

Ankara University
Faculty of Languages, History and Geography
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GGR203 URBAN GEOGRAPHY

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The Evolution of the Settlement System in Turkey



İstanbul

The content of this course is exactly compatible with the program in which the same course is taught in Turkish, and the open course materials prepared by Prof. Dr. E. Murat Özgür are used.

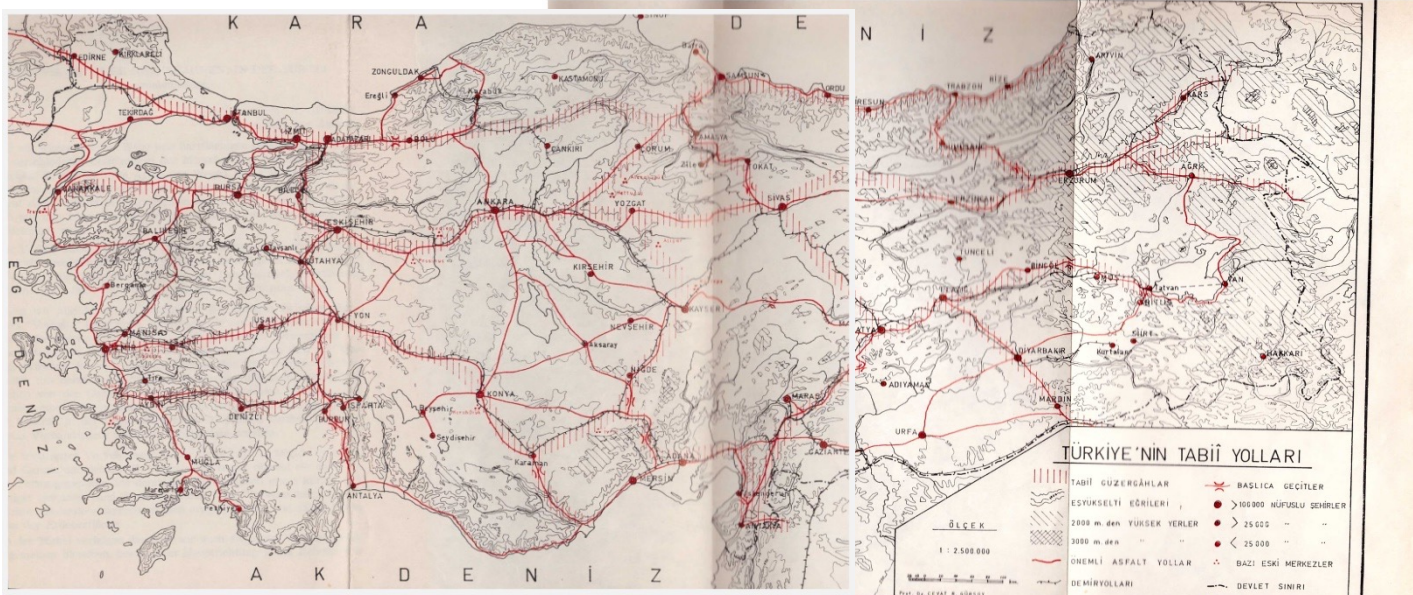
- **What is Settlement Location?**
- **Evolution of Settlement in Turkey**

Settlement Location

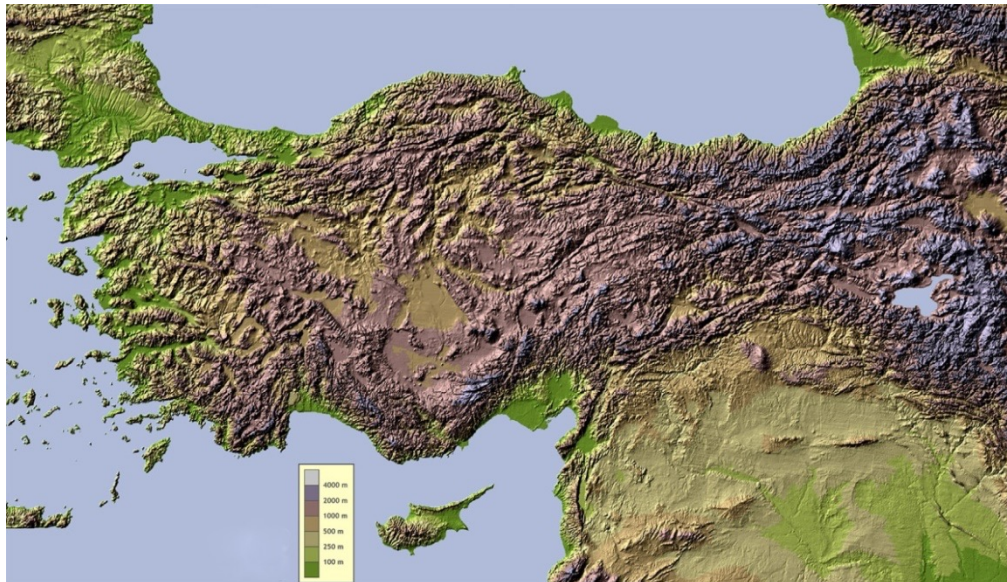
- The place (location) of the settlements is not an accidental event.
- Two factors can be considered for the establishment location of the settlement: **Site and situation.**

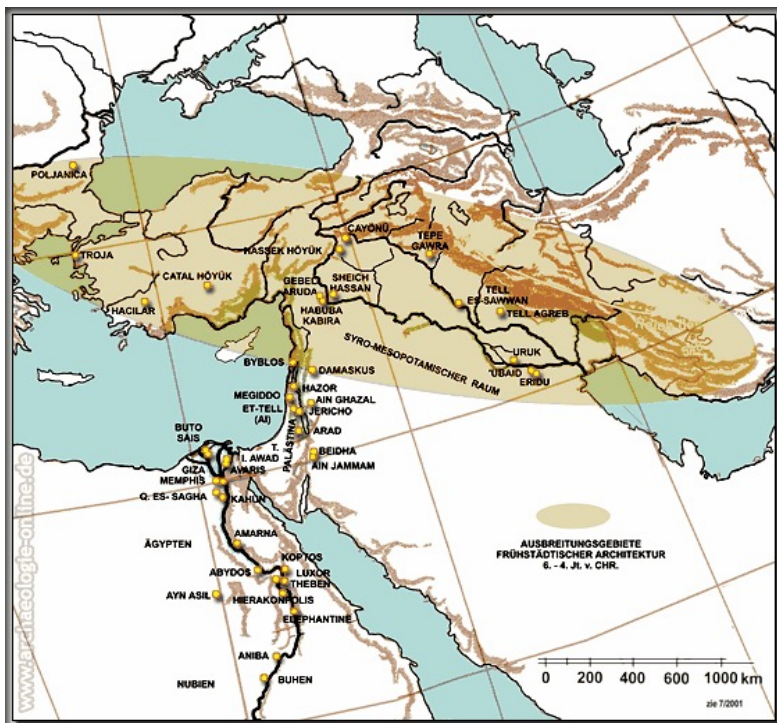
- The site is the unchanging, fixed place on which the structures of the settlement sit.
- The site describes the characteristics of the physical location of the settlement.
- **The favorable site conditions of a settlement include the following factors:**
 1. Dry ground with good drainage, away from flooding
 2. Availability of safe and clean water
 3. Safe-protected, defensible
 4. Easy access to fuel/building materials, proximity to forest/bush areas
 5. Owning agricultural and livestock lands, existence of agricultural lands
 6. Being on natural road routes/junctions for ease of transportation
 7. Being at the crossing point of streams, shallow or bridgehead places
 8. Being by the sea or waterways, suitability for port and transportation

- Situation describes the relative position of a settlement, which can change over time with respect to other settlements and regions, trade and road routes.
 1. Proximity to rich and populous population areas
 2. Being on transport routes connecting different regions
 3. The ability to adapt to the changing economic systems of the world



Source: Gürsoy, C.R. (1975). Türkiye'nin Tabii Yolları. *Türk Coğrafya Dergisi*, 26, 24-33.





Paleolithic Settlements in Turkey

Antalya-Karain, Adıyaman-Palanlı, Gaziantep-Şarklı, Hatay-Kanal, Merdivenli, Üçağzılı



It was prepared by using the data of the Turkish Archaeological Settlements (TAY) Project.

<http://www.tayproject.org/trhome.html>



- Göbekli Tepe is approximately 15 km from the city center of Şanlıurfa, which dates back to approximately 12,000 years. It is the oldest known group of cult structures in the world, located near the Örencik Village.

- Konya-Çatal Höyük
- Burdur-Hacılar
- Aksaray- Aşıklı Höyük
- Diyarbakır, Ergani- Çayönü

Türkiye'de Neolitik Yerleşmelerin Dağılımı



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- In the Chalcolithic Age (4750-3000 BC) in Anatolia, tools made of copper began to be used, the borders of the settled areas expanded and settlements developed.
- Mersin, Yumuktepe
- Istanbul Fikirtepe
- Samsun İkiztepe (Amisos)
- Beyce Sultan (Çivril)
- Gözlü Kule (Tarsus)
- Alişar (Sorgun)
- Alaca Höyük (Çorum)
- Troy (Çanakkale)





- Trade between regions and settlements, BC. II. In thousands of years, it reached a very important dimension just before the establishment of the Hittite state.
- The fact that Mesopotamia was surrounded by deserts and seas led the people of these lands to the north, to Anatolia.
- At the same time as the Hittites, the Urartians lived in Eastern Anatolia and the Phrygians (around 1300 BC) lived in the west of Central Anatolia.
- The cities of Hattusha (Çorum-Boğazkale) and Kaneş (Kültepe) around Kayseri were important settlements of this period.



Van Castle



First golden money

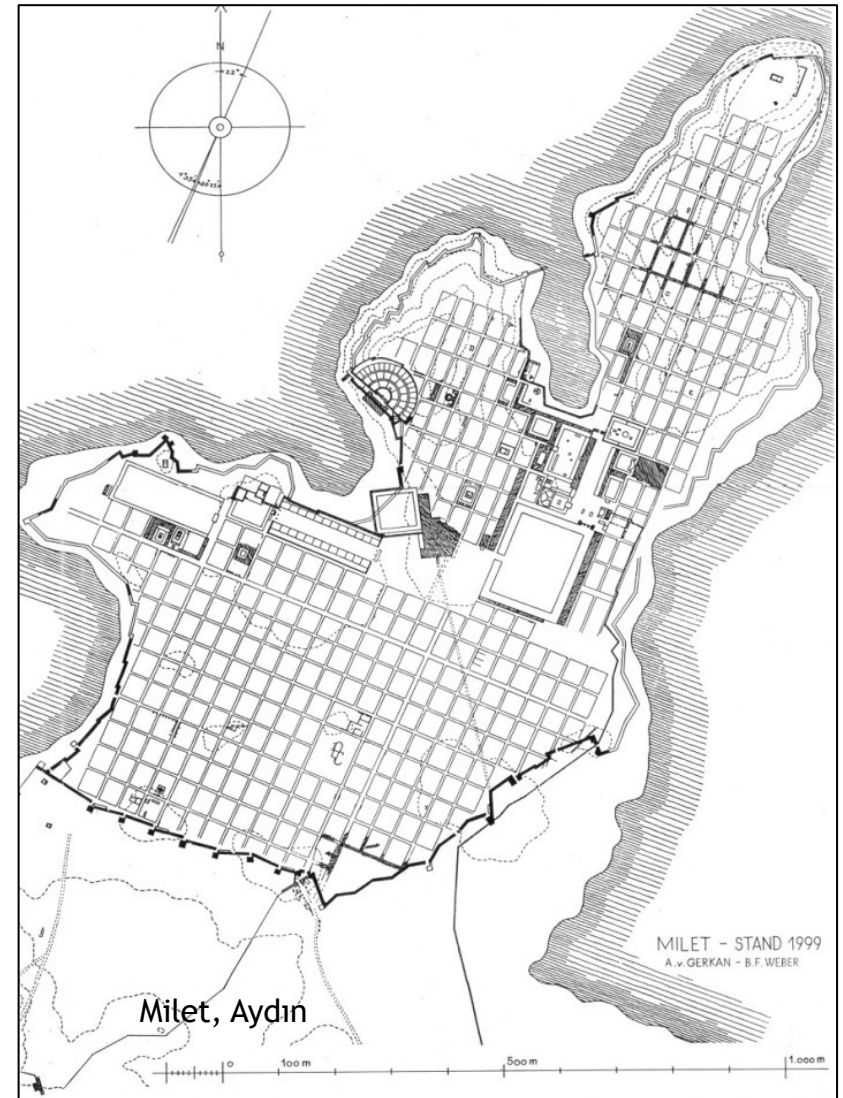
- The Lydian Kingdom had been instrumental in the establishment of prosperous cities in the Aegean depression plains with the influence of agricultural power and trade.
- The Ionians settled on the Aegean coast and formed a system by establishing cities such as Izmir, Ephesus, Milet, Foça, Knidos and Bodrum. This community developed port cities by holding the maritime trade in the Mediterranean and the caravan trade from the interior of Anatolia.
- Ionian colony cities later overflowed to the shores of the Marmara Sea and the Black Sea. Colony centers such as Gallipoli, Lapseki, Mudanya, Gemlik, Marmara Ereğli, Tekirdağ, Sinop, Samsun, Giresun and Trabzon emerged in this way.



Side, Antalya

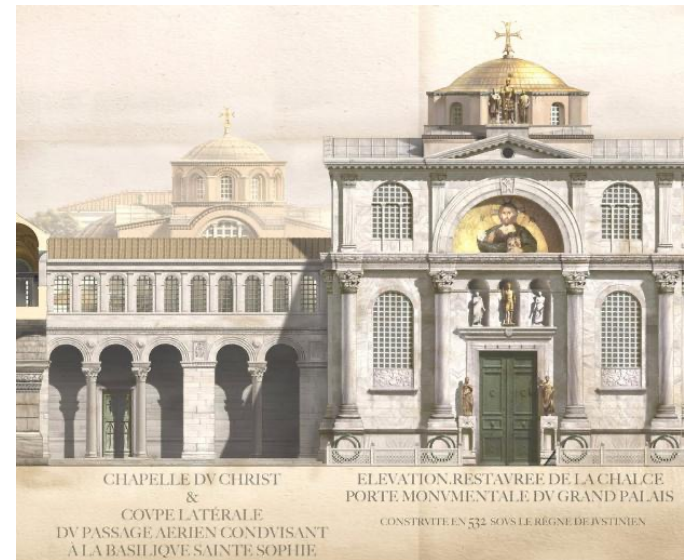


Efes, İzmir



Milet, Aydın

- In terms of settlement, Anatolian lands witnessed a revival during the Roman period, and new road networks and cities were built in this period.
- After the Roman period, Anatolia, which spent a long part of the Middle Ages under the rule of Byzantium, profited because the trade routes were knotted here, and the trade cities were further developed.
- The competition of Europe, which was revived in the 12th century, was the end of its state as well as the Byzantine cities.



Constantinople-Istanbul



- After the **Battle of Manzikert** in 1071, Turkish people migrated to Anatolia and Turkish villages were established in the spaces between Christian villages.
- The nomads, who were given the task of protecting the northern, southern and western borders of the Seljuk State, chose a semi-sedentary order and moved between the lower and upper belts (winters and highlands).
- With the new land system, the countryside was brought into order, the ruined and lost cities in Anatolia were built (**Sebasteia-Sivas, Caesaria-Kayseri, Ikonium-Konya, Melitene-Malatya, Herakleia-Ereğli**), some new cities were established (**Aksaray, Akşehir, Kırşehir, Seydişehir, Alanya**).
- **Cities in Seljuk Turkey; Madrasahs, mosques, caravanserais have gained new identities and appearances.**

Konya



Alanya



- The Ottomans, who settled around Bilecik-Söğüt, did not touch the Greek villages in the fertile plains they had conquered, and new settlements were established in the empty areas in lengths.
- As a requirement of the expansion policy, facilities such as mosques, inns, and baths were established in places that were used as springboards or in centers that had an urban character for a long time, and these areas were enlivened.
- Castles were repaired and new checkpoints were created for the defense and protection of the places under domination.

