

THEME 3 LEGENDARY FIGURE READING SKILL (PASİFİK)

A. Read the text and answer the following questions.

An unforgettable hero: SEYİT ONBAŞI

When you visit Gallipoli, you can see the huge statue of Seyit Onbaşı. The statue shows him with a big shell in his arms. Seyit Onbaşı was an Ottoman soldier during the war of Çanakkale. He became a soldier in 1909. After 6 years, he was still serving in Çanakkale Rumeli Mecidiye Batarya in 1915. Soldiers were fighting on hills and valleys under a rain of fire. They fired shells at the ship Queen Elizabeth and hit her. After that, the enemy fired back to Mecidiye Batarya, killed almost all of the Turkish soldiers and destroyed most of the guns. There was dust, blood and cries everywhere. While the batarya commander and a soldier were walking among the dead soldiers, they saw a soldier under stones and soil. He was Seyit Onbaşı. He was a tall and strong man. They helped him to stand up. When Seyit Onbaşı was on his feet, he saw that there was only one cannon in good condition, but it didn't work well. Seyit moved. First, he lifted the 275 kg shell with the help of his friend, then, put it on his shoulder and finally climbed up to the gun and placed the shell. His love for his country helped him and he fired the cannon. The shell hit the warship Ocean and sank it. The British Admiral told his warships to leave. In the evening of March 18, while the sun was going down and the last enemy warships were sailing away, Turkish commanders were very happy. Cevat Paşa, commander of the Çanakkale Fortified Zone, said: "They left our coast. They could not break through. They will not break through."

1. Who was Seyit Onbaşı?
2. What happened when the enemy fired back?
3. What were the commander and a soldier doing when they found Seyit Onbaşı?
4. What was Seyit Onbaşı like?
5. How many cannons were in good condition?
6. Who fired the cannon?
7. What was happening when the sun was going down?

B. Read the life story of Süleyman the Magnificent and fill in the timeline with events and dates.

Süleyman the Magnificent

Süleyman I was born on 27th April 1495 in Trabzon. His father was Sultan Selim I and his mother was Hafsa Sultan. He became the 10th sultan of the State in 1520. People called him "Kanuni", the Lawgiver, in his homeland because he was a fair sultan, but Europeans always called him "Süleyman the Magnificent". During his period, first, he captured Belgrade in 1521 and Rhodes in 1522, then, he killed King Lewis of Hungary at Mohacs in 1526 and won a victory. He unsuccessfully surrounded Vienna in 1529, but he captured Transylvania in 1562. Finally, he conquered the lands of Egypt and Persia and announced war on the coasts of North Africa, Italy and Dalmatia under the command of Admiral Barbarossa.

Süleyman the Magnificent ruled the Ottoman Empire between 1520 – 1566. Architect Mimar Sinan built many valuable buildings in this period and those buildings survived until our days. Some dams, fountains, madrasas, caravanserais, Turkish baths, botanical gardens and bridges were restored. The port of Golden Horn became one of the busiest ports then. Süleymaniye, Şehzadebaşı, Sultan Selim and Cihangir Mosques are some of the important monuments of this period.

When Süleyman I died in 1566, the Ottoman State was a world power.

1495 : Süleyman I was born.

1520 : _____

_____ : He captured Belgrade

_____ : He won a victory at Mohac

1529 : _____

1566 : _____

C. Read the text again and write true (T) or false (F).

1. He was 26 years old when he became the sultan.
2. He took control of Belgrade in 1521.
3. He surrounded Vienna and captured it.
4. Architect Sinan lived when Süleyman I was ruling the Ottoman State.