

Lonely Planner

Bartlett Planning informal talk series
on places & cultures



3rd talk:

‘ANKARA:

a city of conflicting ideologies’

by Burak Buyukcivelek

cal framework: formation of Ankara through dialectics

Ideology ~ distribution of wealth (power groups + institutions)

dominant ideological structure ~ elements of urban landscapes

changes in the ideological structure ~ transformation in physical / social urban conditions

Ideologies and Ankara throughout the history



Ottoman times
1579 - 1922



Early years of the Republic
1923 - 1940



Maturation of the Republic
1940 ~

ideological structures

spatial elements ... Ankara



Ottoman Times – ideological structure

Economic life:

- expansion through wars
- control of trade (spice) routes,
- constant productivity on land (agriculture centred)



Social relations and distribution of wealth

- rulers
ottoman dynasty – caliphate

- religious classes

- Commercial capitalist classes
(armenians - jews - greeks)

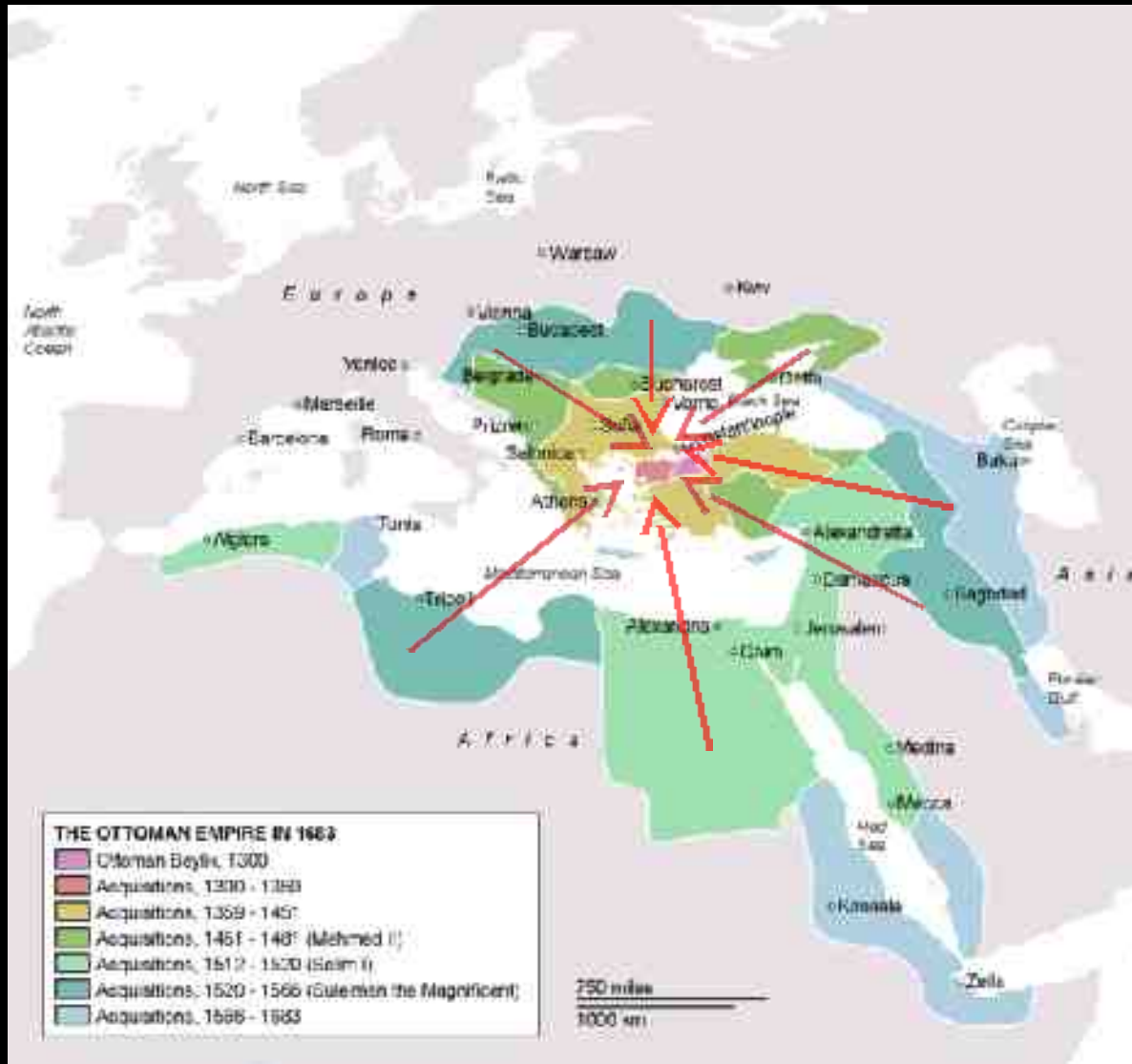
- soldiers

- people (farmers)





Ottoman Times – macro spatial structure





– urban structure I – Istanbul administrative + educative





or mes – urban structure II – Istanbul public and private





Ottoman Times – urban structure III – Istanbul social life



Bazaar



Farmers' markets



Coffee houses



street



Parks



Galata Bridge as a social centre



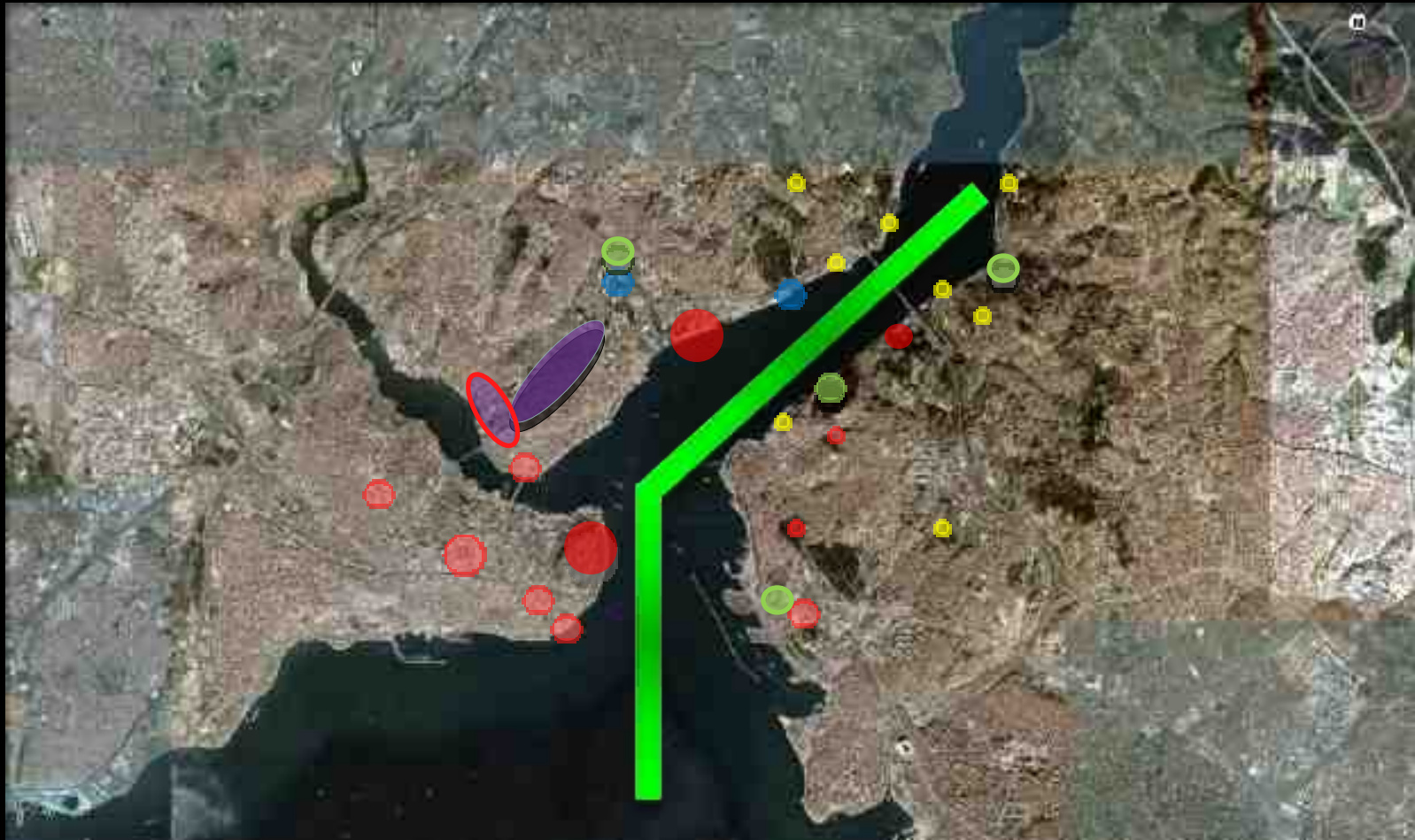


urban structure IV – Istanbul residential uses - housing





Urban Times – spatial / urban structure V – Istanbul

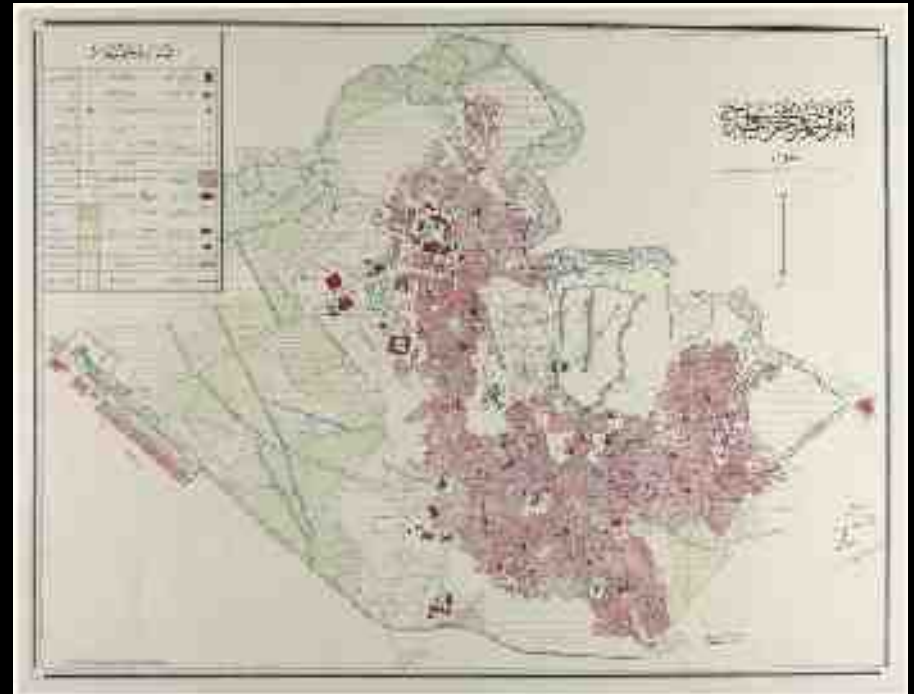




Ottoman Times – urban structure - Ankara



- Administrative capital controlling central anatolia
- Population of 20.000 (1920) – 50+% literate
(Turkey: 13 million / 80+% rural / 20-% literate)
- Small cattle raising + minor commerce
- Changes after Liberation War





Early republican times – ideological structure

Economic life:

- newly establishing economy
- nationalisation of production and attempts to keep commerce
- importance given to agricultural modernisation and production
- industrialisation as leading force of economic power
- encouragement of the creation of national capitalist class



Social relations and distribution of wealth

Republican parliament
Ministeries – single party

-Soldiers

-people (farmers)

- Commercial capitalist classes
(turks - jews - christians)

- Industrial capitalist
classes (state – turks)





Republican times – Principles of Kemalism and Reforms



-modern, democratic and secular nation-state

- educational and scientific progress

-principles of positivism, rationalism and the enlightenment.



Political reforms

- November 1, 1922 Abolition of the office of the Ottoman Sultan
- October 29, 1923 Proclamation of the Republic - Republic of Turkey.
- March 3, 1924 Abolition of the office of Caliphate held by the Ottoman Caliphate.

Social Reforms

- November 25, 1925 Change of headgear and dress
- November 30, 1925 Closure of religious convents and dervish lodges.
- June 21, 1934 Law on family names.
- November 26, 1934 Abolition of titles and by-names.



Legal Reforms

- December 5, 1934 Full political rights to women, to vote and be elected.
- March 1, 1926 Introduction of the new penal law modeled after the Italian penal code.
- October 4, 1926 Introduction of the new civil code modeled after the Swiss civil code.
- February 5, 1937 The inclusion of the principle of laïcité in the constitution.

Educational Reforms

- March 3, 1924 The unification of education
- November 1, 1928 Adoption of the new Turkish alphabet
- 1931 Establishment of Turkish Language Association for regulating the Turkish lang.
- 1932 Establishment of Turkish Historical Society for research on history
- January 1, 1928 Establishment of Turkish Education Association for supporting children in financial need and contributing to the educational life.



Economic Reforms

- 24 July 1923 Abolition of the capitulations with the Treaty of Lausanne
- 1927 Establishment of the Turkish State Railways
- 1924 The Weekend Act (Workweek: Monday to Friday become work days)
- 1925 Establishment of model farms; Atatürk Orman Çiftliği
- 1925 The International Time and Calendar System
- 1926 The Obligation Law 1926 The Commercial Law
- 1933 The System of Measures (International System of Units)
- 1933 First Five Year Development Plan (Planned economy)
- 1937 Second Five Year Development Plan (Planned economy)



Republicanism
Populism
Secularism
Revolutionism
Nationalism
Statism



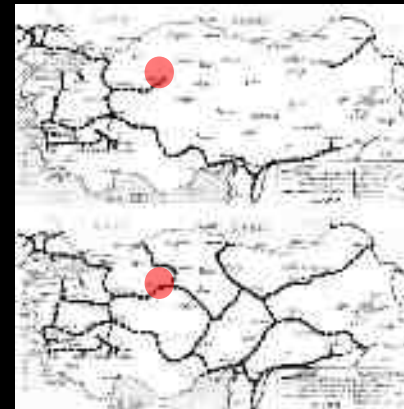


Early republican times – macro spatial strategy

- Balanced regional growth



- Establishment of railway networks to link and to control scattered settlements around Anatolia
(control, establishment of national market economy)



- Location choice for the new capital

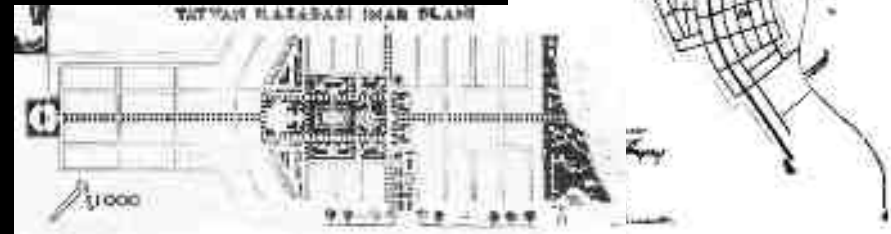
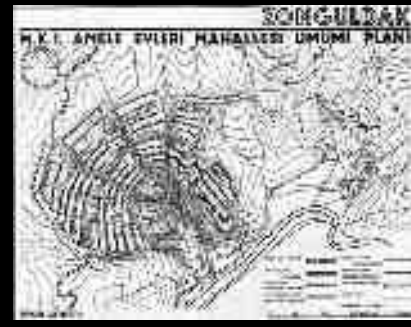
- strategic
- functional
- symbolic



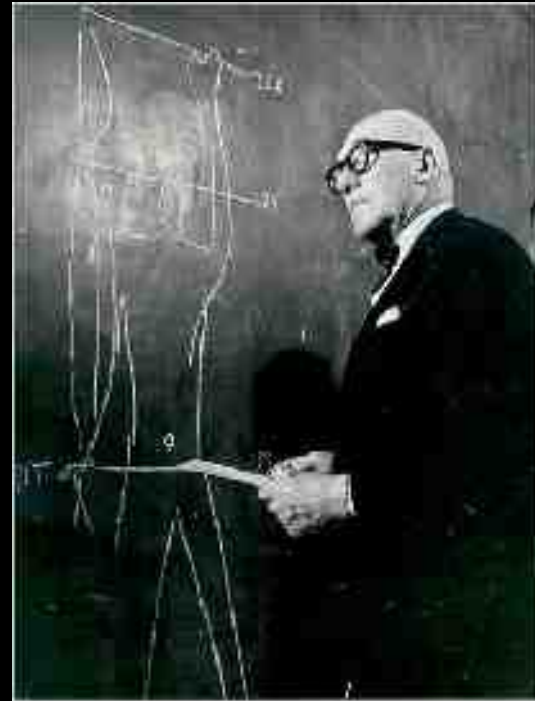


Republican times – urban / rural spatial strategy

- Rationalisation of space
- Occidentalism
- Elitism
- Functional segregation (zoning)
- Mono centricism and spatial regularity
- Train stations
- Urban recreation areas



Early republican times – anecdote I



republican times – urban strategy – Ankara I



1920 situation plan



1924 Lörcher Plan



1935 Jansen Plan



a view from station street (1930)



1936 situation and Jansen Plan

Early republican times – urban strategy – Ankara II



Early republican times – urban strategy – Ankara III

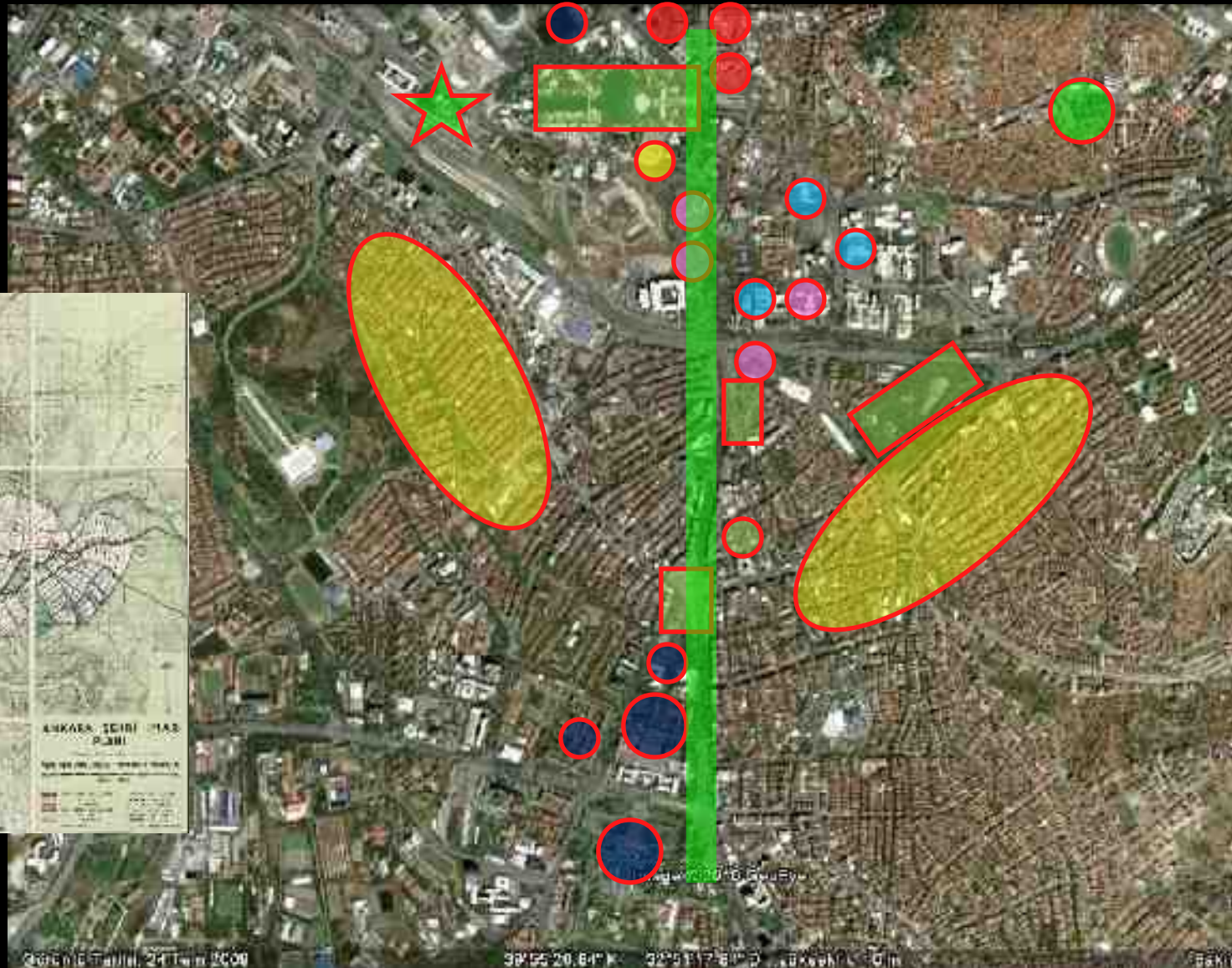




Early republican times – urban strategy – Ankara IV



1935 Jansen Plan



Early republican times – anecdote II





Early republican times – urban strategy – Ankara V



1935 Jansen Plan
pop~120.000



1959 situation Plan
pop~1.300.000



2000 situation Plan
pop~4.000.000

Maturation of the Republic 1940 ~ ideological structure

Economic life:

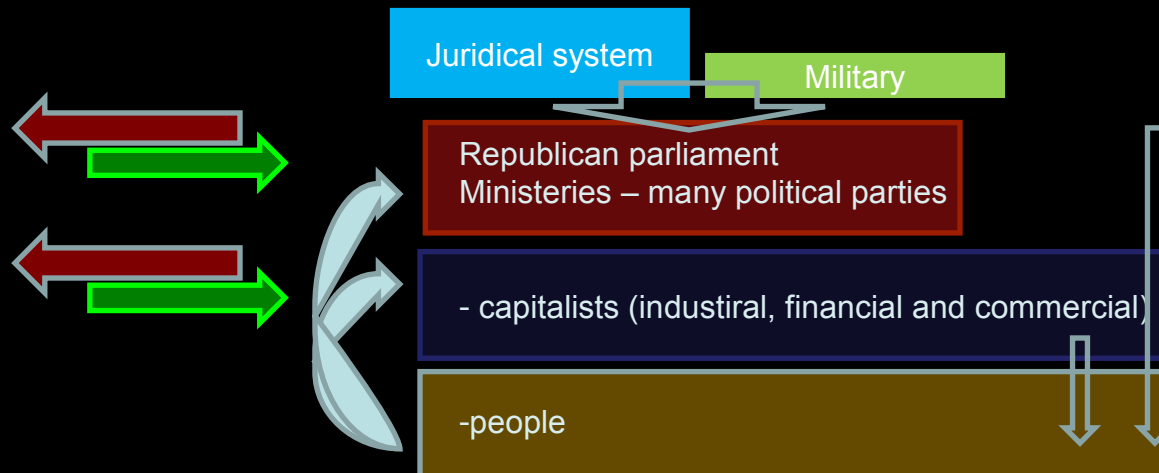
General perspective:

- open market economy
- encouragements on private investments
- competitiveness
- usage of financial capital (foreign credits)
- populism

Neoliberal policies:

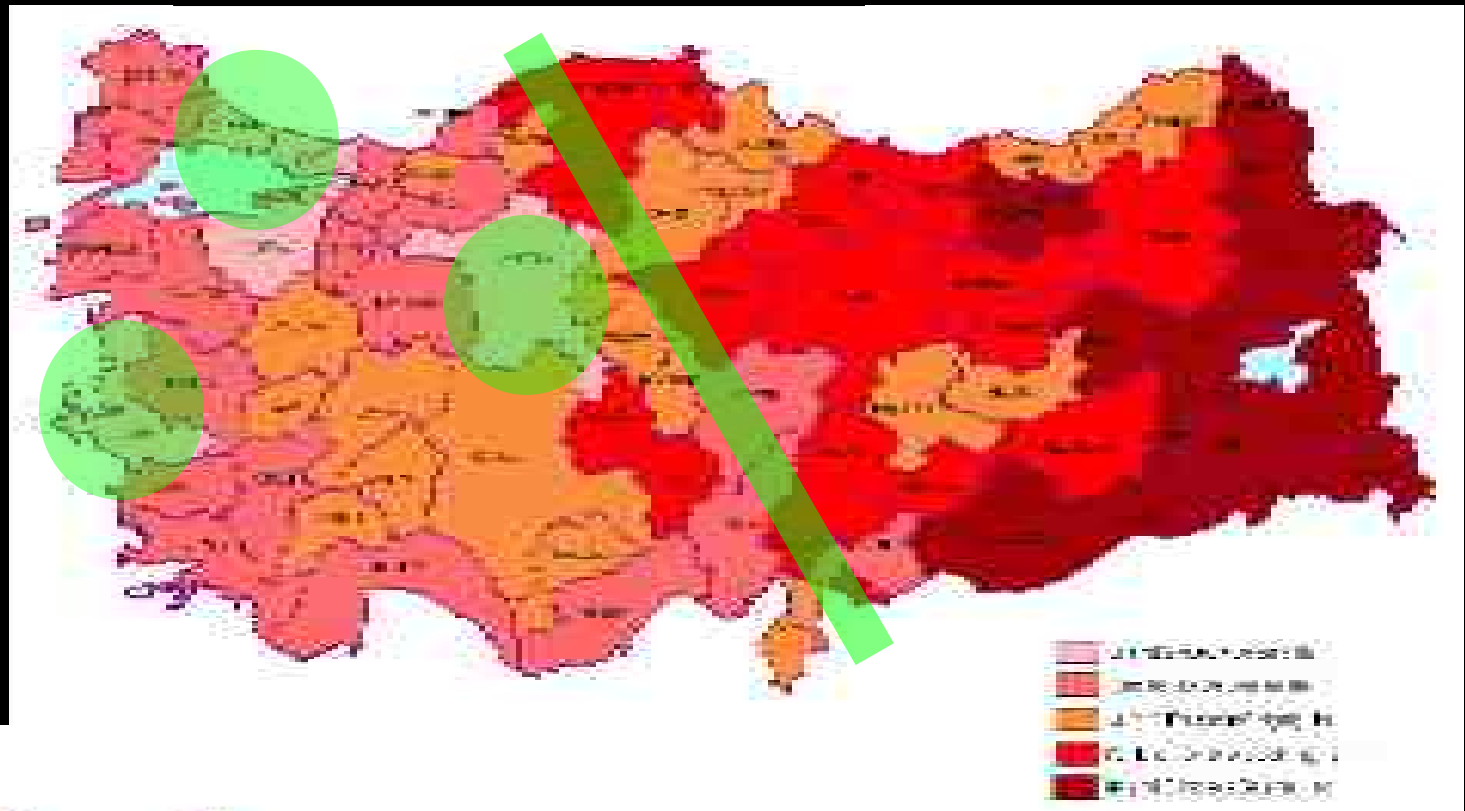
- deregulation
- decentralisation
- privatisation

Social relations and distribution of wealth





Maturation of the Republic 1940 ~ - macro spatial strategy



Classification of provinces according to their
level of socio-economic development
(SPO, 2003)



Maturation of the Republic 1940 ~ - Ankara I



Maturation of the Republic 1940 ~ - Ankara II





Maturation of the Republic 1940 ~ - Ankara III



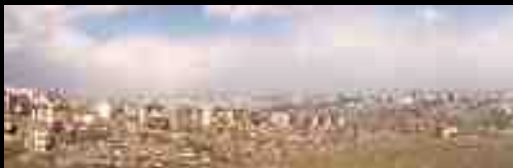


Maturation of the Republic 1940 ~ - Ankara IV





Maturation of the Republic 1940 ~ - Ankara V

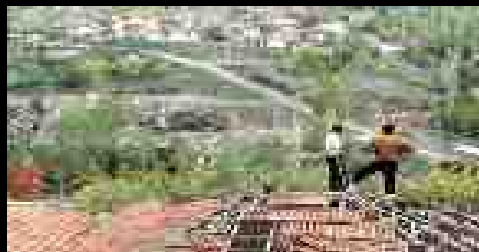




Maturation of the Republic 1940 ~ - Ankara VI

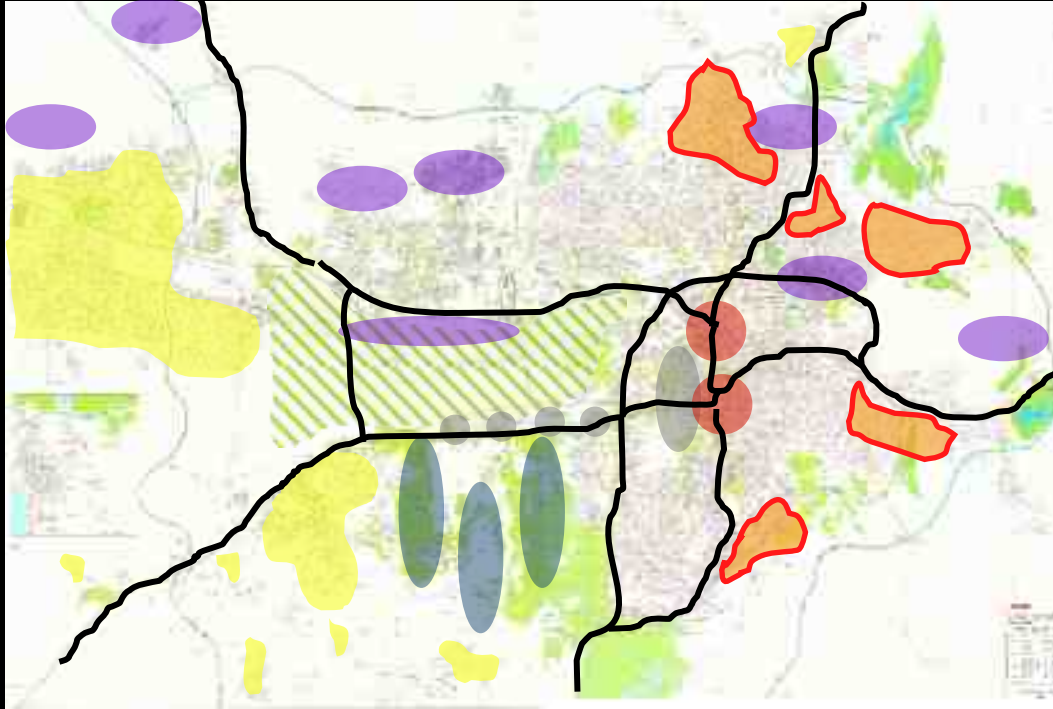


Maturation of the Republic 1940 ~ - Ankara V





Maturation of the Republic 1940 ~ - Ankara V



Maturation of the Republic 1940 ~ to conclude..



thank you ...