

Political Dynamics to Development of Plastic Arts in Turkey, 1783-1950

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Abstract: *We can research Ottoman Empire to four segment; expansion, stagnancy, regression and downfall. Reason of downfall is contain internal and external dynamics. Positivism has created significant changes on art and science in europe but Turkish bureaucracy did not understand this progress and Turkey (Sembolised Muslims) stayed back from many perspectives. Plastic Arts was just one of them.*

Keywords: *Turkish Painting, Art,1783, Kemalism, Academy*

At the ending of 18th century Empire collapse was visible (especially military and economic failures). Management has opened the way for westernization of necessarily and Western ecole of painting entry of Turkish education. First institution of this is “Mühendishane-i Berri Humayun” (military engineer school) in 1783. This is first corporate painting lesson known. But this isn’t an artistic activity, it is a pragmatial for education courses of cartography. One way or another They were first Turc painter environment.

The first serious attack to copy ban was the establishment of an art Academy (Sanayi-i Nefise Mektebi,1883) and Archaeology Museum (1881) in İstanbul. Only men were being trained at the Academy. There were five department; Painting, Architecture, Sculpture, Etching (Hakkaklık). Most of the teacher and students in the school consisted of Christians, the interest of the Muslims were very few .

After World War I, The Ottoman empire was went out of existence completely. The Turkish War of Independence started against Britain, France and Italy and their eastern policy. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was leader of resistance. And he succeeded. His Openian Ottoman collapsed because advanced western civilization can not be caught with small changes, we needed fundamental changes.

Academy has moved to the center of town and was passed to coeducation. From this time forth policies will was target the whole community. Kemalist founded Gazi Education İnstitute (Gazi Eğitim Enstitüsü,1928) for Anatolian enlightenment movement in Ankara. The aim was this institution to train teachers. Painting (like art and craft) was one of the main lessons. Their idea art is the main condition for “higher” civilization. Memorial statue was erected in the main square of cities. This is unacceptable to conservative Muslim environments. Modern art museum has founded (Painting and Sculpture). Foreign contemporary architect, painters and sculptors were brought to Turkey. This period is faced with a “hard modernity”.

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk died in 1938 and multiparty era begins in 1946 change will happen. In 1950, the Democratic Party comes to power. The slogan of the democratic party was “Enough! No longer public will talk!” and In many of the people he was not satisfied with art politics of Kemalists. This is another period; “populist modernity”.

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