

Yaşamak İçin Savaşmak: Türk Kültüründe Boksun Tarihsel Gelişimi

*Muhammed Sıddık ÇEMÇİ^{id}

**Alperen AKBULUT^{id}

REVIEW

Öz

Türklerin fiziksel yeteneğe, çevikliğe ve güce önem vermesinden mütevellit spor, eski zamanlardan beri Türk kültürünün ayrılmaz bir parçası olmuştur. Bu makale, Türk toplumunda sporun tarihsel ve kültürel önemi ve gelişimini boks özelinde incelemektedir. Ayrıca bu çalışma, sporun fiziksel ve zihinsel savaş hazırlığı anlamında tarihsel önemini vurgularken, Türk boksunun uluslararası arenadaki çağdaş başarılarını ve hedeflerini de irdelemektedir. Bu makale, Türk kültüründe spor ile savaş arasındaki bağlantıyı açıklamakla başlamaktadır. Geçmiş dönemlerde, Türklerin göçebe yaşam tarzı ve her an tehlikeyle karşı karşıya olmaları, fiziksel gücü ve savaş yeteneklerini önceliklendirmelerine neden olmuştur. Hayatta kalma ve savaşa hazırlık amacıyla spora verilen önem, İslam öncesi dönemlerden kalan destanlarda ve kitabelerde görülebilir. Örnek olarak 16. yüzyılın büyük yazarlarından biri olan Südü'nin, "Hediyet-ül İrfan Fimahr-ül Gülistan" adlı eserinde boksa yer verilmiştir. Südü, eserinde "yumruk atıcılar" oyununa değinerek, Şam'da bulunduğu sırada oyunun nasıl oynandığını öğrendikten sonra Semerkant'tan eğitim almaya gelen öğrencilerin bir kısmının boks gösterilerinde usta olduklarını ifade etmiştir. Kaşgarlı Mahmud'un Bağdat'ta 1072-1074 yılları arasında yazdığı ve bilinen en eski Türkçe sözlük olan Dîvânu Lugâti't-Türk'te de boksa benzeyen terimlerden yola çıkarak boksun bu dönemde Türk tarihinde gözlemlenebileceği bildirilmektedir. Ayrıca, Oğuz Kağan gibi efsanevi figürlerin vücut yapılarının, güçlü hayvanların resimleriyle tasvir edilmesi, Türk kültüründe kas gücünün ne kadar önemli olduğunu yansıtmaktadır. Hun, Göktürk, Selçuklu ve Osmanlı gibi farklı Türk devletlerinde avcılık, okçuluk, güreş, ata binme ve kılıç kullanma gibi çeşitli spor dalları ortaya çıkmış ve gelişmiştir. Bu sporlar, savaşa hazırlık için ortaya çıkıp sonrasında Türk günlük yaşamının ayrılmaz bir parçası haline gelmiştir. Spor, sadece fiziksel faydaları için değil, aynı zamanda çocukların yetiştirilmesinde, han ve sultanların seçilmesinde ve düğün törenlerinde sergilenen gösterilerde de önemli bir rol oynamıştır. Bu çalışma, sonrasında modern Türkiye'de boksun tarihsel gelişimine göz atmaktadır. Boksun kökleri eski Türk medeniyetlerine dayanmasına karşın, modern şekli ilk kez Monsieur Goury adlı bir Fransız Edebiyat Öğretmeni tarafından Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun son döneminde icra edilmiştir. Boks, İstanbul'un işgali sırasında yabancı askerler arasında yapılan yarışmalarla popülerlik kazanmıştır. Kurtuluş Savaşı sonrasında boksa olan ilgi artmış ve 20. yüzyılın başlarında ilk boks kulüplerinin kurulması ile birlikte müsabakaların düzenlenmesine alt yapı oluşturulmuştur. Türk Boks Federasyonu'nun 1923 yılında kurulması, spor için önemli bir dönüm noktası olmuştur. Türk boksörler ulusal ve uluslararası yarışmalara katılmaya başlamış ve Türk boks tarihindeki ilk Olimpiyat altın madalyası da dahil olmak üzere Olimpiyat Oyunları'nda başarı elde etmiştir. Bu çalışma, Türk boksunda kaydedilen ilerlemeleri irdeleyen, sporun popülerleştirilmesi, başarılı sporcuların yetiştirilmesi ve lisanslı aktif katılımcı sayısının artırılması için devam eden çabalara da değinmektedir. Türk boksunun köklü bir geçmişi olmasına rağmen, gelişme ve modernizasyona ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Bununla birlikte, son yıllardaki başarılar ve Türkiye Boks Federasyonu'nun vermiş olduğu taahhüt, spor konusunda Türkiye'de umut verici bir geleceğin olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Boks, Geleneksel, Spor, Tarih, Türk.

*National Defense University, Turkish Air Force Academy, Istanbul, Turkey e-posta: msecmc@gmail.com

**Necmettin Erbakan University, Ahmet Kelesoglu Faculty of Education, Konya, Turkey e-posta: aakbulut@erbakan.edu.tr

Fighting for Life: Historical Development of Boxing in Turkish Culture

Abstract

Sports have been an integral part of Turkish culture since ancient times, with Turks valuing physical abilities, agility, and strength. This article explores the historical and cultural significance of sports in Turkish society, focusing specifically on boxing. It highlights the historical significance of sports as a means of physical and mental preparation for war, while also acknowledging the contemporary achievements and aspirations of Turkish boxing in the international arena. The article begins by explaining the connection between sports and warfare in Turkish culture. The nomadic lifestyle of Turks, which required them to be constantly wandering and on the verge of danger, led them to prioritize physical strength and combat skills. This emphasis on sports as a means of survival and preparation for war can be traced back to the pre-Islamic era, as evident in ancient epics and inscriptions. As an example, one of the great writers of the 16th century, Sudi's book "Hediyet-ul Irfan Fimahr-ul Gulistan" includes boxing. Sudi referred to the "punch shooters" game in his work and stated that some of the students who came to Samarkand to receive training after learning how the game was played while he was in Damascus were masters of boxing demonstrations. In Divanu Lugati't-Turk, the oldest known Turkish dictionary, written by Mahmud of Kashgar between 1072-1074 in Baghdad, it is reported that boxing can be observed in Turkish history in this period, based on terms similar to boxing. Furthermore, the body shapes of legendary figures like Oguz Kagan, depicted with images of powerful animals, reflect the importance placed on muscle strength in Turkish culture. Throughout different Turkish states, including Hun, Gokturk, Seljuk, and Ottoman, various sports branches such as hunting, archery, wrestling, horse riding, and sword handling emerged and developed. These sports evolved from practical war preparation to become inseparable parts of Turkish daily life. Sports were not only valued for their physical benefits but also played a role in children's upbringing, the selection of Khans and Sultans, and even wedding ceremonies and traditions. The paper then goes into the historical evolution of boxing in modern Turkiye. While boxing has roots in ancient Turkish civilizations, its modern form was introduced by Monsieur Goury, a French Literature Teacher, during the late Ottoman Empire. Boxing gained popularity during the occupation of Istanbul, as competitions between foreign soldiers took place. The interest in boxing continued to increase after the War of Independence, leading to the establishment of the first boxing clubs and the organization of competitions in the early 20th century. The establishment of the Turkish Boxing Federation in 1923 marked an important milestone for the sport. Turkish boxers began participating in national and international competitions and achieved success in the Olympic Games, including a gold medal in the 2020 Tokyo Olympics, which was the first Olympic gold medal in Turkish boxing history. The article concludes by acknowledging the progress made in Turkish boxing and highlighting the ongoing efforts to popularize the sport, train successful athletes, and increase the number of licensed active participants. While Turkish boxing has a rich history, there is still room for further development and modernization. However, the achievements in recent years and the commitment of the Turkish Boxing Federation point towards a promising future for the sport in Turkey.

Keywords: Boxing, Traditional, Sports, Historical, Turkish.

Introduction

Sports at the Heart of a Nation

Turks, who do not feel hatred against the enemy and show a sportsmanlike attitude, are very different from those who make sports into war. For Turks, even war is a sport. The spirit of sports and the Olympics, which aim at peace and will serve peace, has existed in Turks since the very beginning. Alptekin (1982) points out the idea that The Oguz Kagan Epic should be regarded as proof of this nature. He states that Oguz's body structure is described with images taken from animals superior in power suggesting that muscle strength is regarded as highly important in this culture. The

same patterns can also be observed in other epics and Dede Korkut stories. The Orkhon monuments and Yenisey tomb inscriptions include sports branches performed by Turks. The reason why Turks are such a sportive nation might be because they lead a life of constant wandering. This kind of life consists of a never-ending feeling of danger and relentless obstructions. Thus, sports became one of the national cultural values for Turks that show their physical abilities, agility, and strength. On this ground, he also discusses that in Hun, Gokturk, Seljuk, Ottoman, and other Turkish States, sports branches like hunting, archery, wrestling, horse riding, sword handling, shooting, jumping, running, pin throwing, weight-lifting, mace using, skiing, javelin, polo, çögen, tomak, matrak, tepuk, and gokboru showed great improvement. Horse riding, wrestling, archery, and javelin had been done in the form of competition, and in the later periods, they evolved into ancestral sports. During the pre-Islamic periods when Turks lead active lives, the harsh living conditions on the Asian steppes could be considered effective in the development of the tradition of bravery and heroism in the Turkish nation and the establishment of the Alp (valor, heroism) tradition by urging them to devote more time to sports. He assumes that sports in Turkish culture emerged under the influence of military power as during the periods when wars were based on physical strength, they prepared their minds and bodies for war with the sports they practiced. Turks understood the value of sports very well both in their struggle with nature and in their wars with the enemy. Therefore, they made it a part of every aspect of their daily lives. For instance, they attached great importance to sports for their children's upbringing. Moreover, in the election of Turkish Khans and Sultans; the princes who were brave, knowledgeable, and had a high level of sportive qualities were preferred. These athletic sultans encouraged talented athletes by taking them under the protection of the aghas and viziers around the palace. Turks have also transformed sports into a game form and included them in their wedding ceremonies and traditions. When a young man asked for marriage, he was expected to possess horse riding and wrestling skills. It is known that in Turkish society, individuals who achieved success at games during festivals would have a respectable position in society (Alptekin, 1982).

Turks in the pre-Islamic period seem to regard sports as the most important part of daily life. Turkish youth, who grew up in the military atmosphere, had to be ready for a war possibility at any time. Maintaining its validity today; archery, horse riding, shooting, and wrestling were the daily occupations of every Turkish individual in the pre-Islamic period. Javelin, horse racing, wrestling, falconry (hunting with birds of prey), and shot put would develop fighting tenacity. Horse races were organized, and various competitions were held in the spring festivals with folk songs, saz (musical instrument), and fun, which started with the first thunder in the spring. In addition, drag hunts were organized during this period. These hunts were also war exercises in which thousands of wild and harmful animals were destroyed and they prepared young people for war and taught them to fight. The community was able to meet its food needs during the hunts carried out in famine periods as

well. Sources indicate that the high jump and similar athletic sports were also practiced by Turks in the pre-Islamic period. This is further reflected in the legends. In the Origin legends, when the Gokturks were going to choose their first ruler, they gathered in a forest and then made a high jump competition. Kagan was chosen as the person who jumped the highest (Şahin, 2003). This supports the idea that sports were regarded highly requirements for every aspect of the society at the time. War was a reality and thus the physical ability to excel at it was crucial for survival. Even the other party of these wars further stress this understanding of Turks. In Chinese sources in the 200s B.C., it is mentioned that Turks accustomed their children to horse riding, wrestling, spear throwing, using swords and shields, hunting, and fighting starting at a very young age (Eberhard, 1941). Turks were the first civilization to play the game of Çogen (Çevgen), which is known as 'polo' today, as well as the games of Gokboru, Kızboru, and Beyge, which are based on running away and chasing. In addition, Turks have successfully performed sports branches such as wrestling, hunting, horse javelin, and arrow shooting, which are known as kinds of war preparation games, and have made them a part of their lives (Atabeyoğlu, 1991).

When the Ottoman Empire period came around, sports were successfully practiced in order to be a good warrior, as seen in the Turkish civilizations of the past. In addition, sports schools (Tekkeler) were established by the state to achieve improvement by combining sports with science. The construction of sports fields in the Ottoman palaces and the protection of the athletes by the palace administration show the importance that the Ottoman Empire gave to sports. Entries in Evliya Celebi's travel book further support this claim (Zorba, 2014). The Ottoman Empire saw sports as a kind of war training and developed it with science. They trained successful and knowledgeable teachers in schools (Tekkeler) to teach the technical and supplementary knowledge of each sports branch to their students. Education was carried out in three stages: teaching religious and national traditions, practice, and competition. Books were prepared for each training stage, regulations were formed, and indoor and outdoor areas were arranged for the implementation and competition stages (Kahraman, 1995). Here, a more professional point of view comes into picture with equipping sports education with more qualifiedly trained instructors. Government protection, sports schools and special curriculum shows that the importance of the sports for this civilization only increases as the time goes.

Sports activities that started to be carried out institutionally within the Republic of Türkiye were put into practice with the Imperial Edict of Gülhane declared by Sultan Abdülmecid on 3 November 1839. This period includes the revision attempts of the Ottoman Empire's institutions in order to follow the developments in Western countries and adapt to them. In addition, this attempt laid the groundwork for the modernization of sports clubs. The modernization attempts of sports clubs

in Western countries started in the 1600s, thus the Ottoman Empire was late for this renovation trend (Karakaya & Devecioğlu, 2020).

Boxing: Past and Present

Although the results of the archaeological excavations and investigations are not sufficiently detailed, they suggest that boxing was performed by Hun, Uyghur, and Seljuk Turks (Şengül, 1991). Turks have performed this game in different forms for centuries. Boxing under the name of 'Pijula' among Yakut Turks is a very common and well-known sports branch (Yıldız, 2002). Boxing had a primitive form with fist fights performed for the purpose of gaming, although it was also in the form of fighting in ancient Turks, as reported by examples of folk literature and words and phrases in some palaces. Individuals who were going to box are known to make versatile preparations. Difficult training by punching slimes is an example of this (Yıldız, 1979).

Sûdî, one of the great writers of the 16th century, included boxing in his work called 'Hediyet-ül İrfan Fimahr-ul Gülistan'. Referring to the 'punch shooters' game, Sûdî stated that after learning how the game was performed, while he was in Damascus, some of the students who had come from Samarkand to receive training were masters of boxing demonstrations, and even sobered up a young man who had fainted at the end of the game by massaging his torso (Turgut, 1975). Kunter (1938) also mentioned in his work that boxing was practiced in Central Asia and that the Turks of Samarkand were skilled in this sport. Furthermore, Alpman (2001) suggests that boxing can be observed in Turkish history in this period based on terms resembling boxing in 'Dîvânu Lugâti't-Türk', written by Kaşgarlı Mahmud in Baghdad between 1072-1074, which is the oldest known Turkish dictionary. In addition, Abbasid Caliph Al-Muttasım built the city of Samara for Turks near Bagdat. He built sports fields like horse squares, polo (Çevgan) fields, arrow fields, an indoor hall for wrestling and boxing sports, a stadium, and a zoo in this city which reflects that Turks for known their interest in sports and were supported in this area (Tayga, 1990).

Boxing under the name of 'Pijula' among Yakut Turks and 'Muşt-Zen' in Central Asia always maintained its importance under the structure of 'Tekkeler' and 'Enderun' in the Ottoman Empire (Öztek, 1999). Among the students studying at Enderun School, very few did not know about boxing (Yıldız, 1979). However, boxing remained in the background compared to sports branches such as horse riding, archery, and javelin. The most important reason for this is that the state was constantly at war. Despite this, the soldiers in the Ottoman Janissary Army learned boxing and gained strength by hitting the walls covered with felt with their fists and also, they practiced fist training in the mud placed in the cavities prepared in the wall, and thus they knocked out and even killed an armored enemy soldier with a fist blow during the raids (Turgut, 1975).

The entry of modern boxing into the Republic of Turkiye began with Monsieur Goury, the French Literature Teacher of Mekteb-i Sultâni (today's Galatasaray High School). Monsieur Goury, a close friend and neighbor from Büyükkada, with Selim Sırrı Tarcan, who was a physical education teacher at the same school, transferred his boxing knowledge to Tarcan. Tarcan is known to be the first person to box in Turkiye (Yıldız, 2002). He states that in the period covering the years 1906 and 1907; he participated in boxing competitions at Skating Palace, Variete, and Winter Palace, but that these competitions have no meaning other than demonstration purposes and do not provide information about the results (Atabeyoğlu, 2000). Also, Tayga (1990) cited what Tarcan mentioned in his 'Sport' work:

I think I was 14 years old at the time, I was younger then. Despite the danger of the time, I used to go to the sillops of the Greeks, in the fencing hall of Monsieur Lambertini, in the gymnasium of Istengali, to wrestle, box, and try to lift weights beyond my strength.

Sabri Mahir, who is a football player, is considered to be the first official and professional Turkish boxer. Special postcards were issued in Germany and England due to his successes in Europe while he was living there at the time of the First World War (Güven, 1982). Boxing, which started to be recognized with the contests between foreign soldiers during the occupation of Istanbul, started to attract attention in the real sense after the War of Independence (Goetz, 1987). It was the British who took the first step in bringing boxing onto rings in Turkiye. It is a fact that the British people that lived in Istanbul punched each other on the rings they had formed in the 1910s, albeit in very primitive conditions. The French also took part in these practices. In addition, in certain periods, the French brought professional boxers from their countries and organized competitions (Yıldız, 2002).

The occupation years of World War I caused boxing to spread wider and faster in Turkiye. Boxing particularly had a special place in the competitions among British, French, and American soldiers (Şengül, 1991). Boxing competitions performed by American and French soldiers in the 'Union Française' hall in Beyoğlu can be examples of this. These contests, which were held in Tepebaşı summer Skating theatres in previous years, started to be held in Winter Halls across Pring Field, Variete, and Aleppo bazaar after 1919. All of these mentioned halls are accepted as the halls where the first boxing competitions were held. The approach of Turkish youth to this sport begins with the proliferation of these images. The period when boxing started to attract real attention begins with the end of World War I. As the heavyweight boxing competitions held especially in America, England, and France got the attention of the sports public, the number of people who set their hearts on this sport increased. Organizing, and establishing sports clubs, and some clubs' declarations that they would give importance to the boxing branch coincided with this period. This fascination with

boxing, which started as individual attempts, suddenly increased during peace times. Realizing that in this case, the possibility of making money would increase, a Jewish citizen named Adil Aksiyani immediately established a club (Yıldız, 1979). This boxing club, which he founded in the ‘Santekler’ hall next to the Taksim fountain and which was taken under the auspices of the French Boxing Federation, is not only the first specialized sports club in Turkish sports but also the first club in the country to be established under the auspices of a foreign national federation (Sarialp, 2000). Many young people participated in the activities of this club and became members. Competitions were held between Turkish and foreign boxers every Sunday at the ‘Santekler’ hall. As a result of the interest in these contests, matches were held on the street rings on Sundays in other districts of Istanbul. The first official boxing match in Istanbul was held on the football field in the garden of Taksim Barracks. This competition was held right before the football match began and at halftime. In addition, during these years, boxing contests were also held in the garden of Yedikule Armenian Hospital (Yıldız, 1979).

In the firsts of Turkish boxing; names such as Esat (Tomruk), known as the English Kemal, a Fenerbahçe football player Yavuz İsmet (Uluğ), Egyptian Mahzar Bey, a Galatasaray football player Sabri Mahir, Mazlum Kemal, Ziya (Bayer), Ali Sami, Hilmi Hodja, Kemal Hodja took their places. Boxing branches were opened within the body of Kurtuluş, Galatasaray, and Fenerbahçe sports clubs, resulting in new participation in the field (Öğretici & Karcılılar, 2005). Fenerbahçe started to work with a large staff by establishing a ring in the ‘Kuş Dili Lokal’ (Yıldız, 1979). Afterwards, Kumkapı, Vefa, and Alemdar clubs, which followed previous clubs, also supported them with their boxing-based approach (Şengül, 1991). In order to train Turkish boxers, a training house was opened in Şehzadebaşı. Boxing competitions were held on 8 July 1922. The first places where boxing contests were held were mainly theatre halls (Tayga, 1990).

The first boxing federation was established in 1923, with Eşref Şefik Atabey as the chairman. During this period, the merger of the boxing federation with the wrestling federation after a short time appears as an effect that hinders the development of this sport in Türkiye (Goetz, 1987). The federation, which only allowed amateur boxing, organized the individual and inter-club Türkiye Championships and the International Bosphorus Boxing Tournament. The first Turkish national boxing team was established in 1928, and the same year, it achieved its first international success in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Melih Açıba, who started a new era in Turkish boxing and was successful in 358 of 359 matches, came first in the ‘Golden Gloves Championship’ held in the USA in 1938. In addition, Vural Inan was selected as the ‘Most Technical Boxer’ at the European Boxing Championship held for the first time in 1946, and Halit Ergönül was invited to the European team. The Republic of Türkiye has been represented in boxing in international championships since

1946 (Türkiye Boks Federasyonu, 2022). It was in 1942 that the boxing federation became an independent organization. Melih Aba, who was defeated in only one of his 359 matches as an amateur and professional, was appointed as the president of the federation. Boxing had a successful period in Türkiye during Melih Aba’s presidency, which lasted for 7 years, and also gained prestige abroad. However, the 1950s are considered the beginning of a period where a great deal of improvement is recorded for boxing in Türkiye. To begin with, the Turkish Boxing Federation became a member of the International Amateur Boxing Association in 1952 (Milliyet, 1991). In these years, the establishment of boxing clubs in many cities in the country had an effect that encouraged the practice of boxing and increased the audience number. As a natural consequence of this development, Türkiye reached a dominant position among the Balkan countries in the 1960s. Although there were highly qualified and well-known boxers such as Celal Sandal and Seyfi Tatar in amateur boxing and Cemal Kamacı in professional boxing, it was not ideal to presume Turkish boxing as proficient (Varlık, 1987). After the 1980s, the efforts of boxing trainers brought from the disintegrated Union of Soviet Socialist Republics can be considered important factors in unraveling both the infrastructure and the talented youth (Genlik ve Spor Genel Mdrlg, 1994).

Modern Olympic history demonstrates the current state of success as follows; Eyp Can and Turgut Ayka obtained bronze medals in the 1984 Summer Olympics, Malik Beylerođlu silver medal in the 1996 Summer Olympics, Atagn Yalnkaya silver medal in the 2004 Summer Olympics, Yakup Kılı bronze medal in the 2008 Summer Olympics, Buse Naz akırođlu silver, and Busenaz Srmeneli gold medal in the 2020 Summer Olympics. A total of 1 gold, 3 silver, and 3 bronze medals were won on behalf of the Republic of Türkiye (International Olympic Committee, 2022). On this ground, the present day promises hope regarding boxing as the first gold medal in Turkish Olympic history was won in the boxing category at the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games. This achievement greatly increased the interest in boxing in the country. Furthermore, Turkish Boxing Federation Coordinator İsmail Nazlı stated that they aim to increase the number of licensed active athletes and, therefore, the number of people interested in pursuing this sport. In addition, the President of the Turkish Boxing Federation, Eyp Gzge, in his speech to the AA correspondent on 11 January 2022, stated that they are working to popularize boxing and train successful athletes (Anadolu Ajansı, 2022). He explained that they train athletes in almost all categories and noted the following.

Our trainers are in charge of the screenings in the provinces. They conduct studies by scanning schools, dormitories, and neighborhoods and explaining boxing. While making our plans, we aim to increase the number of our athletes and to increase the development of our referees and trainers. We always check at which stage we are regarding these goals, and we make the

*programs. Do we have 20 thousand athletes, we set the target at 30 thousand.
We have achieved 85% of the targets we have set and we are working to fulfill
them all*

Conclusion

For final remarks, it is important to reemphasize that sports in Turkish culture have existed since the very beginning. As the epics and inscriptions from the pre-Islamic period indicate, nomad Turks were a sportive nation due to moving around for their whole lives and depending on their physical strength for survival. Staying alive and defeating their enemies all depended on their stamina thus they had to do everything they were able to in order to improve themselves to their best which meant being successful sportsmen. Though other previously mentioned sports had also valuable status in their lives, boxing had a special place for Turks as it improved them in terms of combat survival skills. This sports branch was performed in the form of a competition and war preparation because of this aspect. Although it has a deep-rooted history in Turkish culture going back to pre-Islamic times, when it comes to the Republican period of Turkish history, the performance of this sport started with attempts of a foreigner, Monsieur Goury, a French Literature Teacher working at the Mekteb-i Sultâni. Furthermore, during the occupation of Istanbul, it began to be known for the competitions between British, French, and American soldiers, and it continued to attract attention after the War of Independence. Therefore, the arrival and development of modern boxing in the country originated from the West although the culture harbors this sport since its ancestors. Even though various successes have been achieved at the international level up until today, continuity has not been attained yet. There are still many areas to improve and aspects to modernize. However, Turkish boxing aims to be among the successful countries with the work it has done up until today and will do from now on.

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Within the scope of the study, the authors have equal contributions.

Conflict of Interest

There is no personal or financial conflict of interest within the scope of the study.

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