



## LESSON PLAN

School	HASAN HÜSEYİN AKDEDE ANADOLU ÖĞRETMEN LİSESİ
Subject	TURKISH LITERATURE
Class	10TH GRADE
Unit	UNIT 2 : OLD TURKISH LITERATURE
Topic	WRITTEN LITERATURE/ KOKTURK INSTRUCTIONS
Duration	45 MINUTES

OBJECTIVES		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Students discuss the places and the features of the written resources.</li> <li>2. Students find out that the KokTurk inscriptions are the most important resources of the written literature.</li> <li>3. Students explain the importance of the KokTurk inscriptions.</li> <li>4. Students explain the place of the inscriptions in the Turkish History.</li> <li>5. Students define the main idea of the inscriptions and comment on the context of them.</li> </ol>
activities	motivation	How would be The World like without script? Talk about it.
		<p>[!]It is emphasized that not only the oral literature but also the written literature of this era reflects the features of the old Turkish people in terms of language, expressing theme and the pleasure.</p> <p>[!]People's life struggle, the desire for captivity and living together is emphasized.</p> <p>[!]The inscriptions were written in a different alphabet and belong to the Turkish Nation.</p>
	assignment	<p>🏠Students are going to search for the places where the inscriptions found and the features of them.</p>
	Group work	<p>👥Students are divided in to two groups. They are asked to choose one part from the inscriptions and Ataturk's Speech each. The Texts are compared in terms of structure, theme, language, speech features, historical and cultural importance, aims, to whom they were attributed and which under which conditions they were written.</p> <p>The original scripts and the pictures are brought to school and The Speech of Ataturk is listened.</p>

SUMMARY

## THE WRITTEN LITERATURE ERA

This era is divided into two one of which is KokTurk era and the other is Uygur Era.

1.**Kokturk Era:**They were erected by the [Göktürks](#) in the early 8th century. They commemorate the brothers [Bilge Khagan](#) (683-734) and [Kul-Tegin](#) (684-731), one a politician and the other a military commander. Both were descendants of [Inel Qaghan](#) of the Second Turkic Khaganate, which was a prominent Turkic nomadic society during [Tang dynasty](#).<sup>[1]</sup>

The Göktürks have left artifacts and installations all over their domain, from [China](#) to [Iran](#). But only in Mongolia have any memorials to kings and other aristocrats been found. The ones in Khöshöö Tsaidam consist of tablets with inscriptions in [Chinese](#) and [Old Turkic](#) characters. Both monuments are stone slabs originally erected on carved [stone turtles](#) within walled enclosures. Bilge Khagan's stone shows a carved ibex (the emblem of Göktürk Kagans) and a twisted dragon. In both enclosings, evidence of altars and carved depictions of human couples were found, possibly depicting the respective honorary and his spouse.

The [Old Turkic](#) inscriptions on these monuments, together with the [Tonyukuk inscription](#), are the oldest extant attestation of that language<sup>[1][2]</sup>. The inscriptions clearly show the sacred importance of the region, as evidenced by the statement, "If you stay in the land of the Ötüken, and send caravans from there, you will have no trouble.

2) **Uyghur era works:** They are the Works that were created by the Uyghur Turks after the era of Kokturks. They are the texts that tells the Budha and mani religions.. They were found in Central Asia.They are known to have been familiar with pressing books on paper.There are many stories from that era.They wrote these Works by 14 lettered alphabet of them.