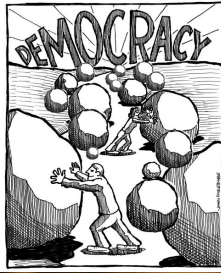




LIVING DEMOCRACY

etwinning project

March activity-15 July Martrys Anatohan High school-Turkey



Development of Democracy in Turkey
 With the opening of the Parliament on April 23, 1920, one of the most important steps in the way of democracy was taken.
 Between 1923 and 1930, attempts were made to pass to multi-party life, but it was not successful.
 After 1930 one-party regime in Turkey had continued until 1946.
 Upon conclusion of the Second World War with the victory of Western democracy in the Grand National Assembly of Turkey in our political life began several MPs want the adoption of democratic procedures.



Republic of Turkey Secular Democracy

- Mustafa Kemal Atatürk
- founder of the Republic after WWI (Ottoman Empire)
- secular Latin letters, civil laws over Islamic laws, education reforms
- Abolished veiling of women in public



ROOTS OF DEMOCRACY IN TURKEY in OTTOMANS
 Governments based mainly on the will of the people were founded in the USA. However, democracy in Europe has also taken its present form in Europe, with industrialization, urbanization, emergence of new currents and ideologies and life-education levels expanding the middle classes.

selection
 The basis of democracy is freedom. The first and clearest expression of this freedom, as we mentioned earlier, is that the person can move freely, live in the way that he wants, and this way of life may be appropriate to the new rules as well as to be traditional.

DEMOCRACY PERIOD DEVELOPMENTS

The political power of the new middle class populist democratic period, Democracy, above all, is a regime that reconciles separate thoughts and tolerates differences. This is called the uzun democracy culture ve and takes a long time to settle.

DEMOCRACY IN THE REPUBLICAN PERIOD

National Struggle struggle of a nation and a special identity that the Republic of Turkey, depth is a political event. Turkey's Ottoman past. If you count the origin of the present-day society, nation and national struggle to be both a new political order, namely the transition to democracy struggle. The National Struggle and the First National Assembly (1920-1923), which can be considered as a political and social miracle, are examples of both democracy and national unity. The spirit of democracy in Turkey can be found in the National Struggle. The People's Program, which was prepared by the First Grand National Assembly in 1920 and then shelved, clearly demonstrates the democracy of that period and what the



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