



The C-SIDE MAGAZINE

This magazine made by;
Preparation C class.

Seven different topics
and the title

Page by page
inspiration.

On every page
with a different subject.

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Written/edited by:

Ayşe Berra Tüter, Eylül Erdem, Ceren Tıgılı, Hira Ceylin Altun, Yağmur Andağ, Ahmet Kerem Karakuş, Oflaz Efe Şanlıer, Derin Yıldız, Mustafa Yavuz Ada, Mert Avcı, Alperen Atila, İris Çuğunlular, İrem Naz Toy, Ecrin Mina Kızıldaş, Doruk Ertepe, Arda Uzunyayla, Osman Selim Fer, Erdem Şahin, Oğuzhan Ege Kabil, Hamza Eymen Gönül, Nisan Yetiş, Berna Keleş, Muhammed Özdemir, Batuhan Akif Kurfeyiz, Ahmet Gökce, Yunus Emre Altın

What's the art?

Art, in its broadest sense, is defined as the expression of creativity and imagination. In fact, throughout history, ideas about

what to call art have constantly changed, and different restrictions have been imposed on this broad meaning or new definitions have been created over time. The most widely accepted of these definitions is the view that art consists of subgenres such as literature, painting, music, theatre, cinema, architecture and sculpture.



As you know, the beginning of painting in its most general form begins with communication symbols drawn in caves. And from these symbols to today's Van Gogh or Picasso or Leonardo da Vinci or the owner of the Girl with a Pearl Earring painting Johannes Vermeer it went as far as. In this section, we will talk about painting, which is a branch of art.

History of Art

Art has been a part of human history for a very long time. It started with cave paintings made by early humans thousands of years ago. These paintings showed animals and everyday life scenes. As time went on, people started to create sculptures and pottery. In ancient times, civilizations like the Egyptians and Greeks made beautiful artworks. The Egyptians built huge pyramids and created paintings on tomb walls. The Greeks made sculptures of gods and goddesses, and they also painted vases with stories from their myths. During the Middle Ages, art became more focused on religion. People painted religious scenes on walls and made stained glass windows for churches. Artists also created beautiful illuminated manuscripts, which were books with hand-painted pictures and decorations.

In the Renaissance period, art became more realistic and focused on human emotions. Famous artists like Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo painted and sculpted amazing works of art. They created lifelike portraits and beautiful sculptures. In more recent times, art has become more diverse and experimental. Artists started to use new materials and techniques to express their ideas. Some artists painted abstract shapes and colors, while others created sculptures out of everyday objects. Today, art can be found in many forms, from paintings and sculptures to photography and digital art. Artists continue to explore new ideas and push the boundaries of what art can be. In conclusion, art has been a way for people to express themselves and tell stories throughout history. It has changed and evolved over time, reflecting the beliefs and values of different cultures. Art is a universal language that can be enjoyed and appreciated by people all over the world.

Benefits of art

Art helps express emotions,It enhances communication skills,Art boosts creativity, It provides relaxation and stress relief,Art improves focus and concentration,It builds self-confidence, Art promotes cultural understanding and appreciation,It supports cognitive development.

Painters

Osman Hamdi Bey

He is one of the first Turkish painters and went down in history as the first painter to use figured composition in Turkish painting. And he also known as archaeologist or museum curator. The first Turkish museum building built during the Republic period was “Ankara Ethnography Museum”, its construction started in 1925 and was opened to visitors in 1930 and he was the director of this museum for 29 years. You may also recognize him from his work “The Turtle Trainer”.



He was born on December 30, 1842 in Istanbul. He attracted the attention of those around him with the pencil drawings he made when he was only 16 years old. Osman Bey’s family contributed the most to his versatile upbringing. He had the opportunity to study in Europe. Osman Hamdi is the eldest of the family’s six children, two of whom are girls. He attracted the attention of those around him with the pencil drawings he made when he was only 16 years old. He was interested in museums and exhibitions in Vienna, where he went with his father.His father, who wanted his sons to study abroad, sent him to Paris a few years later to study law. While he was studying law during his 12-year stay in Paris, he received a good painting education by apprenticeship in the workshops of Jean-Léon Gérôme and Boulanger, two of the famous painters of that period.So he met many artists.

During his stay in Paris, the Ottoman Empire sent Şeker Ahmet Pasha and Süleyman Seyyid to Paris to study painting. These three people formed the first generation of Turkish painting. And he was also in this trio.Osman Hamdi Bey sent three of his works, “The Break of the Gypsies”, “Pusuda Zeybek” and “The Death of Zeybek”, to the 1867 Paris World Exhibition, whose whereabouts are unknown today.

Additionally, after returning home, he worked at different levels of government but since we prioritize his artistic life, we will not talk about his state life in detail.

While Osman Hamdi Bey continued his museology and archeology studies, he never stopped painting .

As we said. He generally painted his paintings during the summer months he spent at his home in Gebze, Eskihsar. He was the first painter to use figured composition in Turkish painting.

In his paintings, he captured the type of Turkish intellectuals who read and discussed, whom he longed for. He used historical buildings as decoration and historical items as accessories. "Turtle Trainer" (1906) and "Arms Dealer" (1908) are among Osman Hamdi's most interesting and original works. Many of his paintings are exhibited in the Istanbul Painting and Sculpture Museum, London, Liverpool and Boston museums. He died on February 24, 1910, in his mansion in Kuruçeşme, Istanbul.

The artist's mansion in Eskihsar has been serving as a museum since 1987 and is known as the Osman Hamdi Bey Museum. About the mansion where the museum is located:

Osman Hamdi Bey bought land in Eskihsar, one of the popular places of the period, in his youth and had a mansion built in 1884, the plan of which he drew himself. The artist, who spent almost all his summers in Eskihsar since 1884, had a painting studio and boathouse built in the mansion and annex buildings; He painted flower paintings on the wooden doors of the entrance floor of the mansion between 1901 and 1903. The flower paintings on the doors are considered as valuable as the paintings. It has a large collection of Osman Hamdi Bey's personal products, family pictures and his own paintings. In one of the rooms on the upper floor, there is a presentation in which the moment when Osman Hamdi Bey's painting "Girl Arranging Flowers" was painted (the painter worked together with his model) is animated with three-dimensional models.

During the War of Independence, İsmet Pasha stayed in this building for a few days; Atatürk remained in the mansion in 1933. A fire broke out in 1945 and the wooden upper floor burned down. It has a large collection of Osman Hamdi Bey's personal products, family pictures and his own paintings.

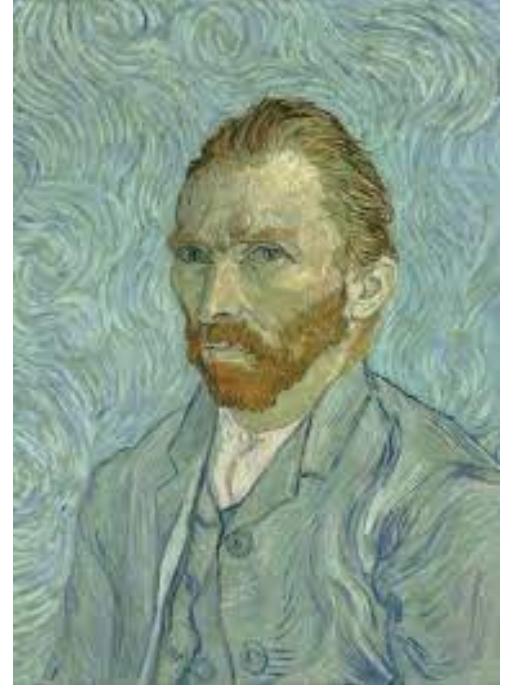
In one of the rooms on the upper floor, there is a presentation in which the moment when Osman Hamdi Bey's painting "Girl Arranging Flowers" was painted (the painter worked together with his model) is animated with three-dimensional models. In addition, for the benefit of amateur artists, a part of the painting room in the garden was offered to the public as a workshop where amateur painters could work. But it is closed to visitors these days until its restoration and display-arrangement practices are completed.



Van Gogh

Van Gogh, the eldest of six children of a Protestant pastor, was born and reared in a small village in the Brabant region of the southern Netherlands. He was a quiet, self-contained youth, spending his free time wandering the countryside to observe nature. At 16 he was apprenticed to The Hague branch of the art dealers Goupil and Co., of which his uncle was a partner.

Van Gogh worked for Goupil in London from 1873 to May 1875 and in Paris from that date until April 1876. Daily contact with works of art aroused his artistic sensibility, and he soon formed a taste for Rembrandt, Frans Hals, and other Dutch masters, although his preference was for two contemporary French painters, Jean-François Millet and Camille Corot, whose influence was to last throughout his life.



Van Gogh disliked art dealing. Moreover, his approach to life darkened when his love was rejected by a London girl in 1874. His burning desire for human affection thwarted, he became increasingly solitary. He worked as a language teacher and lay preacher in England and, in 1877, worked for a bookseller in Dordrecht, Netherlands. Impelled by a longing to serve humanity, he envisaged entering the ministry and taking up theology; however, he abandoned this project in 1878 for short-term training as an evangelist in Brussels

Impelled by a longing to serve humanity, he envisaged entering the ministry and taking up theology; however, he abandoned this project in 1878 for short-term training as an evangelist in Brussels. A conflict with authority ensued when he disputed the orthodox doctrinal approach. Failing to get an appointment after three months, he left to do missionary work among the impoverished population of the Borinage, a coal-mining region in southwestern Belgium. There, in the winter of 1879–80, he experienced the first great spiritual crisis of his life. Living among the poor, he gave away all his worldly goods in an impassioned moment; he was thereupon dismissed by church authorities for a too-literal interpretation of Christian teaching.

Art

Penniless and feeling that his faith was destroyed, he sank into despair and withdrew from everyone. “They think I’m a madman,” he told an acquaintance, “because I wanted to be a true Christian. They turned me out like a dog, saying that I was causing a scandal.” It was then that van Gogh began to draw seriously, thereby discovering in 1880 his true vocation as an artist. Van Gogh decided that his mission from then on would be to bring consolation to humanity through art. “I want to give the wretched a brotherly message,” he explained to his brother Theo. “When I sign [my paintings] ‘Vincent,’ it is as one of them.” This realization of his creative powers restored his self-confidence.

Vincent van Gogh’s death has been the subject of much hypothesis and discussion among art historians for decades. Some believe that Van Gogh committed suicide, while others think that it was an accident. However, evidence that emerged recently suggests that Van Gogh may have been shot by a local farmer named Rene Secretan.

The official cause of van Gogh’s death was listed as a self-inflicted gunshot wound, and it was assumed that he had committed suicide. However, there were several inconsistencies in the story that raised questions about the true nature of his death. For one, van Gogh was known to be an experienced hunter and would have been familiar with guns. He also had a history of mental illness but had been showing signs of improvement in the weeks leading up to his death. Furthermore, he had a letter in his pocket when he was found which indicates that he had plans for the future.

Additionally, several eyewitness accounts from the time of his death suggest that it may not have been suicide. One account states that a local farmer, Rene Secretan, had been seen in the fields near Auvers-sur-Oise on the day of the shooting and was known to own a gun. It is believed that Secretan may have had a grudge against van Gogh due to a previous altercation. This theory is supported by the fact that van Gogh had received death threats in the past and was known to carry a gun for protection.



Recent scientific analysis of van Gogh’s painting materials, letters, and belongings have also challenged the suicide theory. The analysis showed that the artist had a high level of lead in his system, which can cause symptoms similar to those of mental illness, such as depression and manic behavior. This could have been a possible explanation for van Gogh’s erratic behavior and mental instability.

Paints

Still Life: Wase With Twelve Sunflowers

12 sunflowers is one of Van Gogh's most important works. In the painting, there are 12 sunflowers in a field. Each flower has a different size and color. This painting is a symbolic representation of Vincent Van Gogh's own life. Van Gogh aimed to capture the beauty of nature when he painted. Sunflowers represent the unique beauty of nature as plants that grow and develop naturally. Van Gogh painted this painting to express his admiration for and artistic inspiration shared with Paul Gauguin, with whom he lived and shared a flatmate for a time. That is why there are 12 sunflowers in the painting. Sunflowers were a frequent motif in Gauguin's paintings. The painting also reflects Van Gogh's artistic talent and skill. The brushstrokes are fast and energetic, and the colors are vivid and bright.



The painting also reflects Van Gogh's artistic talent and skill. The brushstrokes are fast and energetic, and the colors are vivid and bright. The different colors of the sunflowers, as well as the blue tones of the background, add depth and movement to the painting. However, Van Gogh had many personal difficulties while creating this painting. Financial problems, emotional problems and artistic criticism affected him greatly. Therefore, completing and exhibiting the painting was a great challenge for Van Gogh. Today, the 12 sunflowers are on display in many famous museums around the world. It is recognized as a powerful expression of Van Gogh's art and emotions. This painting is an important part of Van Gogh's personal and artistic journey.

The Tortoise Trainer

The Tortoise Trainer is a painting by Osman Hamdi Bey, of which he painted two different versions in 1906 and 1907. A bearded man wearing a long red robe tied around his waist with a tight belt stands with his back half turned to the viewer in an unfurnished and neglected room covered with blue tiles. On his head, he wears an arakiyeh with a haphazardly wrapped oath around it. At his feet are turtles eating leaves on the floor, and the only source of light is the window in front of the man. One of the interpretations of the painting is that Osman Hamdi Bey, who took on the task of establishing and managing many institutions, satirized them by showing himself as a trainer and his subordinates who could not adapt to his way of doing business as turtles trying to reach food.



HISTORY OF CINEMA

Cinema emerged in America in 1891. The first film, this 55-second film shot at a frame rate of 15, engraved the name of the Lumiere brothers in history as the first cinema producers.

At first, the films lasted only minutes and were both colorless and silent. Although the Lumiere brothers set 15 fps to create the illusion of a frame rate per second, over time this number would reach 24p. The introduction of colors in cinema began in 1902 with the stenciling method. Although this method was not considered as the introduction of color to films because each frame in the image was colored individually by hand, in 1906 George Albert Smith invented "Kinemacolor". This invention passed images through green and red filters and created a two-stage coloring.

Cinema's first color film was Smith's "A Visit to the Seaside" in 1908. However, this two-stage coloring could not achieve consistent color spectrum. The Technicolor company, which created its own two-color filter in 1917, introduced three-filter coloring in 1932. Although this filter was first used in Walt Disney's animation "Flowers and Trees", its first live use was in the movie "The Cat and the Fiddle" in 1934.

By 1950, coloring in cinema became the standard, thanks to the single-strip color process developed by Eastman Kodak. Sound in cinema was introduced by Warner Bros. in 1925. It happened with the Vitaphone invented by. In 1927, the first sound film, "The Jazz Singer", was released. However, a standard frame rate was required for the sound to synchronize with the image. In this way, the transition from 15-20p displays to the 24 fps standard was made.

Although the cinema industry started to rise from 1914, it reached its peak in the 1930s. During this period, voice-overs began to be made in films. In the same period, Hollywood cinema was born in America. In this way, cinema became the head of the entertainment industry. Between the 1930s and 1940s, people started going to the movies twice a week. The peak of cinema in England was 1946. 31 million people were visiting cinemas every week in the country.



Nowadays, technology has developed considerably and this change has closely followed the cinema. So much so that with the development of technology, visual effects increased, 3D movies emerged, and high-budget movies shot with high-tech cameras became one of the biggest sources of entertainment. Thanks to this historical development of cinema, each phase of which we have explained above, we now accept it as a part of our lives and look forward to the new movies that will be released.

Actors

Kemal Sunal

Kemal Sunal was born in Malatya on 11th November 1944. His father's name is Mustafa and his mother's name is Saime. Kemal Sunal has two brothers whose names are Cemal and Cengiz. Kemal Sunal studied in Mimar Sinan Primary School and then Vefa High School. Then he went on his education in the department of journalism in Marmara University. Kemal Sunal's philosophy teacher Belkıs Balkır in Vefa High School introduced him to Müşfik Kenter. And this was a milestone in his life. Kemal Sunal acted in 82 films in his life.



Kemal Sunal had fear of flying. But he took the plane to go to Trabzon for the film *Balayka*. He had a heart attack on the plane. Unfortunately, he died on 3rd July 2000.

Margot Elise Robbie

Margot Elise Robbie (born 2 July 1990) is an Australian actress and producer. Known for her work in both blockbuster and independent films, she has received various accolades, including nominations for two Academy Awards, four Golden Globe Awards, and five British Academy Film Awards. Time named her one of the 100 most influential people in the world in 2017, and Forbes named her one of the world's highest-paid actresses in 2019.

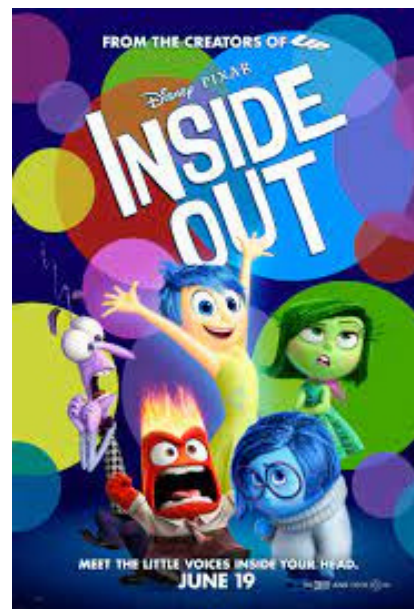
Robbie began her career in 2008 on the television series *Neighbours*, on which she was a regular until 2011.



Film

Inside Out

Inside Out debuted at the 68th Cannes Film Festival on May 18, 2015, and was released in the United States on June 19. It received acclaim for its craftsmanship, screenplay, subject matter, plot, and vocal performances. The National Board of Review and the American Film Institute named *Inside Out* as one of the top ten films of 2015. It grossed \$858.8 million worldwide, finishing its theatrical run as the seventh-highest-grossing film of 2015. The film was nominated for two awards at the 88th Academy Awards, winning Best Animated Feature, and received numerous other accolades. Some retrospective assessments have identified *Inside Out* as one of the best animated films ever made. The story of *Inside Out* centers on an 11-year-old girl named Riley moving to San Francisco and her five emotions, Joy, Sadness, Fear, Disgust and Anger, trying to help her cope with her new life. The five emotions live in headquarters and control how Riley feels.



Up!

Up is a 2009 American computer-animated comedy-drama adventure film produced by Pixar Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures. The film was directed by Pete Docter, co-directed by Bob Peterson, and produced by Jonas Rivera. Docter and Peterson also wrote the film's screenplay and story, with Tom McCarthy co-writing the latter. The film stars the voices of Ed Asner, Christopher Plummer, Jordan Nagai, and Bob Peterson. The film centers on Carl Fredrickson (Asner), an elderly widower who travels to South America with wilderness explorer Russell (Nagai) in order to fulfill a promise that he made to his late wife Ellie. Along the way, they meet a talking dog named Dug (Peterson) and encounter a giant bird named Kevin, who is being hunted by the explorer Charles Muntz (Plummer), whom Carl had idolized in childhood.



Literature

Fyodor Dostoyevski

Dostoyevsky was born in Moscow on 11 November 1821, the son of Mikhail and Mary Dostoyevsky. He was the second child of a family of six children. After his father, Mikhail, retired as a military surgeon, he began to serve the poor at the Mariinskiy Hospital. The hospital was located in one of the worst places in Moscow. Dostoyevsky was also born in this hospital. Michael was addicted to alcohol and ran his household with strict discipline. He could get angry very easily. Dostoyevsky's mother, Mariya, was a merchant's daughter. Dostoyevsky spent most of his childhood between a drunken father and a sick mother. Dostoyevsky, who loved spending time with the patients in the nursing home hospitals where his father worked and listening to their stories, received his primary education in Moscow. When his mother died of tuberculosis, he was sent to the St. Petersburg Engineering School, known for its harsh discipline. Dostoyevsky, whom his friends gave the nickname "Fire Fedya" because he had an angry and hypersensitive nature, spent his time in Saint-Peterburg by reading books, thinking about thoughts, or chatting with his brother Mikhail. It was here that he learned about his father's sudden death in 1839.

Early writing period

*After leaving the army, he began writing fictional novels. Dostoyevsky's first book, *Bednye Lyudi*, was first published in 1846. Dostoyevsky depicted the love of an old man for an orphan girl in the cruel rules of his society with the deep conflicts in his inner world. This book, which was met with warm interest from the public, also received praise from critics. After reading the novel, the famous critic Belinsky praised Dostoyevsky, saying that he would be a great writer in the future. Poet Nikolay Neksarov said about Dostoyevsky, "A new Gogol was born." After gaining fame as a writer, his book *The Other (Dvoynik)*, which had Gogol influences, was published in 1846. In this novel, the author told the story of an officer who is in constant conflict with his counterpart who is trying to eliminate himself. Although he used the double personality theme he discussed in this novel in some of his later novels, the novel was not appreciated by any critics, including Belinsky. Critics found the novel boring and derided it.*

After his wife's death, his father Mihail, who had become more addicted to alcohol, retired to the land he owned after this incident. The cause of Mikhail's death is not fully known. One of the allegations is that Michael, who retired to his land after the death of his wife, treated the villagers there very badly and that the villagers, who could not stand his evil, eventually killed him. Another claim is that Michael died of completely natural causes. Dostoyevsky, who heard the news of his father's death in Saint-Peterburg, fell into depression because of the thought that he wanted his father's death. He started having his first epileptic seizures at this stage of his life. After successfully completing his education at the Saint-Peterburg Engineer School, he was assigned to the Engineering Directorate in Saint-Peterburg with the rank of second lieutenant. However, he could only hold this position for one year. Dostoyevsky, who hated military service, resigned from his duty and started writing.

Literature

Dostoyevsky, who was discharged from the army in 1859 and forced to stay in a small place outside Moscow, returned to Saint Petersburg after regaining his freedom. His brother Mikhail and his friend N.N. Together with Strahov, he prepared the magazines Vremya (Time) and later Epoha (Period). He wrote articles in these magazines stating that he defended Slavic thought. He made a name for In 1847, his novel The Landlady (Hozyayka) was published. Dostoyevsky received negative criticism for this work, contrary to the praise he expected. Dostoyevsky fell into a mental breakdown and became ill with sadness. However, Dostoyevsky did not give up writing and published the books White Nights (Beliye Noçi) and Bir Yufka Yürekli (Slaboye Serdtse) in 1848.



Even though A Soft Heart restored the author's reputation, it broke Dostoyevsky's hopes as he could not achieve the success he expected.[9] Dostoyevsky, disappointed in his career as a writer, became interested in politics and joined the group of young liberals (Tetrashevsky).

Exile to Siberia

Dostoyevsky was arrested with eight of his friends and his older brother on April 23, 1849, for his alleged involvement in a conspiracy against the state. Dostoyevsky, who was sentenced to death, was taken to the place where he and nine other conspirators would be executed, after spending eight months in prison. Just as they were about to be shot, an amnesty decision was issued. The death penalty was commuted to four years of hard labor and six years of ordinary imprisonment. He was exiled to Omsk Fortress in Siberia. It was here that he was introduced to the concepts of crime and punishment in the most intense way. During his time as a galley slave, his arms were branded, his head was shaved, and he broke stones. He was hospitalized many times due to epileptic seizures. The years he spent here allowed him to discover the Bible and the richness of the hearts of the prisoners.

After four years in exile, he was freed from penal servitude in 1854 and was assigned to barracks service with the rank of private. He was sentenced to forced residence in Semipalatinsk. He served in the Seventh Line Battalion of the Regiment here for five years. He rose to the rank of officer. In February 1857, he married Mariya Dmitriyevna Isayeva, a consumptive widow, after the death of her officer husband.



Literature

Second writing period

*Dostoyevsky, who was discharged from the army in 1859 and forced to stay in a small place outside Moscow, returned to Saint Petersburg after regaining his freedom. His brother Mikhail and his friend N.N. Together with Strahov, he prepared the magazines Vremya (Time) and later Epoha (Period). He wrote articles in these magazines stating that he defended Slavic thought. He made a name for himself with *The Oppressed (Unijenniye i Oskorblyonniye)* and *Memories from the House of the Dead (Zapiski iz Mertvogo Doma)*. In 1863, he made his desired trip to Europe. Dostoyevsky, who was in trouble due to epileptic seizures and gambling debts and lived by taking advances from publishers for novels he did not write, published his work *Notes from the Underground* in 1864.] In the novel, he delved into the depths of a mind. His works *Crime and Punishment (Prestuplenie i Nakazanie)* and *The Gambler (Igrok)* were published in 1866.*



*Dostoyevsky designed *Crime and Punishment* as a long story for the magazine *Roussky Slovo* when he was in *Semipalatinsk* in 1868. This was because he decided not to write novels until he left *Siberia*. Dostoyevsky wrote about the book in a letter he sent to his brother *Mikhail*. The subject is really beautiful. As for the hero, he “ is a person who has never been tried before. The subject is really beautiful. As for the hero, he is a person who has never been tried before. But if we look at today's *Russia*, such a person appears frequently. I came to this conclusion by understanding the new ideas in the public's mind. I feel that when I come back with new ideas and views, I will be successful in expanding my novel. One should not rush, my friend. And one should do nothing except what is good “*

Literature

English Poem

A DREAM WITHIN A DREAM

Take this kiss upon the brow!
And, in parting from you now,
Thus much let me avow-
You are not wrong, who deem
That my days have been a dream;
Yet if hope has flown away
In a night, or in a day,
In a vision, or in none,
Is it therefore the less gone?
All that we see or seem
Is but a dream within a dream.



Edgar Allan POE

I stand amid the roar
Of a surf-tormented shore,
And I hold within my hand
Grains of the golden sand-
How few! Yet how they creep
Through my fingers to the deep,
While I weep- while I weep!
O God! Can I not grasp
Them with a tighter clasp?
O God! Can I not save
One from the pitiless wave?
Is all that we see or seem
But a dream within a dream?

LAMB

Little lamb, who made thee?
Dost thou know who made thee?
Gave thee life, and bid thee feed
By the stream and o'er the mead;
Gave thee clothing of delight,
Softest clothing, woolly, bright;
Gave thee such a tender voice,
Making all the vales rejoice?
Little lamb, who made thee?
Dost thou know who made thee?



William BLAKE

Little lamb, I'll tell thee, Little
lamb, I'll tell thee:
He is called by thy name, For He
calls Himself a Lamb. He is
meek, and He is mild; He became
a little child.
I a child, and thou a lamb, We
are called by His name. Little
lamb, God bless thee! Little
lamb, God bless thee!

Music

What is Jazz?

Jazz is a kind of music in which improvisation is typically an important part. In most jazz performances, players play solos which they make up on the spot, which requires considerable skill. There is tremendous variety in jazz, but most jazz is very rhythmic, has a forward momentum called "swing," and uses "bent" or "blue" notes. You can often hear "call-and-response" patterns in jazz, in which one instrument, voice, or part of the band answers another. (You can hear Ella Fitzgerald and Roy Eldridge do "call and response" in Ella's Singing Class.) Jazz can express many different emotions, from pain to sheer joy. In jazz, you may hear the sounds of freedom--for the music has been a powerful voice for people suffering unfair treatment because of the color of the skin, or because they lived in a country run by a cruel dictator.

The Nature of Jazz

Jazz musicians place a high value on finding their own sound and style, and that means, for example, that trumpeter Miles Davis sounds very different than trumpeter Louis Armstrong (whose sound you can hear in Louis's Music Class.) Jazz musicians like to play their songs in their own distinct styles, and so you might listen to a dozen different jazz recordings of the same song, but each will sound different. The musicians' playing styles make each version different, and so do the improvised solos. Jazz is about making something familiar--a familiar song--into something fresh. And about making something shared--a tune that everyone knows--into something personal. Those are just some of the reasons that jazz is a great art form, and why some people consider it "America's classical music."

The Growth Of Jazz

Jazz developed in the United States in the very early part of the 20th century. New Orleans, near the mouth of the Mississippi River, played a key role in this development. The city's population was more diverse than anywhere else in the South, and people of African, French, Caribbean, Italian, German, Mexican, and American Indian, as well as English, descent interacted with one another. African-American musical traditions mixed with others and gradually jazz emerged from a blend of ragtime, marches, blues, and other kinds of music. At first jazz was mostly for dancing. (In later years, people would sit and listen to it.) After the first recordings of jazz were made in 1917, the music spread widely and developed rapidly. The evolution of jazz was led by a series of brilliant musicians such as Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington (listen to Ellington in Duke's Music Class), Charlie Parker, and Miles Davis. Jazz developed a series of different styles including traditional jazz, swing (listen, for example, to Benny Carter, who got his start in swing music, in Benny's Music Class) bebop, cool jazz, and jazz?rock, among others. At the same time, jazz spread from the United States to many parts of the world, and today jazz musicians--and jazz festivals--can be found in dozens of nations. Jazz is one of the United States's greatest exports to the world.

Music

The Best Jazz Musicians of All Time – 5 Legendary Jazz Artists

Duke Ellington

Born: 1899

*Best known as the leader of his long-running **Duke Ellington Orchestra**, Ellington is the most recorded, and arguably greatest, jazz composer in history, with tunes like **Satin Doll**, **Don't Get Around Much Anymore**, **Mood Indigo**, and hundreds of other jazz standards to his name.*

However, although he doesn't offer the same kind obvious instrumental pyrotechnics of someone like Art Tatum, he was also a highly important jazz pianist whose percussive, minimal playing influenced Thelonious Monk and others. In addition to his dozens of famous Orchestra recordings – Ellington at Newport, The Sacred Concerts, The Far East Suite, etc. – he made a number of great small group recordings, highlighting his folkloric yet surprisingly modern-sounding piano playing.

Quick listening tip: Money Jungle



Louis Armstrong

After growing up in extreme poverty in New Orleans, jazz trumpeter Louis Armstrong broke down racial barriers and became a hugely famous mainstream celebrity at a time when this was unusual for African Americans. He was arguably the first major jazz star, and – with his rhythmically sophisticated, operatic style – remains the greatest jazz musician of all time according to many. Armstrong helped popularise scat singing, and his gravelly voice was later heard on pop hits like 'What a Wonderful World'.



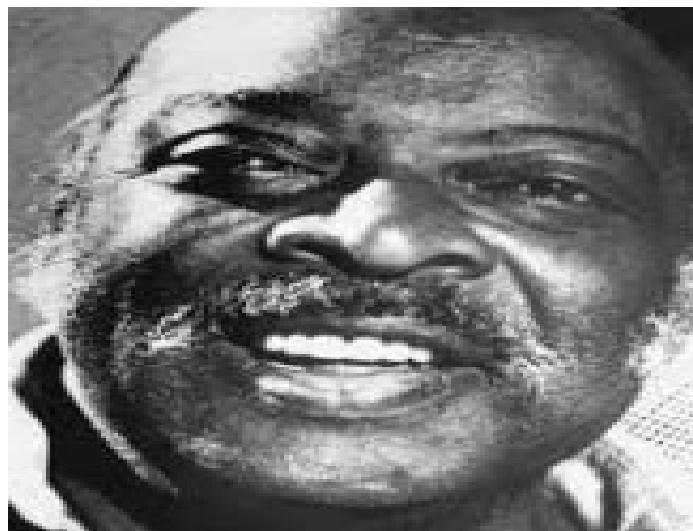
But, at least amongst jazz musicians, he is most remembered for his brilliant trumpet playing; particularly for the 1920s recordings with his Hot 5s and Hot 7s, which helped to change jazz's focus from collective improvisation to individual soloists, The original jazz musician: check out Louis Armstrong's Complete Hot Fives and Hot Sevens Recordings

Music

Count Basie

Born: 1904

For many, the Count Basie Orchestra, with its vibrato-drenched, deeply swinging sound, is the quintessential big band in jazz. Count Basie had played piano with two important early swing bands (Walter Page's Blue Devils and Bennie Moten's orchestra) before forming his own Kansas-based outfit in 1935. The various iterations of his band included future jazz legends like Lester Young, guitarist Freddie Green, drummer Jo Jones and vocalists Frank Sinatra and Ella Fitzgerald.



Count Basie's work in the 1950s utilised charts provided by arrangers like Neal Hefti, Sammy Nestico and Quincy Jones – many of which are still performed by big bands around the world today.

Coleman Hawkins

Born: 1904

Hawk, or Bean as he was also sometimes nicknamed, is widely regarded as the father of jazz saxophone which, remarkably, was not really considered a jazz instrument until his emergence in the 1920s. His vibrato-laden lines, most notably heard with Fletcher Henderson's big band, influenced a generation of jazz saxophone players. A true innovator, he was also present for the birth of bebop, playing on sessions with the likes of Thelonious Monk, Dizzy Gillespie and Max Roach and, even later, in more avant garde settings. Arguably his finest performances, though, were on jazz ballads, with his version of Body & Soul retaining its place as one of the most famous jazz songs of all time, even today.



Music

Lester Young

Born: 1909

Lester Young replaced Coleman Hawkins in Fletcher Henderson's orchestra in the mid-1930s, causing quite a stir with his style. The President, or Prez, as he was nicknamed by Billie Holiday, executed his thoughtful linear ideas with a soft, lithe tone that was almost the opposite of Hawkins'.

His joyous saxophone playing can be heard on many early recordings with the fellow jazz musicians Count Basie, Billie Holiday and Benny Goodman, as well as with his own groups. The hugely popular tenor man was cited as a primary influence by future jazz legends including Charlie Parker, Dexter Gordon, Stan Getz, Lee Konitz and Zoot Sims, as well as the 'Cool school' that came to prominence in the 1950s.



What is the music?

Music is generally defined as the art of arranging sound to create some combination of form, harmony, melody, rhythm, or otherwise expressive content.

What is the melody?

A pleasant sound sequence that reflects a certain emotion when the notes come together is known as a melody.

What is harmony?

Music has a lot of different sound. When we use different sound at the same time we say this is harmony.

What is rhythm?

Rhythm is the timing of a song. Just like the clock tells the time, the rhythm tells us how to keep up with music.

* Okay we learned some information about music. But what does music do in our soul? Why do we listen to music? Why do we like listening to music? Let's learn

Music's benefits

Music is said to enhance intelligence and focus, improve mental health, and boost the immune system as well as self-esteem and confidence. It can be used to relax, to boost and lift our mood, or to improve concentration. Music can also be used to aid in insomnia, helping to encourage and induce a deeper sleep. Well, music is very useful in all areas.

Music

The Influence of World War on Music

World War II, one of the deadliest and most devastating wars in history...The war influenced music in various ways, shaping not only the content and themes but also the cultural and social attitudes towards music as a whole. One of the most immediate and undeniable influences of the war on music was the creation of a vast number of patriotic songs and war anthems. Governments and artists saw music as a powerful tool to boost morale. During times of war, music often reflected emotions, struggles and sentiments experienced by individuals or societies. Composers and musicians wanted to capture the essence of the human experience during these chaotic times, resulting in a wide range of themes in music. Some common themes included: -Grief and Loss: Music became a way of expressing the profound sadness and mourning caused by the enormous loss of lives. Hope and Resilience: Music provided comfort and a sense of optimism, offering hope for a brighter future amidst the chaos. Patriotism and Nationalism: Songs were composed to boost morale, unite nations, and inspire patriotism among soldiers and civilians

Turkish Fives

Cemal Resit Rey was born in Jerusalem on September 24, 1904. He is the creator of the operetta "lüküs hayat" and "onuncu yıl marşı" and is also among the Turkish Five as one of the first generation composers in the history of the republic. He died on October 7, 1985.

Hasan Ferit Alnar was born in Istanbul on March 11, 1906. He is a composer and orchestra conductor. He is among the Turkish Five. He died on July 26, 1978.

Ulvi Cemal Erkin was born in Istanbul on March 16, 1906. He is a musician, composer, music teacher and orchestra conductor. He was honored with the title of state artist in 1971. He died on September 15, 1972.

Necil Kazim Akses was born in Istanbul on May 6, 1908. His symphonic poem called "Ankara Kalesi" and his solo piano work called "Minyatürler" are among his main works. He is one of the first 11 people to receive the title of state artist. He passed away on February 16, 1999

Ahmet Adnan Saygun was born in Izmir on September 7, 1907. He is the first artist to receive the title of state artist. Yunus Emre oratorio is his most important work.



Steve jobs

Steve Jobs' first years

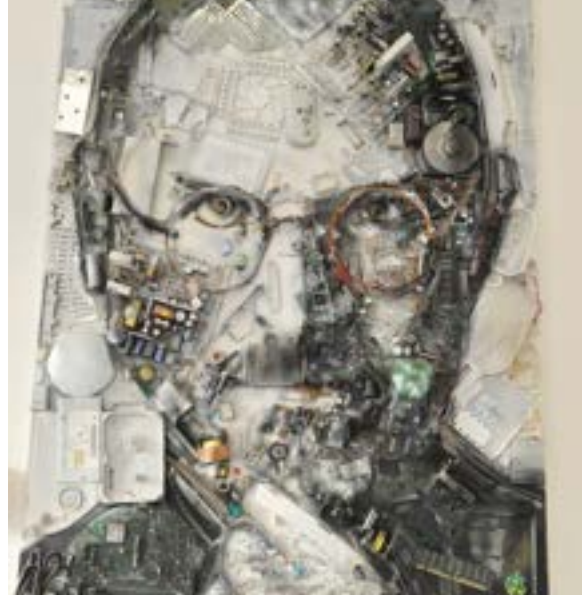
In autumn 1974, he and Wozniak found work at Atari Inc., a famous computer game manufacturer at the time, and began working as game designers. At that time, the whistles inside the Cap'n Crunch sold in the USA could, with minor modifications, be able to sound at 2600 Hz, which was the monitoring frequency of long-distance calls by AT&T.

He also founded and served as chairman of the board of directors of Next Computer and Pixar Animation Studios.

In the late 1970s, with fellow co-founder Steve Wozniak, he designed one of the first commercially successful personal computers.

Jobs was among those who realized the commercial potential of GUI (Graphical User Interface) used with a mouse in the early 1980s.

After losing a power struggle on the board in 1985, Jobs was removed from the Apple Board of Directors; He founded the NeXT computer company, which plans to produce computer platforms for higher education and the business world



In 1986, he purchased Pixar from Lucasfilm. When Apple Computer acquired NeXT in 1997, Jobs returned to the company he founded



Steven Paul Jobs is a co-founder of Apple Computer, Inc. He served as CEO of Apple Inc., under his new name, until 5 weeks before his death. He is considered one of the pioneers of the computer industry.

Date of birth: February 24, 1955

Date of death: October 5, 2011

Leonardo Fibonacci

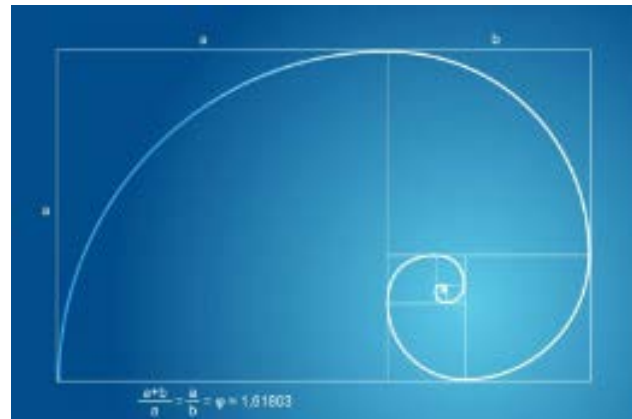
The Man Behind the Golden Ratio

Leonardo Fibonacci, whose full name was Leonardo of Pisa, was an Italian mathematician born in the year 1170. He is best known for introducing the world to the concept of the Fibonacci sequence and the Golden Ratio.



The Golden Ratio

The Golden Ratio, often represented by the Greek letter φ (phi), is a mathematical constant approximately equal to 1.6180339887. This ratio appears in various aspects of nature, art, and architecture, and it is believed to represent a visually pleasing and harmonious proportion. Leonardo Fibonacci is credited with popularizing the Golden Ratio in Europe through his book "Liber Abaci," which was published in 1202.



Fibonacci Sequence

Fibonacci is also famous for his introduction of the Fibonacci sequence, a series of numbers where each number is the sum of the two preceding ones. The sequence starts with 0 and 1 and goes on indefinitely: 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, and so on. This sequence has numerous applications in mathematics and science, from modeling population growth to analyzing financial markets.

Social Media

Lesson Channels on Social Media

You know that you can also use social media to improve your lessons? Watching videos on Youtube is an example. For example, Tonguç is one of the best channels on YouTube for good lesson videos. One of the good features of the Tonguç channel is that it has lesson videos for every grade. Tonguç updated videos every year and these videos are entertaining with funny jokes. The lessons are short and compact. There are many platforms where we can improve our lessons.



If you get a question wrong, need help or can't do it, you can easily access short and various solved questions on the internet. If you do not understand the subject, you can also watch videos on the internet. For example: Rehber Matematik, VIP Fizik etc.



Social Media

App

Duolingo is an American education technology company that produces language learning applications and provides language certification. In its main app, users can practice vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation using spaced repetition. Duolingo offers more than 100 courses in 41 different languages, from Spanish, French, German and Japanese to Navajo and Yiddish. It also includes a small set of artificial languages. The company uses a freemium model with over 500 million registered users. Duolingo offers a premium service that eliminates ads and promises more features. Duolingo also offers the Duolingo English Test certification program and a literacy app for kids: Duolingo ABC.



The idea for Duolingo was started in late 2009 in Pittsburgh by Carnegie Mellon University professor Luis von Ahn and his graduate student Severin Hacker. Von Ahn had sold his second company, reCAPTCHA, to Google and wanted to work on something education-related with Hacker. The driving motivation for this was Von Ahn's upbringing in Guatemala, where he saw how expensive it was for people in his community to learn English. The Swiss-born Hacker (co-founder and current CTO of Duolingo) believed that "free education would truly change the world" and wanted to give people an outlet to do so. The project was initially supported by a MacArthur fellowship and a National Science Foundation grant from Luis von Ahn. The founders envisioned Duolingo as a nonprofit organization, but Von Ahn deemed this model unsustainable. One of its first revenue streams was a crowdsourced translation service. This has been replaced as a source of revenue by the Duolingo English Test certification program, advertising and subscriptions.

In October 2011, Duolingo announced that it had raised \$3.3 million in a Series A funding round led by Union Square Ventures, with participation from A-Grade Investments, the investment firm of author Tim Ferriss and actor Ashton Kutcher. Duolingo launched a private beta on November 30, 2011, and has amassed a waitlist of more than 300,000 people. The platform opened to the public on June 19, 2012, at which point the waiting list had reached approximately 500,000. In September 2012, Duolingo announced that it had raised another \$15 million in a Series B funding round led by New Enterprise Associates with participation from Union Square Ventures. In November 2012, Duolingo released an iPhone app, followed by an Android app in May 2013, by which time Duolingo had a user base of approximately 3 million. By July 2013, the service had reached 5 million users and was rated the #1 free education app in the Google Play store. In February 2014, Duolingo announced that it had raised \$20 million in a Series C funding round led by Kleiner Caufield & Byers, with participation from previous investors. At that time, Duolingo had 34 employees. Duolingo reported having approximately 25 million registered users and 12.5 million active users but later stated a number closer to 60 million users.

Volleyball

Volleyball Sultan's Sultans of the Net at the Paris 2024 Olympic Games! Our National Women's Volleyball Team, which rose to number 1 in the world rankings as the Nations League and European champion, defeated Japan 3-1 in the sixth match of Paris 2024 Olympic Qualifiers Group B

The Sultans of the Net, who won all six matches in the qualifiers held in Japan, gained the right to participate in the Olympic Games to be held in Paris, the capital of France, in 2024, Our nationals will compete in the Olympic Games for the second time in a row.



"Sultans of the Net, European Champions in the 100th Anniversary of the Republic Our National Women's Volleyball Team beat Serbia 3-2 in the 2023 CEV European Championship final and became the European champion in the 100th anniversary of our Republic.

Sultans of the Net, the world number 1, made history as the first team in Turkish sports history to become European champions in team sports"



