

**İZMİR  
CUMHURİYET  
YAŞAYAN EĞİTİM  
MÜZESİ  
AÇILDI**

**15 Mart 2017**



CUMHURİYET  
VİZYON  
EĞİTİM  
MÜZESİ

REPUBLIC  
EDUCATION  
MUSEUM









w i l k

k



C  
C  
D  
E  
F

## HARF İNKILABI

Olağan insanların hayatı boyunca bir Mühr gibisi olan alfabetin üzerindeki değişimlerin tarihini ve önemini anlatmaktadır. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan'ın 1928 yılındaki Mührdeki 150. maddesinin içeriği, 1930'lu yıllarda yapılan bir kongrede kabul edilen ve 1932'de uygulanmış olan Türkçenin alfabetini oluşturmak üzere 100. maddedir.

Çeşitli kaynaklarda bu mührdeki 150. maddenin içeriği şöyle açıklanmaktadır:

15. 1928: 150. maddede "Türkçe, Halk Dilinden, & en eski türkçe konusunda hâli her ne olsun okutulucak."

Sonra da böyle bir konuya gerektenin 1928 yılının Çarşamba günü, 1928 yılının 29. gününde, 1928 yılının 29. gününde, 1928 yılının 29. gününde,

15. 1928: 150. maddede "Türkçe, Halk Dilinden, & en eski türkçe konusunda hâli her ne olsun okutulucak."

Çeşitli kaynaklarda bu mührdeki 150. maddenin içeriği, 1930'lu yıllarda yapılan bir kongrede kabul edilen ve 1932'de uygulanmış olan Türkçenin alfabetini oluşturmak üzere 100. maddedir.

## ALPHABET REFORM

The Alphabetic Reform was introduced to assist literacy, numeracy and accuracy in numbers of those who are literate.

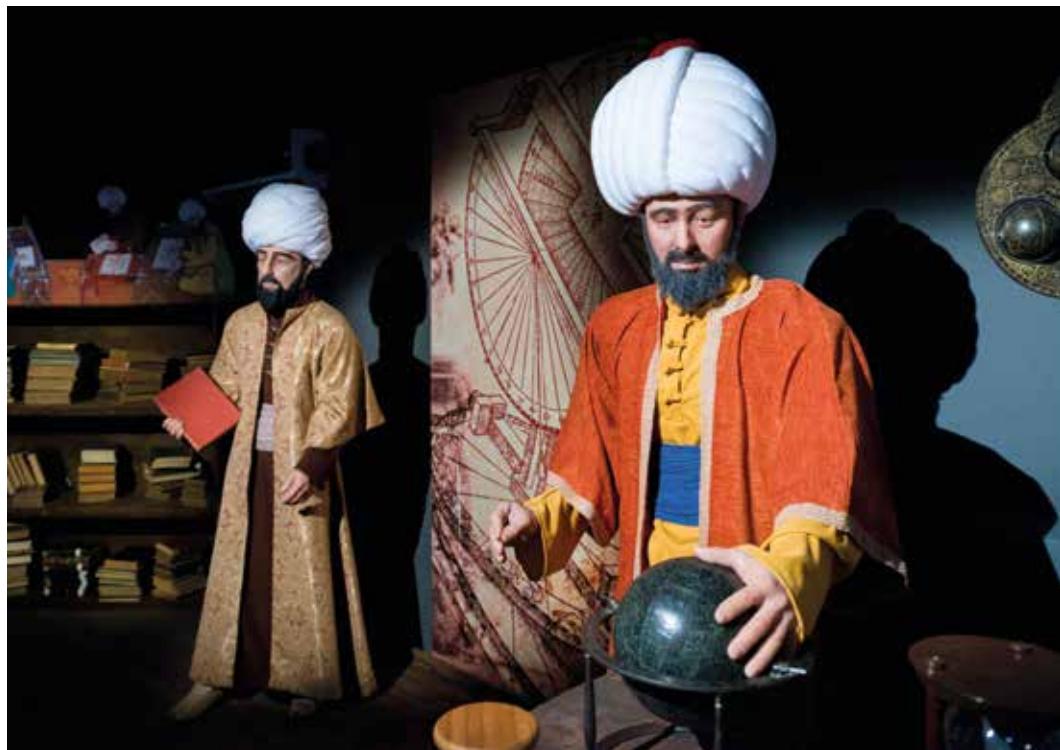
As we all know, the written language of the Phoenician alphabet was used in the West Semitic-speaking area of the Levant or Canaan. Of course, it was not the only one. All other Semitic writing, which did not use this alphabet, had their own distinct forms, such as Hebrew, or Syriac. As far as the Phoenician alphabet is concerned, it is known that the Phoenician alphabet was used before the introduction of the Greek alphabet, which was also called the Phoenician alphabet.

This is not a date in itself, because it is not clear exactly when the Greeks adopted the Phoenician alphabet.

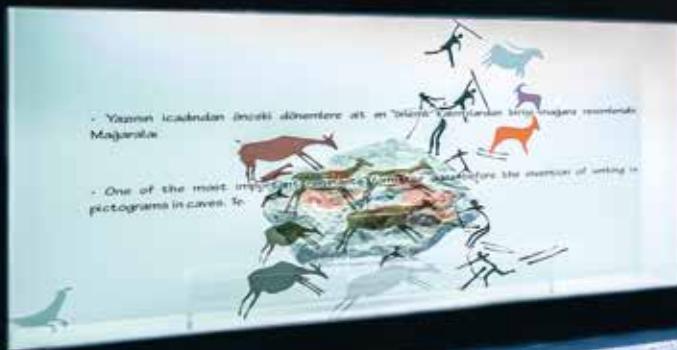
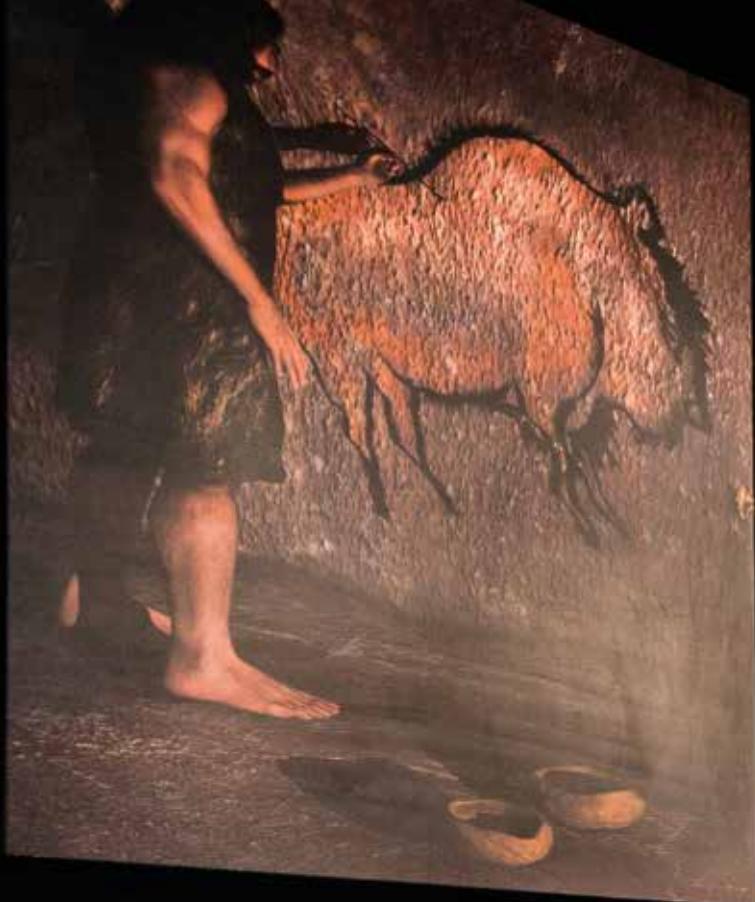
In 1923, in the 6th National Congress, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk proposed and voted for the adoption of the Latin alphabet for the Turkish language. This proposal was accepted by the assembly and was applied to 1928. That year, however, during the first year of the Republic of Turkey, the Latin alphabet was officially implemented as the Turkish alphabet.

A year later, on 24.12.1928 with the order of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the Turkish Language Institute (T.C. Külliyesi) officially adopted its first rules for the Latin alphabet. In accordance with these rules, the Turkish language was to be written in Latin script. The new spelling rules were not very different from the old ones. The main difference was that the new spelling rules were much easier to learn and write. In 1930, after the adoption of the Latin alphabet, the Turkish language was officially renamed as the "Turkish language".

Today, on November 1, 2020, we know that the Alphabetic Reform was introduced and the new alphabet with 20 letters and 10 diacritics, called the "Latin alphabet", has been adopted as the official language of our country, Turkey. The Latin alphabet is now the official language of Turkey.

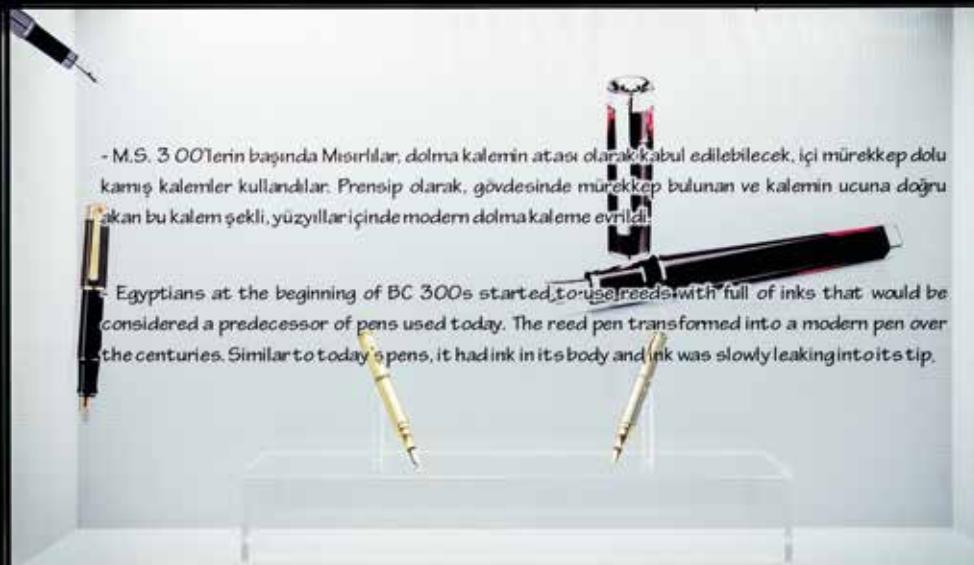








EĞİTİM  
TARİH  
SALONU  
GALLERY OF  
EDUCATION  
HISTORY



- M.S. 300'lerin başında Mısırlılar, dolma kalemin atası olarak kabul edilebilecek, içi mürekkep dolu kırışık kalemler kullandılar. Prensip olarak, gövdesinde mürekkep bulunan ve kalemin ucuna doğru akan bu kalem şekli, yüzyılları içinde modern dolma kaleme evrildi.

- Egyptians at the beginning of BC 300s started to use reeds with full of inks that would be considered a predecessor of pens used today. The reed pen transformed into a modern pen over the centuries. Similar to today's pens, it had ink in its body and ink was slowly leaking into its tip.



- Klavye aracılığıyla harfleri hareket ettirerek mürekkepli bir sistemle kağıt üzerine baskı yapan ilk makinenin patentü 1829 yılında alınmıştır. Böylece diktörlüğün atası cat edilmiştir.

- The first machine to type working with moveable letters was patented in 1829. In this way, the grandfather of typewriting was invented.