



READING TIME

16. Answer: Which foreign culture is interesting for you? Why?

17. Read the text, guess the meanings of the new words and complete the sentences on the next page with one of the words in bold. There is one extra choice.

Social, Educational and Technological Life in the Past

After the Middle Ages ended, life was peaceful for many people in the Ottoman **territory**, but the **slaves** in many parts of the world were fighting for their rights. Islam taught its followers goodness, **charity** and love. The Ottoman Sultans used to build **foundations** for charity. Foundations and charities helped the poor. There was honesty in business life, too. Ahî Evran, the Turkish philosopher, used to tell the members of Ahî Foundation to be honest when they bought and sold things.

During its history, the Ottomans created the characteristic Ottoman culture. So, the Ottoman ceremonies, costumes and monuments of İstanbul took place in European paintings. The structure of the Ottoman architecture also amazed and influenced the world.

Ottoman scientists showed **remarkable** success in science. In the 16th century, Muslims used to know a lot about astronomy to find praying and fasting times and geography to find the direction of the Kaaba. The most important Ottoman geographer was Muhyiddin Pîrî Reis. In the meantime in the world, The Polish astronomer Copernicus published his theory that the earth and the planets revolved around the sun. A Turkish philosopher İbni Sina wrote the best medicine book of the time and Leonardo Da Vinci, an Italian painter, scientist, theorist and architect, drew human organs and body parts very well.

Education in the Ottoman period was in mektebs and madrasas. The graduates of these institutions used to work for the government. The first state school for girls opened in 1858. In 1869, primary education for six to ten-year-old boys and girls was **compulsory**. So, families began to send their children to school.

After the Renaissance, European children used to go to classical secondary schools. Students learned about culture and civic values. The **curriculum** of American schools was also humanist. In the 19th century, women in the United States could have secondary education and in western Europe, all children had to go to school to a certain age.



Ahi Evran Statue



Muhyiddin Pîrî Reis