

Turk Historical Tent

Seda Dilay

Technical Science Vocational High School
Karamanoğlu Mehmebey University Karaman, Turkey
sdilay@kmu.edu.tr

Abstract—Prehistoric ages are a period when people hunting for hunting-gathering are sheltered in caves, rock-shelters, open shelters and shelters. In these ages, the type and model of housing is one of the determinants of this period. In this age, every person who provided his / her needs with the nature is ready to meet with the food and drink requirements. The most important and first task of shelters is to protect people from external factors. Besides, functions like securing privacy and comfort are also important. The shelters have been established in areas where ecological facilities such as natural conditions, climatic conditions and vegetation are suitable. As a result of their efforts in order to ensure their livelihood in the historical process, human life has also changed in terms of living and housing choices. The fact that they started to deal with animal husbandry in order to maintain their lives made it necessary for them to maintain a nomadic lifestyle. For this reason, they provided shelter needs with tents which are suitable for a dynamic and dynamic life. The nomadic societies migrated to the warmer climates in the cool winter in summer by selecting places according to the seasons. As in all other civilizations, Turks also have a nomadic life. In this study, tents of architectural, cultural and artistic importance were studied and a comprehensive literature survey was conducted.

Keywords—Historical tent; culture; Turk.

I. INTRODUCTION

Throughout the historical ages, there was a need for housing among the priorities of societies. One of the greatest achievements of Turkish societies in history is that they have realized a lifestyle that is appropriate to the environment (nature) and climate they live in. This is the equestrian-nomadic or it is a nomadic lifestyle. The most important goal of this lifestyle selection is to provide a good feeding environment for the animals they feed to ensure their livelihood. In the winter months they migrated to warmer climates, but in the summer they migrated to cooler and more suitable environments. Turks used tents to meet the need for sheltering during the period between the highlands and winters. In addition to being installed and dismantled, the tents which are easy to carry are suitable for the

mobile life of the cones and migrants. Moving tents from one place to another can be carried out on the animal ridge or on high wheels. The tents, which are an important part of the nomadic life, have a vital feature in terms of shelter, as well as being an effective symbol in all areas of administrative, artistic and religious life. Internal and external features contain elements that will shed light on the social status in the society, while their internal appearance has different elements of artistic value. The examples of the tents used by the Turkish nomadic Turks constitute the main theme of the study. In the following process, Turks migrated not only to animal husbandry but also to accept Islam and to spread Islam. For this purpose, they used different types of tents to accommodate their voyages [3].

In the study, the production of ceramic material was made by using the tent forms of different forms used by the nomadic Turks for sheltering.

II. SOME FEATURES OF TENTS USED BY TURKS

Tents used by Turks differ in material, size and shape. Perhaps the simplest of many types of tents is that the poles clash together to form a conical shape (Fig. 1). The skeleton of the tapered tents is formed by joining the lower sides of the poles 10-14 side by side to form a circle and the ends of which are crossed in a single point above [1].

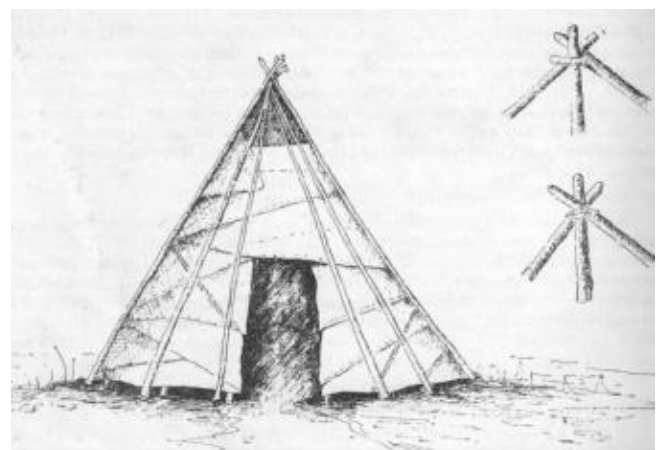


Fig. 1. Schematic image of Turkish tent

The tents, which are an important part of the nomadic life, have a vital feature as a shelter and as an effective symbol in all administrative, artistic and religious areas. While the internal and external features contain elements that will shed light on the social status in the society, their interior appearance has different elements of artistic value [4].

The main theme of the study is the formation of traditional Turkish tents, which are used by different communities for sheltering, through ceramic sludges, which are traditional materials.

The size and base dimensions of the shaped tents were determined by considering that they are a living area. Stationary-nomadic communities are made of materials that can be easily assembled and assembled, light, easy to assemble and remove in winter and keep the cool air in summer. Tents are similar in terms of thermal insulation with applied ceramic material.

All tents formed as shown in Fig. 1 are geometrically conical. The tents are mainly conical in shape, but have different heights and different floor dimensions. These measures vary according to the number of people who will live in the tent, the purpose of use of the tent, the status of the person to be used, the characteristics of the climate. Round Turkish tents have a single entrance door leading to the sunrise, showing the east and the direction of the sun.

III. RESULT

As a result of the research, it was seen that tents were an indispensable habitat in ancient times, and not only seasonal, but also wild animals. The size, shape, material and colors of the tents reflect the distinct characteristics of the people who use the elements. Tent samples of these features were designed from ceramic materials and exhibited at various scientific events in Turkey and abroad (Fig. 2, 3). Thus, the tent culture, which has been widely used in the past, has been transferred to the present day.



Fig. 2. Ceramic tent 1



Fig. 3. Ceramic Tent 2

IV. REFERENCE

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