May 19, 1919, with **Mustafa Kemal**'s landing at Samsun. **Mustafa Kemal** was born in 1881.

Atatürk became an army officer and the most successful general officer of the empire in World War I.

Atatürk was a successful military commander, and later established a democratic constitution and put in place changes that set Turkey on the road to becoming a new and developing nation. **Atatürk** is omnipresent in Turkey



Khoca Mimar Sinan Ağa was the chief Ottoman architect and civil engineer for sultans Suleiman I, Selim II, and Murad III. He was responsible for the construction of more than three hundred major structures, and other more modest projects, such as his Koran schools (sibyan mektebs).

At about the age of fifty, he was appointed as chief royal architect, applying the technical skills he had acquired in the army to the “creation of fine religious buildings” and civic structures of all kinds. He remained in post for almost fifty years.

His masterpiece is the Selimiye Mosque in Edirne, although his most famous work is the Suleiman Mosque in Istanbul. He headed an extensive governmental department and trained many assistants who, in turn, distinguished themselves, including Sedefhar Mehmet Ağa, architect of the Sultan Ahmed Mosque. He is considered the greatest architect of the classical period of Ottoman architecture, and has been compared to Michelangelo, his contemporary in the West.]

