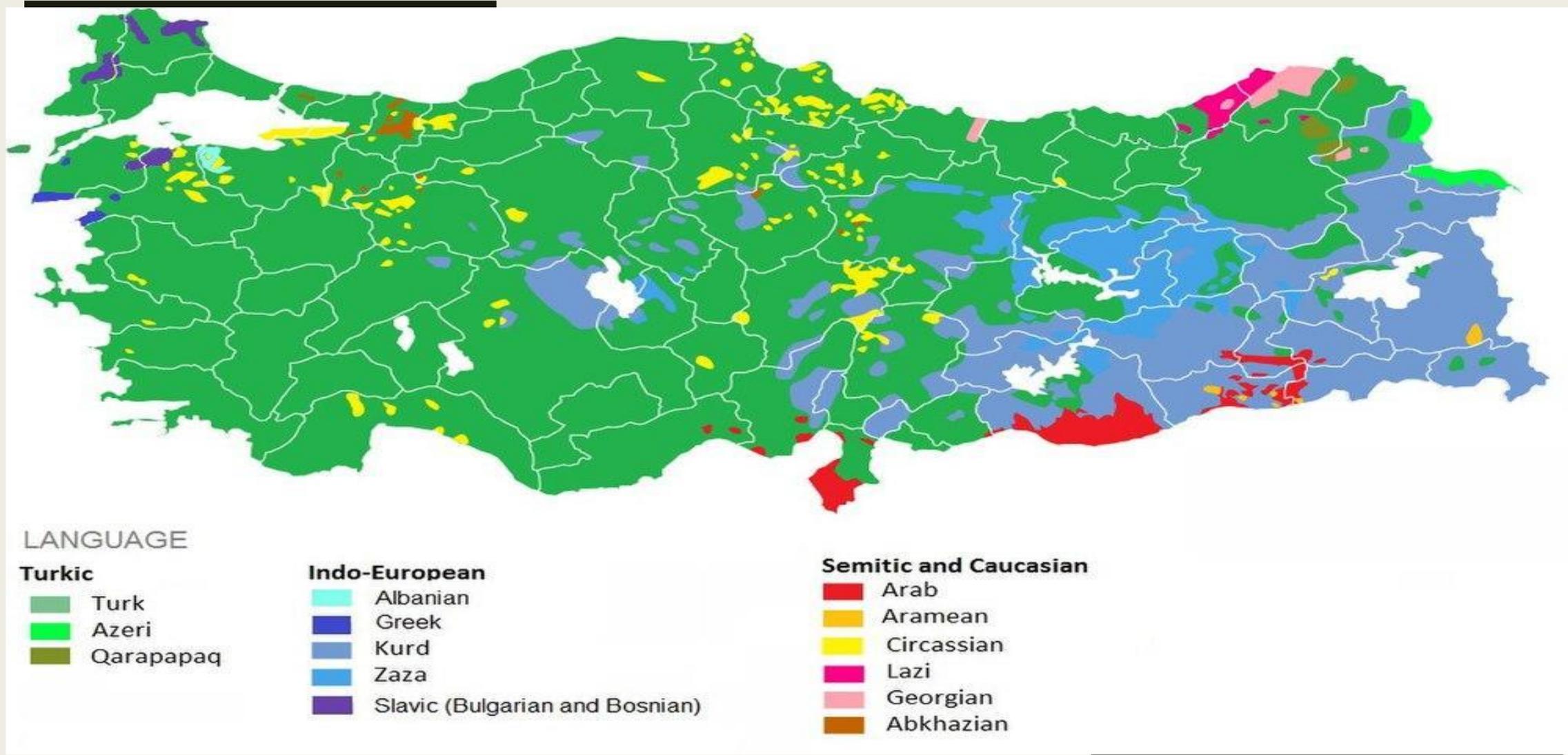


# MINORITIES IN MY TERRITORY

Presentation of the minorities in Kayseri



Co-funded by the  
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# Minorities in Turkey

In Turkey there is too much minorities. These minorities consists of:

Ethnic groups in Turkey ([World Factbook](#))<sup>[1]</sup>

**Ethnic groups Percent**

Turks 70–75%

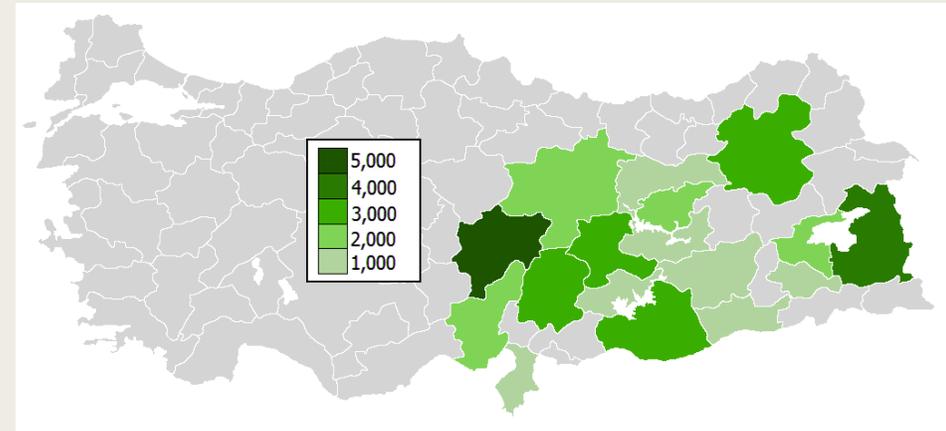
Kurd 19%

Others ([Circassians](#), [Arabs](#), etc.) 7–12%

In Kayseri, general minorities are Armenians and Romans.

# Armenians

- Turkish Armenians have an estimated population of 50.000 to 70.000. Armenians in Turkey -like as in other non-Muslim communities- are declining due to emigration, lower birth rates and higher death rates.
- And the picture shows the Armenians that living in Turkey



# Armenians' timeline

- Armenian people have been living with Turks since the Great Seljuk Empire. As a result of the provocations of other countries, many rebellions were started in the Ottoman Empire. And in 1915 there was a problem which is called the Armenian Genocide by the Europeans. Approximately 1 million people died after that.



# Their cultural and historical heritage

- Armenians have countless heritages in Kayseri. Armenian churches, Armenian houses and villages, works of some Armenian architectures etc.
- The Kurşunlu Camii (known as Kurşunlu Mosque bcs the mosque's dome is covered by actual lead)



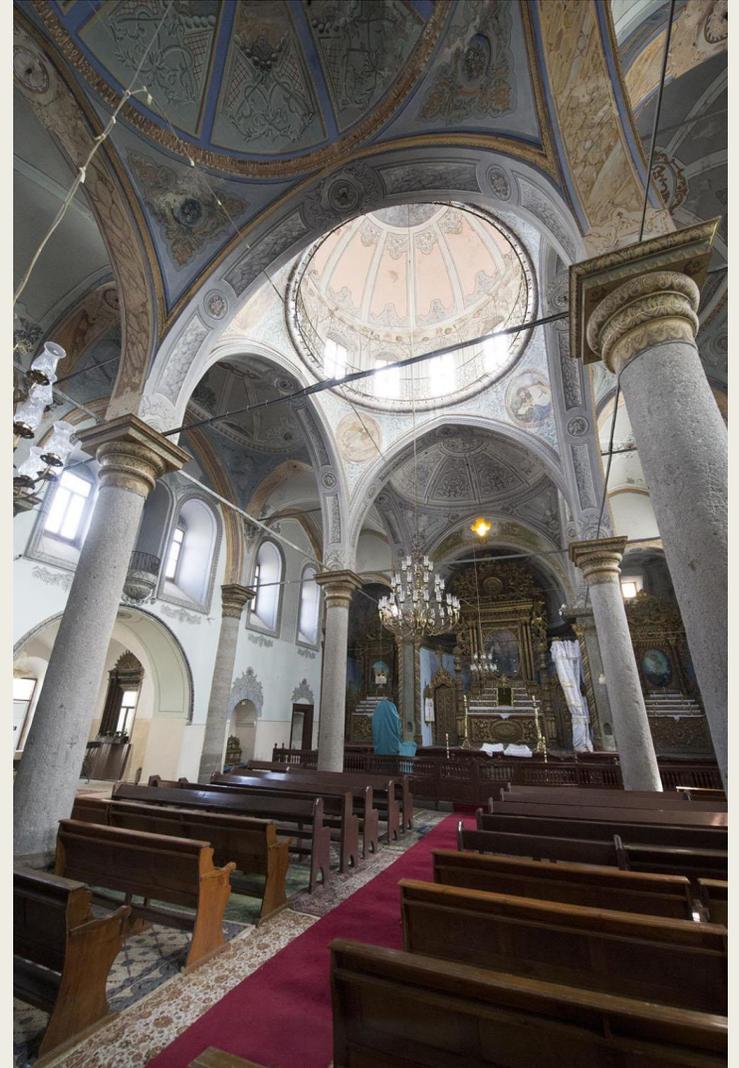
# Their architectural works



- This is a historical Armenian house in Develi/Kayseri which is staying alive since the lastly Ottoman years.

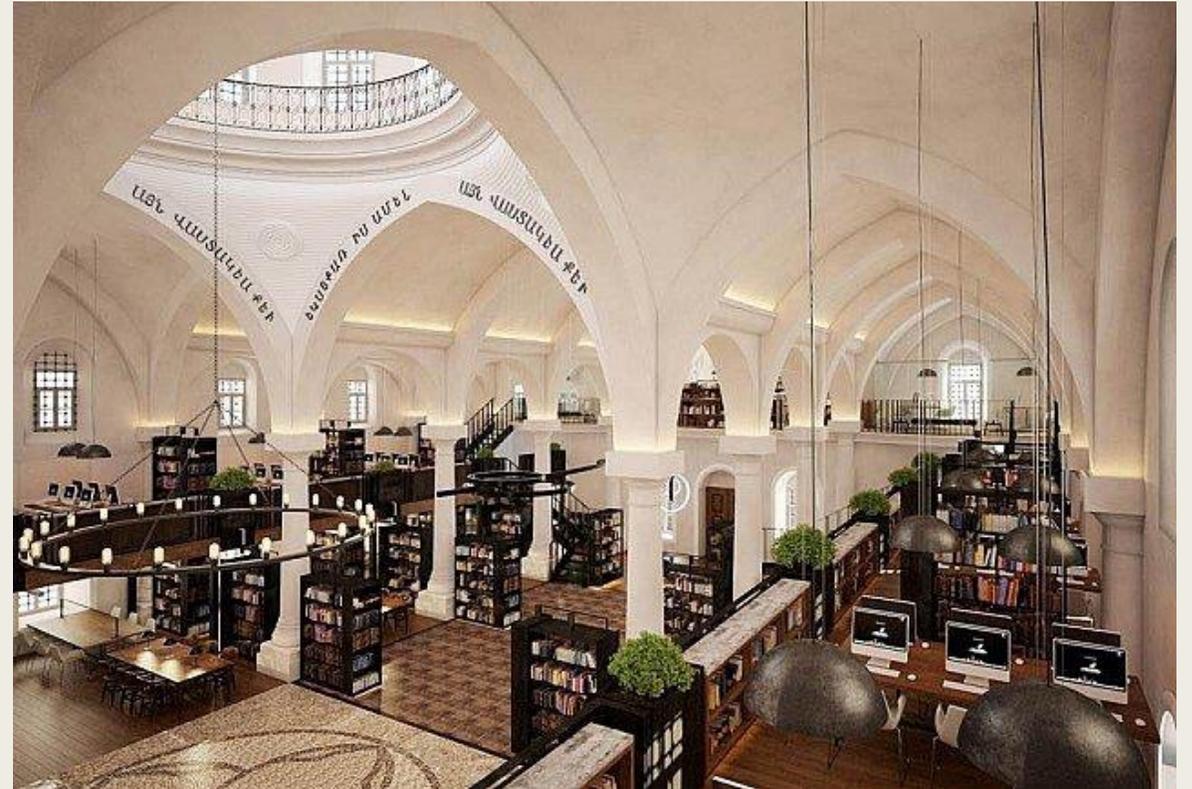
# Their religious works

- They were mostly Christian so they have a lot of churches in Kayseri. Most important one is the Surp Krikor Lusavoriç Armenian Church. This church was made in the 12th century. And according to history this is the first Armenian church in Kayseri.



# Meryem Ana Church

- «Meryem Ana Klisesi» was made in early 1900s. This church has been restored and is now a library.



# Mimar Sinan

- Big Architect Sinan; The chief architect, Koca Sinan, who was born in the village of Ağırnas as the son of an Orthodox Christian family, was recruited in the Janissary corps in 1512 in accordance with a new practice that was initiated during the reign of Yavuz Sultan Selim (1512-1520) and envisaged recruiting soldiers from Anatolia as well as from Rumelia. He is one of the Greatest Names. Some of his works are; He created dozens of architectural masterpieces such as Selimiye Mosque, Suleymaniye Mosque, Mihrimah Sultan Mosque, Şehzade Mosque, Sokullu Mehmet Pasha Mosque, Haseki Mosque, and Sultan Süleyman Madrasa in Mecca.



# Semih Lutfi Erciyas

- Semih Lutfi Erciyas is an Armenian businessman from Kayseri who worked as a publisher in Istanbul in the last period of the Ottoman Empire and the first years of the Republic. He is the owner of Semih Lutfü Printing and Bookstore, which is one of the few basic bookstores in the art and cultural life of the Republican period. Later, he converted to Islam and changed his name from "Leon Lutfi" to Semih Lutfi. He changed the name of the publishing house he founded on Ankara Street in Bab-ı Ali under the name of Suhulet bookstore in 1906 to Semih Lutfü in 1926 and managed it until his death in 1945.

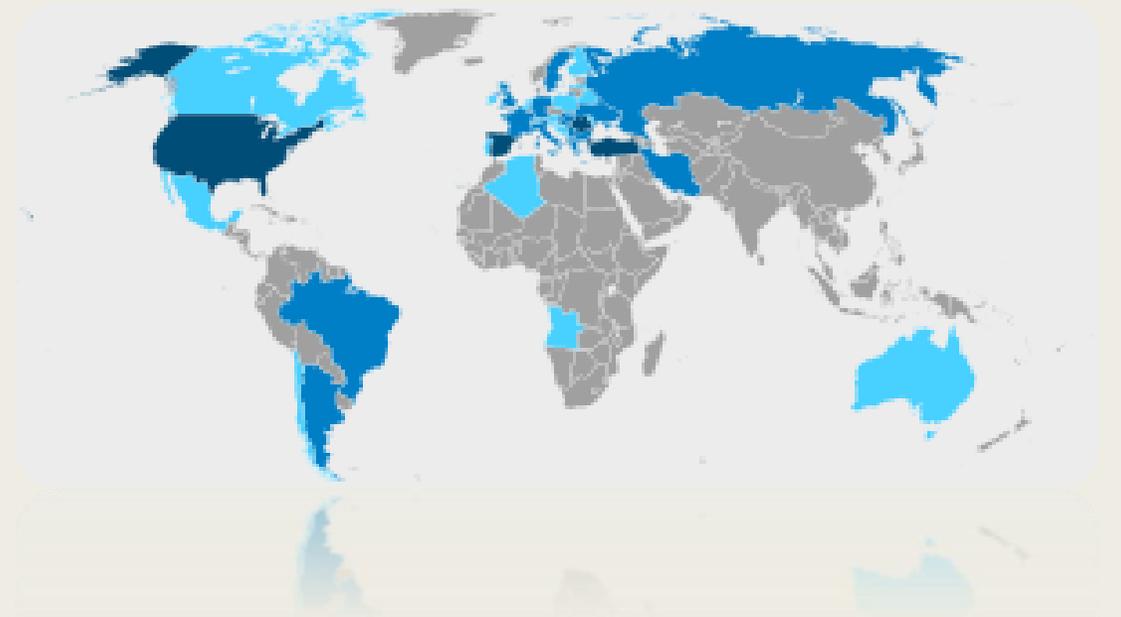


## *Semih Lutfi Erciyas* TF-50952L

*Semih Lutfi, ölünceye dek, yayıncılıkla uğraştı. 1906'da kurduğu Suhulet Kitabevi'ne 1926 yılında Semih Lutfi adını verdi ve yayıncılıkla etkinliklerini yaygınlaştırdı. Genç yazar ve ozanların yapıtlarını basmakta hiç duraksamayan Semih Lutfi, Nazım Hikmet, Necip Fazıl, gibi yazarlarımızın ilk kitaplarını basmıştır. Gerek yerli , gerekse yabancı yazarlardan iki yüzü aşkın kitap yayımlayan Semih Lutfi Kitabevi, yayıncının eşi Aznif Erciyas'ın ölümünden iki yıl sonra, 1982'de kapandı.*

# Romani (Gypsy)

- The Romani people in Turkey are Sunni Muslims who speak Turkish as their first language and take the Turkish culture. The majority of the Turkish Romani live in Istanbul, East Thrace and İzmir.. There are officially about 500,000 Romani people in Turkey.



# Their migration

- Gypsies migrated from India to Anatolia in the 14th century. Later, Ottoman empire sheltered them and they adopted Islam and started to live there. In 1362, I. Murad (3rd Sultan of Ottoman Empire) gave the Gypsy flag to them.
- And this Picture shows a Gypsy woman.



# Their culture

- Gypsies influenced flamenco with their dances from their homeland India and used flamenco dance to forget their persecution in Spain. Romani music is very important in Eastern European cultures such as Hungary, Russia, and Romania. They also known as one of the most happy people.
- This Picture shows the dance, Flamenko.



# Their musical events

- Music is quite important for them. They sing to get rid of negativity and all the bad things. They sing to pray to god. For example the song called Ederlezi. The original version of this song is in Romani. Its meaning is a prayer that the gypsies, who cannot find a place for themselves in society due to their fondness for freedom, pray to Allah for the coming of spring and to get rid of all these negativities.
- This is a Picture from that event.

