

2019/2020 Education Year

AKIF PALALI ANATOLIAN HIGH SCHOOL

THE WOMEN BULLETIN



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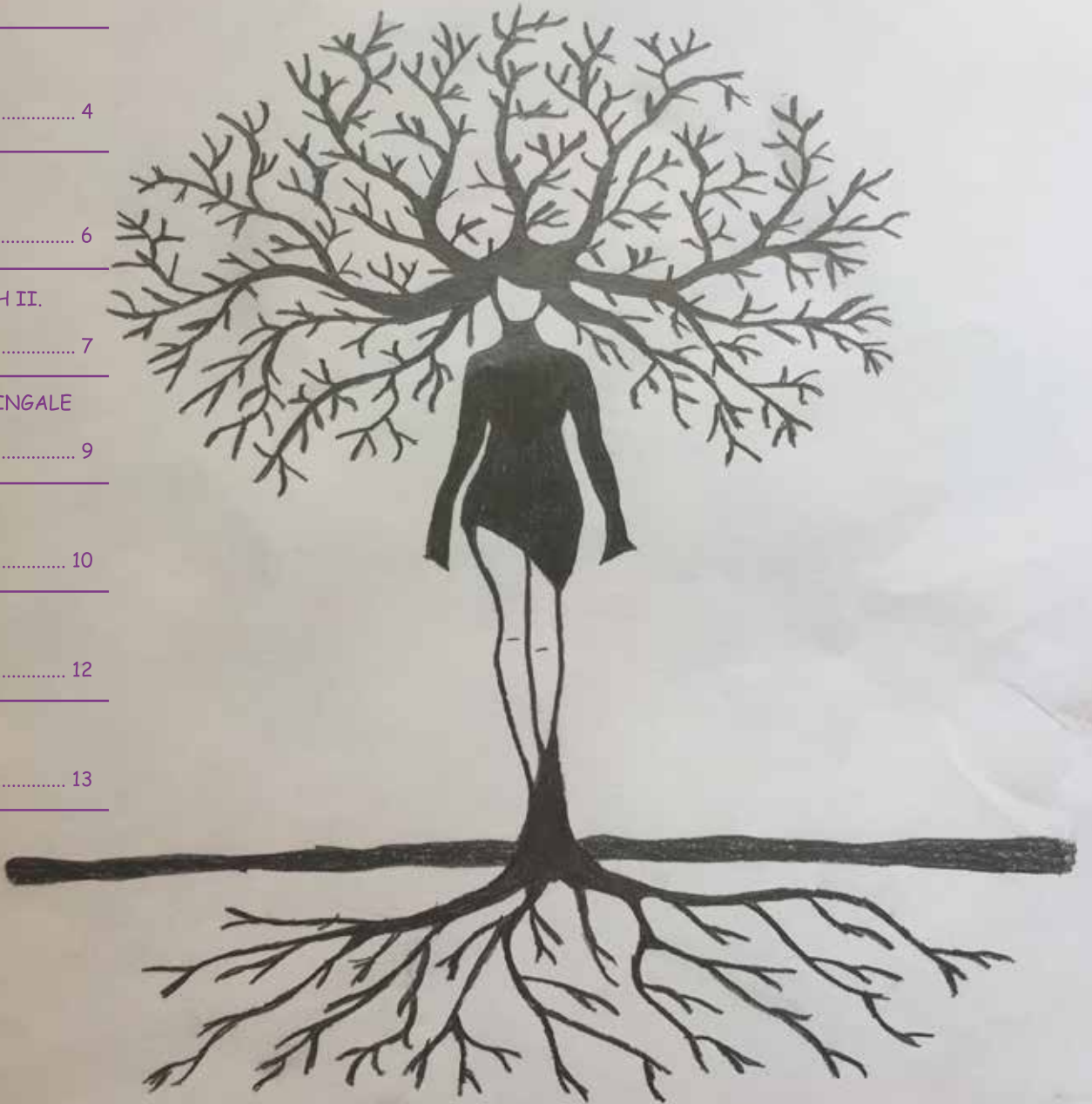
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Eda
Nur Sığmaz
Ayşe

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AKIF PALALI ANATOLIAN HIGH SCHOOL
BULLETIN
2019/2020 EDUCATION YEAR

This bulletin is due to introduce Akif Palalı Anatolian High School and share work of art, social activities, events, information and ideas of students/teachers at Akif Palalı Anatolian High School.

Signatory
(On behalf of Akif Palalı Anatolian High School)

CEM TOPAL
School Principal

Broadcast executive
Zehra CANBOLAT

English Teacher
Graphic design
Zehra CANBOLAT

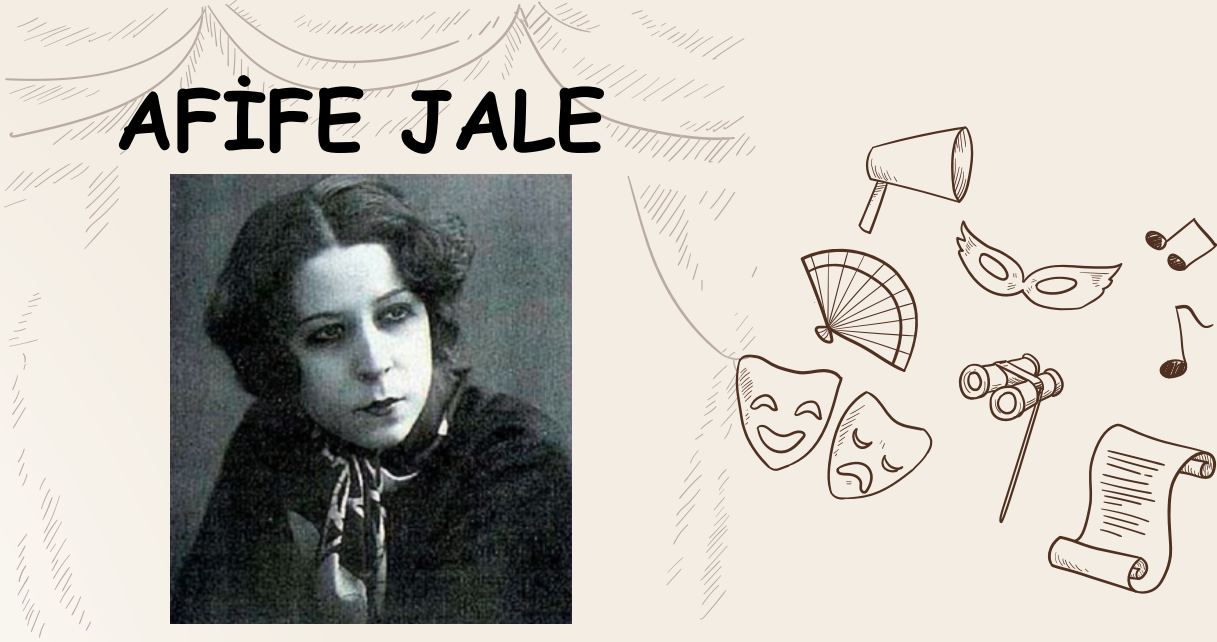
Broadcast address
Gültepe Street 560 No2 Sarıçam/Adana

Phone
03223414705

Web
<http://akifpalalianadolulisesi.meb.k12.tr>

EDITORIAL ZEHRA CANBOLAT ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHER

In this issue of our magazine, we wanted to focus on the women who have made a difference in the world and whose names have passed into history with their courage and success. In this context, we have researched and compiled the life stories of 8 successful women in Turkish and world nations, who have achieved significant success with their work in the fields of science, art, military, fashion, politics, literature, theater and health. We respectfully remember these hearted women who lived in many difficulties and served the society they were in under all circumstances, and were praised even after decades of their deaths. I wish you pleasant reading.



AFİFE JALE (1902-1942) She went down in history as the first Muslim Turkish woman to enter the theater stage during the period when Muslim women were forbidden to perform. So, who is Afife Jale? Here is the life of Afife Jale...

The famous actress, whose real name is Afife, came to the stage under the pseudonym of Jale, was born in 1902 in the Kadıköy district of Istanbul.

Afife Jale, who studied at Istanbul Girls Industrial School, won the theater course exam that Darülbedayi opened on 10 November 1918.

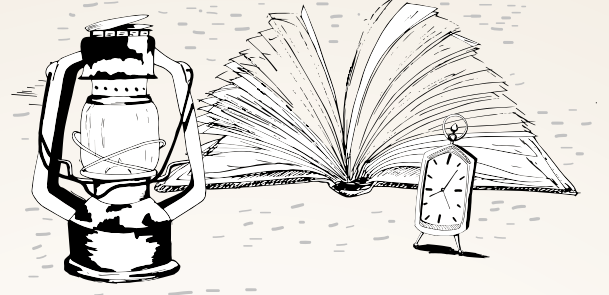
During the period when Muslim women were forbidden to go on stage, Muslim women were included in Darülbedayi, with the idea that they would only perform in private shows for women.

After Eliza Binemeciyan, who played in the play “Yamalar” in Hüseyin Suat, left the group and went to Paris, Afife Jale appeared in the Apollon Theater in Kadıköy in 1920 instead of Binemeciyan.

After the proclamation of the republic, legal obstacles to the stage of Muslim Turkish women disappeared, but Jale, whose health was deteriorated due to drug abuse, had to leave the theater.

Having met with Selahattin Pınar, who accompanied Hafız Burhan with his drum, Jale married Pınar in 1929. Among the works of composer, udi and tanburi Pınar, it is believed that he composed many songs such as “Nereden Sevdim O Zalim Kadını”, “Anladım Sevmeyeceksin Beni Sen, Nazlı Çiçek” and “Huysuz ve Tatlı Kadın” for her.

ANNA FRANK



ANNE FRANK was born on June 12, 1929 in the city of Frankfurt, Germany, as the daughters of Edith and Otto.

Her mother, father, and older sister, Margot, lived in an apartment in Frankfurt. Her father, Otto, was a bank official. After the great depression in 1929, his father's business began to deteriorate.

The Nazis came to power in 1933. Life was getting harder and harder. Jews were not allowed to start their own business or operate a place. Otto's friend helped him to work on. These were their better days.

After a while, the family disappeared, leaving a note telling Switzerland they had fled. However, they were not far away. They were hiding in the secret compartment of Otto's office in Prinsengrach. A prison life began with 4 close friends. It was Otto's secretary Miep Gies, who connected them with the outside world and met their vital needs.

Anne started writing in this small living space. On her thirteenth birthday, she started using the agenda that was gifted to her on a daily basis. In fact, she also wrote her gift on her first days; but here she would do this every day. The story of the agenda was meaningful for such a time.

This prison would last two years. Anne wrote every day of the two years. This place, which she referred to as “the secret room,” was on the roof of the apartment number 263, Prinsengracht Street. While they were hiding, she wrote her fears, experiences and most importantly her hopes for life. Because in her short life, she could go crazy if she didn’t write. Someone reported her mother and her family in August 1944.

She was caught in the typhoon and died two months before the war ended, in February 1945 and she left her diary behind.



Anne’s diary reached her father. Her father escaped from the camp with the arrival of the Red Army. He read the diary of his daughter many times. He then met his daughter’s friend Nanette. He was considering publishing his daughter’s diary. He shared his thought with Nanette, where she spent the last time of his daughter. The opinion of everyone was towards the printing of the diary, and after the war, the diary was turned into a book called “Anne Frank’s Diary “ in 1947. The diary sold over 30 million copies and translated into 67 languages. It was even included in the list of curriculum books in some countries.

GABRIELLE COCO BONHEUR CHANEL



GABRIELLE “COCO” BONHEUR CHANEL

(August 19, 1883, Saumur - January 10, 1971, Paris),

Coco Chanel was born on August 19, 1883 in Saumur, France. She has made history as the woman who changed the concept of fashion in the world. She is the only fashion designer whose name is also on the “Time: Top 100 People of the Century” list. Although she was a world wide known fashion designer when she died, her life was not bright and flashy in her early years. Chanel grew up in a child restraint institution and her caregivers at the institution taught the little girl how to sew. In 1910, she opened her first clothing store. Coco Chanel also launched the first suit and black mini dress that will make the brand famous. She cared about making them look as comfortable as they were in every piece she sewed for women.

In 1910, she opened her first clothing store. Coco Chanel also launched the first suit and black mini dress that will make the brand famous. She cared about making them look as comfortable as they were in every piece she sewed for women.

In 1920, Chanel decided to grow things, took steps in this direction, and her first perfume with her own name was Chanel No.5 was put on sale.

Chanel dressed not only women throughout the world but also Turkish soldiers. In the 1930s, Atatürk asked for her to design the uniforms of the Turkish Armed Forces. The Turkish Army wore uniforms bearing her signature until the 1980s.

Moreover, she is the first fashion designer who dresses women with pants for the first time.



QUEEN ELIZABETH II.



ELIZABETH ALEXANDRA MARY is the elder daughter of ex King of Great Britain VI. George (1895-1952) and ex-lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (1900-2002).

England entered World War II between the years 1939-1945. In this process, all children in the country were evacuated to Canada. Elizabeth and her sister Margaret were not evacuated from the city because of request of their mother. During the war, she presented a Children's Hour Program in BBC broadcasts.

At the end of World War II, she was trained in the Motherland Army Utilities about motor vehicle use and maintenance.

After the death of his father George VI., she was officially crowned in 1953 and the ceremony was broadcast on television for the first time in history. She was also elected as president of the Commonwealth of Nations after her father. She became president of the 25 countries that joined the Commonwealth of Nations during her 63-year rule.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE QUEEN

1) Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, born on April 21, 1926, officially celebrates her birthday on the second Saturday of April. The reason for this is a 250-year-old tradition. King George II, born in November, launched a second birthday tradition in 1748 due to bad weather. Since then, the King and the Queen have officially celebrated their birthday with a ceremony attended by their people on the second Saturday of April.



2)On February 6, 1952, her father, King VI. Queen II, who passed the throne at the age of 25 with the death of George. Elizabeth has been on the throne for 66 years. British Queen Elizabeth Alexandra Mary is not only the oldest person on the throne, but also the oldest ruler in the world.

3)Queen Elizabeth II can travel without a passport. The Queen, who is met with the red carpet by the heads of state during her international visits, does not need a passport. Queen Elizabeth also has the right to drive in the UK without a license or driver's license.

4)Queen Elizabeth has a reputation for the royal style she has built around stunning colors. The reason why the Queen chooses monochrome looks featuring intense colors, from the lemon yellow suit to her purple cap, is to make her figure visible even from a distance.

5)The most unusual gift for the Queen, who is famous for her love of animals, is a 7-year-old elephant named Jumbo from Cameroon and two giant turtles.

6)Queen Elizabeth II enjoys watching the Downton Abbey series, which tells about Britain's 20s history. In addition, the Queen catches historical mistakes with flawless history while watching the series!

7)Queen Elizabeth, a true animal lover, has had 30 corgi breeds so far. The Queen, who was gifted her first Corgi by her family on her 18th birthday, now has 4 dogs: Pharos, Swift, Emma and Linnet. In addition, the Queen started a new dog lineage called "dorgi". Queen Margaret, who mates her corgi with the "dachshund" dog of Princess Margaret, also owns 8 wild dogs.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE



FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, born on May 12, 1820 in Florence, Italy, is the first representative of modern nursing. Her birthday, May 12, is considered as the day of nurses all over the world.

Florence Nightingale notices that people from hospitals have not been given enough attention since she was younger and says she wants to fix this in the future. This idea of are not welcomed by especially her father. However she is very determined. She studies nursing and convince nuns and nurses to receive extended education on this field throughout the country. During her

life she does nursing in various countries such as Turkey, Germany and the UK in particular. She treated many soldiers during the World War I.

After the First World War, she became a widow and opened a nursing school in London and became the first woman to be honored with the Order of Merit in 1907. She died in 1910. The first High School of Nursing, which opened in Şişli in our country in 1961, was named Florence Nightingale.

She has made himself unforgettable all over the world as well as all health authorities and has made her name in history with golden letters. She died on 13 August 1910.

MARIE CURIE



MARIE CURIE, or Maria Salomea Skłodowska (November 7, 1867 - July 4, 1934)

Marie Curie was born on November 7, 1867 in Warsaw , Poland . a Polish -born chemist and physicist. Later she became a French citizen .

Her father Wladislaw Sklodowski was a physics and mathematics teacher at Warsaw high school, while her mother was Bronislawa Sklodowski boarding director. Her family lived in the dorm where her mother was the director. He had three girls, Sofia, Hela, and Bronya, and a brother named Joseph.

Due to the education system in the country, women could not take their university education and shenhad to go abroad to go to university or receive technical education. Her sister Bronya and Marie worked and saved money, and in 1885 Bronya started studying medical in Sorbonne . After graduating, she helped Marie get Math and Physics education.

She received a Physics diploma as the first in her class. She received her second diploma in Mathematics in 1894. She is the first woman to become a professor at the University of Paris and to pursue a doctorate at the French university. Her next goal was to get a teaching diploma and return to Warsaw .

She won a Nobel Prize in two different fields for her work on radioactivity. She discovered radioactivity as a result of experiments with uranium. She found the radioactive property of thorium and decomposed the radium element. She is the winner of the 1903 Nobel Prize in Physics, the 1911 Nobel Prize in Chemistry and the founder of radiology science. Curie, who broke new ground with her studies, became the first woman to receive the Nobel Prize, and the first scientist to receive this award twice .



She invented X-ray units that helped treat more than 1 million soldiers during World War I. At the Slovery Conference in 1911, in which Einstein also attended, the only female guest was Marie Curie. Albert Einstein, who met Marie, wrote a letter that encouraged him.

Prague, 23 November 1911

Highly esteemed Mrs. Curie,^[1]

Do not laugh at me for writing you without having anything sensible to say. But I am so enraged by the base manner in which the public is presently daring to concern itself with you^[2] that I absolutely must give vent to this feeling. However, I am convinced that you consistently despise this rabble, whether it obsequiously lavishes respect on you or whether it attempts to satiate its lust for sensationalism! I am impelled to tell you how much I have come to admire your intellect, your drive, and your honesty, and that I consider myself lucky to have made your personal acquaintance in Brussels. Anyone who does not number among these reptiles is certainly happy, now as before, that we have such personages among us as you, and Langevin^[3] too, real people with whom one feels privileged to be in contact. If the rabble continues to occupy itself with you, then simply don't read that hogwash, but rather leave it to the reptile for whom it has been fabricated.

With most amicable regards to you, Langevin, and Perrin,^[4] yours very truly,

A. Einstein

P.S. I have determined the statistical law of motion of the diatomic molecule in Planck's radiation field by means of a comical witticism, naturally under the constraint that the structure's motion follows the laws of standard mechanics. My hope that this law is valid in reality is very small, though.^[5]

The woman who died for science.”

She died of blood cancer in Savoy, France in 1934. Her disease was attributed to exposure to overdose radiation. Due to her radioactivity studies, the radioactivity unit is called “curie”. After her death, she was buried in the family cemetery in Sceaux, but on April 20, 1995, the tombs of Marie Curie and her husband moved to Panthéon, the national mausoleum of France. Marie Curie is the first woman to be honored with this honor because of her success. Curie's notebooks have been exposed to so much radiation that they can only be stored in lead-covered compartments and examined only under radioactive protection.

MIHRI MÜŞVİK



MIHRI MÜŞVİK Hanım, Mihri Rasim, (born 26 February 1886 , Istanbul - D. 1954, New York), Turkish painter.

It is the first contemporary female painters started painting in Turkey. She was especially known for her portraits. She made portraits of well-known people; among her portraits are Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and Pope XV. Benedictus also exists. She became the first woman manager of İnas (Girls) Industrial Nefise Mektebi, a Academy of Fine Arts where female students attend; many women have contributed to the training of painters. Due to her passion for painting, she left her aristocratic life and lived a bohemian and poor life. She is the aunt of the painter Hale Asaf.

During her time in Istanbul, she became friends with painters such as İbrahim Çallı, Hikmet Onat, Fikret Adil, and Namık İsmail, as well as Tevfik Fikret. She created a “Edebiyat-ı Cedide Paintings” by illustrating the writings of Edebiyat-ı Cedide poets.

Ruşen Eşref Ünaydın, in her memoirs about Tevfik Fikret, expresses the poet’s comments about Mihri Hanım as follows: “There’s a lady upstairs. She makes pictures. She also interprets “Rubab” so well that I am amazed that what I wrote is so meaningful!”

In addition to illustrating the poems, Mihri Müşfik Hanım drew portraits of Edebiyat-ı Cedideci poets. Upon the death of Tevfik Fikret in 1915, she took the mold of her face and made her sculpture. This is the first study in Turkey mask. Mask is on display at the Aşiyen Museum.



SABIHA GÖKÇEN



SABIHA GÖKÇEN was born in Bursa in 1913. After the death of her father and mother, she was adopted by Atatürk, who visited Bursa in 1925. Sabiha Gökçen surname “Gökçen” was given by Atatürk with the enactment of the surname law in 1934, which was not related to aviation yet.

Sabiha Gökçen, who studied at Çankaya Primary School and Istanbul Üsküdar Girls’ College, entered the Turkish Aviation School of Turkish Aviation at the Turkish Bird’s Aviation School in 1935.

She received high glider badges in Ankara. Gökçen was sent to Crimea Russia with 7 male students and completed her high gliding education there.

She entered Eskişehir Military Air School in 1936 and after her special training she became a military pilot. She did an internship for a while in the 1st Tayyare Regiment in Eskişehir, and flew with fighter and bombers. In 1937, the President of the President, the Prime Minister and the Chief of the General Staff attended the Turkish Air Agency Murassa (Honor) Medal. She received a military flight badge on August 30, 1937.

Gökçen made a Balkan tour with her plane as a guest of the Balkan States in 1938.

After her return to Turkey with the Turkish Aeronautical Association Türkkuşu “Headmaster” she was appointed and has successfully continued this duty until 1955.

In 1953 and 1959, Sabiha Gökçen introduced the Turkish society and Turkish women to the USA upon invitation.

In 1996 she received the biggest award of his aviation career. At the ceremony held at the Maxwell Air Base, which was attended as the honorary guest of the Eagles Meeting held for the graduation ceremony of the American Air Staff College, it was selected as “one of the 20 Airmen who made its name in the World History”. Gökçen became the first and only female aviator to be awarded this award.

She made his last flight in 1996, at the age of 83, with the French pilot Daniel Acton on a Falcon 2000 aircraft.