



An analysis of the book “Gift for Children” an exemplary book on child education in Ottoman times (1875)

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Abstract

The future of countries depends on the educational opportunities provided to their children. As in every country, the Ottoman Empire understood the importance of child education after Tanzimat and took steps on this issue in the 1869 Maarifi Umumiye Regulation. In the following years, the number of printed and periodical publications for children's education increased. As the first book for ottoman-era children's education, "Children's First Information" is published by Ali Nazima in 1890 with the approval of Maarif Custody. In this field, it is seen that it was published in booklet types for children before this date. One of them is the booklet titled "Gift for Children (1875)", which was printed by maarif custody in this study. The printing of the book in the state printing press and the distribution of it to children through maarif power of attorney shows the importance given to children's education at that time. In this study, document analysis technique was used. In this booklet, scientific advice, geographical knowledge, Ottoman history, plant science, nebatat, animal science- zoo, various professions and moral knowledge are given as examples. When evaluated in terms of its period, this booklet, which is at the level of preschool and the elementary school, shows that it contributes to the general cultural knowledge of children.

Keywords: Children's book, Children's education, Gifts for Children, Maarif Custody, and Tanzimat Period

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1. Introduction

It is a fact that investments in early childhood are one of the best investments for the future and development of society. The educational concept of the Ottoman Empire has changed and developed with the Tanzimat period. The development of nations is possible with well-educated generations. The children of the period in which they live are future generations. Therefore, educating children is also the shaping of the future (Koçer, 1992: 1-3). The pedagogical understanding applied in the Western world was reflected in

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Ottoman education both in the form of modernization of educational institutions and in the form of developing and using teaching materials. Rapidly developing change and developments since the 18th century has particularly affected the Ottoman Empire. The Ottoman Empire has now started to attach importance to the education of children in order to keep up with this change.

Ottoman administrators, who found the difference in this fact late, paid special attention to the education of children within the scope of regeneration and westernization in education (Uyanık, 2009:72). The publications for children, which began to crawl within the innovation movements brought by Tanzimat in the Ottoman Empire, were affected by the conditions of the period, but it aimed to educate and teach while entertaining (Köse, 2015: 139). Written materials are among the most important tools of education for children and rapid progress has been made in this field since the discovery of the printing press. The aim is to penetrate children's world of mind through easily reproducible written works and to educate them and teach new knowledge by encouraging their curiosity while entertaining them (McGuire and Smith, 1948: 113; Köse, 2015: 139).

After Tanzimat in the Ottoman Empire, the importance of children's education was considered and it took steps on this subject in the 1869 Maarifi Umumiye Regulation. In the following years, the number of printed and periodical publications for children's education increased. It was called the Tanzimat period and was founded in the 11th century. In the period driving up to Abdulhamid's rule, 6 Turkish newspapers in the Ottoman geography, all but "Kitle (Mass)" were published in Istanbul. These publications are Mümeyyiz, Treasury-i Etfal, Loyalty, Etfal, Rite and Friend respectively (Yılmaz, 2012:37). The first educational publication for children is considered to be the Mümeyyiz newspaper of Sıtkı Efendi, which was published as four pages on October 15, 1869, one and a half months after the Maarif-i Umumiye Regulation. *Mümeyyiz*, which publishes 49 issues as a weekly supplement of a newspaper with the same name, has the title of the first children's magazine (Güran Yigitbasi, 2014:41). *Nuhbet-ul Etfal* (1858), written by Dr Rushdie, was identified as the first children's book for children's education. In addition to the stories written for children, this book also included fabled translations such as "The Story of the Pumpkin and the Peasant", "The Story of the Ant and the Cicada", "The Story of the Fish Going to the Sea", "The Story of Cats and Mice". In addition, in later years, Ahmed Mithat, Mehmed Shamseddin, Muallim Naci copyrighted many books aimed at children (Özcan, 2012:26). In 1875, newspapers began to publish for children's education, especially with their supplements aimed at children. One of these was published by Mehmet Efendi in 1875 as a special edition of "Sadâkat" newspaper for children (Ercan and Akpınar, 2014: 111). Both magazines, newspaper supplements and books published during this period made efforts to inform the children. When we look at these publications aimed at children, it is generally seen as a private enterprise. The booklet published in Maarif Power of Attorney in 1875 under the name "gift to children"

differed from other publications. The examination of this work, which outweighs the didactic aspect, reveals the importance of our work.

2. Method

2.1. Research model

This research was carried out using document analysis from qualitative research methods. Document analysis covers the analysis of written materials containing information about the targeted facts and events, but also provides us with many things we do not know about the past (Yıldırım & Şimşek, 2008: 187).

2.2. Material of research

The material of the research is a 53-page book (missing 36, 37 and 53 pages) published in 1875 by maarif's ministry in The Printing Press-i Amire under the name "Gift for Children". In this book, which is printed on straw paper, the texts related to the topics discussed and the pictures for the texts are given together.

3. Findings

When the content of the book titled "Gift for Children" was examined, it was seen that all 7 main themes were informed. Depending on these main themes, explanations and examples are given in a simple way that children can understand.

Main topics	Descriptive examples
Religious advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The assumption of worship ➤ Religion Faith ➤ Respect for parents ➤ Hard work ➤ Importance of education
Geographic information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The roundness of the world ➤ Earth rotation, formation of 365 days and years ➤ Land parts and waters ➤ Plains, mountains, seas ➤ Volcanoes, volcanoes ➤ Agriculture ➤ East-west, south-north ➤ Five large continents ➤ Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia. ➤ Mines (gold and silver)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Deserts
Ottoman history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Osman Bey, the founder of the Ottoman Empire ➤ Capital Istanbul ➤ Sultan Mehmet, the sultan who conquered Istanbul ➤ The current sultan, Sultan Abdulaziz (32. Sultan) ➤ The Ottoman Empire had lands in Europe, Asia and Africa. ➤ European countries are called Rumeli ➤ Their hometowns in Asia are called Anatolia and Arabia. (Hudavendigar, Kastamonu, Sivas Erzurum and Trabzon, Aydin, Ankara Diyar Bekir, Konya, Aleppo, Syria, Baghdad provinces)
Plant science-nebatat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ What is the science of nebatat? ➤ One-year-old plants and perennial plants. ➤ What is the root? ➤ Flowering and flowerless plants. ➤ What is seed? ➤ Plants grown by geographical regions. ➤ Trees and their features ➤ Examples: Coffee tree ➤ Sugar cane.
Animal science- zoo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Classification of animals. ➤ Four-legged, reptiles, birds, fish and insects ➤ Features of the elephant animal ➤ Fish and filters ➤ Proliferation of fish ➤ The life of reptiles ➤ Examples: Lion, Ox, Barkır, Elephant, Parrot, Peacock, Blackbird, Whalefish, Rattlesnake, Lizard, Apiary, SilkWorm
Various professions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Farming ➤ Mining ➤ Trade owner (trader), ➤ Printing ➤ Architecture ➤ Making paper ➤ Watchmaking ➤ Ferrying
Morality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Good morals, ➤ Good manners, ➤ The harms of being malignant, ➤ Time management, Hard work,

Religious advice, which is designated as the first main theme and is at the beginning of the book, focuses on the necessity and importance of worship. "It is imperative to worship His Holiness, who has made us a people and who has given us strength and grace to earn our livelihood as long as we live in this world. Our worship of the truth is through religion and faith. Religion and faith are the



greatest and most sacred law-u hymns that have been given to worship and keep the right of the people whose mind and oppressor are worshipped and recited, which is rotten as the houses of nations that have not been built on this law." It is also obligatory to pay tribute to the parents after the worship and to be hardworking and moral, "The child who does not respect his parents and does not listen to their advice and does not taste their words cannot live comfortably in the face of the world. After a child goes to the teacher, he should take a side of the mischief that is now in his small state and give his mind and opinion to reading and writing." The importance of saying was noted as follows: "Because the child who is mischievously lazy and does not read has no dignity or dignity in front of anyone. And those who know him say nothing to his face, but then this boy is lazy, and they say, "Shame on you, it's going to end badly." And they sit and sing wherever they sit. Contrary to this, everyone loves the child who is eager to read and write and makes a message about him. Fortunately for the child, as long as he is in the school, he will rely on his lessons well and leave the school as a reward and a witness, and by hearing well from everyone."

Regarding geographic information, which is designated as the second main theme; is stated that the earth is round, the poles are on both sides, the earth is smaller than the sun, the earth is fifty times larger than the moon, the first rotation of the earth is completed in 24 hours and the days are formed, the second turn takes 365 days and with this turn years (years) are formed.

"The cub-i supply we live on is round. And in the picture it looks like a cannonball. The two sides of this large cannonball are more or less flat, which is called the pole. The cubah is very small from the sun and revolves around the sun. The cubth is fifty times larger than the moon. Kürre-supply rotates in two ways, one of which has turned over its axis

within twenty-four hours. It shows each side to the sun in its rotation, and therefore it happens day and night, and in the second time it rotates, it turns around the sun in 365 days, which is called the year."

This topic was continued and it was defined that the world consists of land and waters, the salty seas are salty, three-quarters of the world is covered with seas, and how the river, stream, tea and tea are.

"Cub-i supply has been a share of land and water. The waters gathered in one place are given all kinds of names according to their size. For example, large local seas filled with salt water, which is three-fourths of the supply of the globe, is such a sea. They start somewhere and flow into the sea, and they call the wide waters that flow into the sea a tea mouth. They call the water that flows into the other tea narrower than one tea. Where water erupts from the earth or from a rock, they say, "It's paving." Teas and streams are still gushing in some places."

Geographical issues such as lake, Bosphorus, mountain, plain, four directions of the world, continents, agricultural and mineral characteristics of continents are also emphasized.

"They call the water, which is all black and accumulated in the middle, a lake. They call it the bosporus, where two seas or two teas are opened for each other. It consists of black levas and mountains. We call the vast flat places we see on earth plains, which they plant seeds and plant trees in. The mountains are the heaps of many high rocks. Kürre-i arz is described in four cihet. One is shimal, one is cenup, one is oriental, and one is garb. Shimal is always at the top of geography maps. The side that falls on the left arm is garb, and the right side is oriental. And the bottom of the map is cenup. Cenub confronts the shimal and the oriental is the side of the sun that seems to be rising, and they call it the side of the sun that seems to be setting. The cubth of supply is five continents. One is called Europe, one is Called Asia, one is Africa, one is America and one is called Australia. The smallest of these five pieces is Europe, but it is the most famous part of the supply because of its many people. The Asian part is great, which is that when Europe and Africa are gathered together, it only corresponds to Asia. People were born and lived in Asia above all. And the great events we read in our book scripted have been in this part of the cubth. Asia's soil is very cropy and has gold and silver mines. The main people are Indians and Chinese and Japanese. Africa is the warmest part of the world and has many deserts, and these deserts include animals and monsters such as lions and tigers and snakes. Even America is a big part of the world like any other part of the world. And it's split in two. They call one America now and the other a genoci state America. Even the land here is very cropy. In America, there's a lot of sugar and cotton and beautiful silver and gold mines. Even the Australian part of the supply is many islands on the cenup side of Asia, including the Netherlands, which is as big as Europe alone. Most of the people of these islands still live in Bedouin."

On ottoman history, which is designated as the third main theme;

Osman Bey, the founder of the Ottoman Empire, Fatih Sultan Mehmet, the sultan who conquered Istanbul, the current sultan Sultan Abdulaziz (32. Sultan). It was stated that the Ottoman Empire had territory on the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa to show the geographical size of the Ottoman Empire.



Children were taught that the places in the western part of the Bosphorus were called Rumeli. The places on the eastern side of the Bosphorus strait are called Anatolia and Arabia. (Hudavendigâr, Kastamonu, Sivas Erzurum and Trabzon, Aydin, Ankara Diyar Bekir, Konya, Aleppo, Syria, Baghdad provinces)

"Our state was called Osmaniye because it started from the sultan in the name of Sultan Osman. Istanbul is the city where our state's share, our sultan, our enstionful master, lives. This is Sultan Mehmet who conquered Istanbul. And yet our guardian blessing is our sultan Abdulaziz, who is thirty-two sultans, starting with Sultan Osman. Osmaniye has hometowns in Europe, Asia and Africa. Their hometown in Europe is called Rumeli. Istanbul Edirne, Thessaloniki, Yanya, Danube, Skopje and Shkodra, Bosnia, Eflak and Serb provinces are on the continent of Rumelia. Their hometowns in Asia are called Anatolia and Arabia. Hudavendigâr, Kastamonu, Sivas Erzurum and Trabzon, Aydin, Ankara Diyar Bekir, Konya, Aleppo, Syria, Baghdad provinces are on the continent of Anatolia and Arabia. Their African homelands are Egypt, Tunisia and Tripoli.

Plant Science, which is designated as the fourth main theme, on Nebatat;

What is the science of nebatat? The answer to the question was given, the subject of roots was mentioned, the seeds were emphasized. It is also explained by examples that plants are one-year-old and perennial. Plants are classified as flowering and flowerless and examples are given. Seeds are associated with flowering plants. It is emphasized on plants and trees grown in cold and hot countries. It is also noted that the characteristics of the regions are effective in making the trees short and tall. For example, coffee tree and sugar cane were given and coffee sugar was emphasized.

"They call it the science of the divine nebatat, which gives knowledge of the grasses and saplings and trees that have covered the earth green. The part of the nabate found in the soil is called the root. Some roots can only last a year. Even the saplings of these have

a lifespan of one year. Some of them last two years. Their saplings last again in the second year. Some roots have many lifespans. The lifespan of these tree roots is not known. Trees like linden and oak last for about a year. Nebatat is two classes. One class is flowery, one class is flowerless some of the flowering nabate is rye, barley, corn, wheat. This kind of nebatat is the alimony of the zoo, which is accustomed to man as well as lamb goats, which his Holiness has created a lot of the need for human beings. This class becomes the seed of nebatate. The flowerless one cannot be the seed of the nebatate, but in these, small grains such as dust are harvested, which is sprinkled around it and ends again. And in this way, its kind will not be ruined on earth. From the sandy and warm deserts of the two poles, which are the coldest place in the world, there may be nebatat harvests everywhere, but this nabati is very much in some places and in some places they are few and bad according to the soil and air that it likes. Even in some places, they never do. The seeds of saplings and trees become many, and if the rhyme of these seeds had grown up in the beaker year, a place the size of a thousand times the size of the cubland would not have been enough for them, but many of these seeds are the alimony of birds and so on, and many of them are destroyed in the soil because they do not like the soil they are in. Those who know the knowledge of nabati have shown where they are according to the maximum of the nebatat. For example, in the most lowland regions of Europe, olives, cotton, rice, oranges, figs, corn wheat, oats, barley, rye, hemp and linen are mountainous places, chestnut and oak pine nuts. Trees cannot be very tall in some places according to the influence of the soil and air they are in, and in some places they are actually tall. In America, for example, there are 100,600-foot-high palm trees. The thickness of the trees is like this. A few years ago, a seventy-two-foot-thick tree was spotted in America, which is hollow, so seven men could fit even with their horses."

Coffee Tree: The log of the coffee tree comes out of the ground. There are many branches of this. The leaves of this tree are green, as are other leaves. Fragrant white flowers bloom. The fruit is the size of a cherry. There are two seeds in it called coffee. Coffee opens your mind.



It relieves fatigue and lethargy. It gives strength to the nerves. Although coffee has

these properties, it should be under-drunk. If it's too drunk, it's exposed. For example, it loses appetite and loses sleep. Coffee first edarned on the eastern side of the African continent and then on the Yemeni side. In Yemen, a sheikh saw goats who ate coffee were strong and vigorous, and when he realized that this feature was in coffee, he fed coffee to his followers who were addicted to many sleeps and saved his followers from sleep deprivation, a disease. After that, the tradition of drinking coffee gradually spread all over the place. Now there are a lot of coffee trees on the Australian, European and American sides.

Sugar Cane: Sugar cane first appeared on the Asian continent. Then it spread to Arabia, Egypt and Damascus. The Europeans found the sugar cane an estimated 500 years ago and brought it to the Spanish and Italian side. Since then, it has proliferated in warm places with Europe and America. The Chinese must have found this 2,000 years ago. Sugar cane is three or four meters tall. The leaves are rose, white on the tip and bloom beautifully, this cane grows in five or six months. He needs a lot of attention to grow. Strong winds break, and the ant is its first enemy. They crush the cane to extract sugar. Then they put it in the cauldron and cook it by adding lime. The foam formed while cooking is filtered and removed. And when it has the consistency, they lower it from the fire and strain it out of the cloth. As soon as this floating part cools down, it becomes a piece of ice, which is raw sugar. Then they boil this sugar again with water and add bone powder to it, cooking and filtering as needed. It is passed through the water again so that the sugar is bright and ice-shaped. Sugar is not only derived from this cane, but also from beets, and some nebatats such as turnips, carrots and melons, etc."

Animals, which are designated as the fifth main theme, are in the case of zoo;

The animals are divided into five classes. Examples are given for each class.

Four-legged animals: When four-legged animals are born, they first feed on their mother's milk, then some feed on grass and some with meat. The largest of these four-legged animals is indicated as an elephant. Elephants, lions, oxen and barks (horses) are given as examples.

Elephant: The elephant is found a lot in Africa and Asia. The elephant's obedience to man is greater than any animal. He



understands what he means by the style and movement of the owner.



Once upon a time, Indians used to go to fights with elephants, elephants usually roam with cavalry, the oldest of them all falls in front of the elephant cavalry. The female elephant gives birth to a cub every two or three years. They say the elephant will live for about two years. The root, grass, leaves and ostot trees that this animal eats, as well as fruit and zahired, eat. For this reason, in the places where the elephant is found, the owners of the fields and gardens mostly light fires to preserve their own crops. The elephant escapes the fire immediately because it is afraid of fire. The elephant loves the edge of the stream and wetlands. And even though it's hot, he sleeps in water like a buffalo, but he doesn't like the cold.

Lion: Lion can live even in hot countries but not many cold places. The tail of the lion is so strong. If he hits a man, he can knock it down. Its voice is terrible. Every time it shakes, its hair swells. If the lion wants to take its own life, the lion who can't see anything in its eye and runs over the right enemy is so strong that in the deserts its voice is heard thundering and they shout four or five times a day, especially when it rains. It's almost as if its walk is very dignitious, but when it runs, it jumps away. The female lion hides its cubs in secret steep places, spoils its footprints with its tail to avoid revealing its trail, although they are imposing, they still hunt. Lion hunters ride horses and take large dogs with them. They hunt wolves by dropping them into the pit and dropping them into the pit as well as the lion.

Ox: Ox is a very necessary animal. There is no animal that works for the farmer other than the ox in order to sow seeds in the field and draw loads and to bewild the soil. The ox works from the age of three to ten, but as it turns ten, its strength decreases, and then they feed him to strangle him. The ox's sleep is light and it wakes



up from a small sound. This animal lies on its left side. It leads to the euphoria more than the hot cold. In summer, when it is warm, they do not start the oxen and pull them into the barn. In other seasons of the year, it can work from morning to night. People used ox horns instead of pots to drink water and pipes to grow far-fright sounds. Even the glass lamp used by the old-time men was made of ox horns. The ox's female is called a cow. This animal is very useful. Cheese, cream, oil and yogurt are made from milk. Even

the meat is delicious. The majority of villagers live off feeding cows. Black cow's milk is dark and beautiful. White cow's milk is not so good, but it is abundant.



Barkır: One of the caviar that works is Barkır. This animal has several names. They call their man a horse and a bark and a stallion and a mare. The best breed of these happens in Arabia. Barkır does not sleep as much as man, it finally sleeps for three hours a day, even though it is not very tired or sick. Arabs feed grass and barley to the horses they feed for the racehorse, and feed the most of them dates and camel milk. There are many runners

who are lightly alive and fed with them. Even in countries where it's very cold, beautiful horses come out, but they're small for barks, no matter how strong and vigorous they are. Some horses of Kazakh gente live in the mountains in summer and winter. About 450 of them will accumulate somewhere and become a herd. And they graze together until the end, and the stallion, the other horses, get the head and take the cavalry wherever it wants. They take turns on the road like training cavalymen, and when one of them comes out of his line, the horse with the heads comes and puts the horse in the cavalry. This head horse continues as it has been for four or five years, and after falling from strength, he puts the bravest horse, who is confident in the cavalry, into the horseman, and he takes his place. The custom of leaving such horses in the mountains is not exclusive to sweaters, but most of them are current in the places. In fact, in some parts of Tatarstan, horses are wild because they stay in the mountains a lot. Since it is difficult to keep these horses later, they feed birds of prey to take advantage of the birds of prey. These birds go and grab the horse by the head and throat, and although the horse works hard to free itself from the bird's clutches, it finally fails to recover and surrenders to its owner.

In the classification of birds; it was stated that the animals from the bird class had wings. It is explained that their females lay eggs and the birds lay on the egg for a while, then hatch offspring from the egg. The diet of birds is mentioned and it is noted that most of the birds feed on insects, while some feed on fish and meat.



Examples of parrots, peacocks and blackbirds are shown in the classification of birds.

Parrot: Parrot bird has several breeds. Parrots with white feathers and a cistern on their heads quickly get used to man, but they can hardly learn to speak. They take parrots with several colored feathers to Europe. These breeds are quick to learn to say the words. And they love to imitate children's voices. Parrots found in Australia and America make their nests into the hollows of trees, while parrots in Africa and Asia make their nests in the branches and prunes of trees. Parrots lay two eggs twice a year and hatch offspring by sitting on the eggs with a male and female seizure. They steal parrots from their nests many times when they are small, as it is difficult to learn words for very old parrots. Parrots usually eat seeds and fruits, but they like cotton seeds rather than cotton seeds. Many times large and novice parrots easily hold cotton seed when it is immersed in food. Parrots live as long as man."



Peacock: Most of the bird called Peacock is found on the Indian side. This bird has all kinds of colors in its feathers. And the dark color is beautiful. This bird sheds its feathers in the summer and wanders in secluded places because it grieves from this state. As beautiful as the peacock is, its feet and voice are ugly. The male is relatively beautiful to the female. The female of this bird hatches from eight to twelve eggs per year and hatches in thirty days. Their offspring walk as they hatch. They eat their own food. In the evening, its mother takes its cubs on its back and put them on the branch of a tree. This bird eats all kinds of seeds. It lives to be twenty-five."

Blackbird: This bird is found on the Asian continent and in parts of Europe. This bird is the famous and powerful of birds. The female of this bird is larger than its male. This bird doesn't want to touch little birds. No matter how hungry it is, it can't be put in carcasses. It doesn't catch the prey it drops in his paw. The eyes of this bird are the color of the Lion's eye and bright as it is. Even its voice is as terrifying as the Lion's voice. This bird gets used to being kept when it's small. This bird's eye can see from afar. Due to its strength, it is distinguished from other birds. Sometimes the cow is placed on top of its offspring and takes the meat of the calf piece by piece. The blackbird makes its nest between high and hard rocks, where power will be



ingered beyond anyone's reach. The offspring of this bird become white, then yellow and increasingly dark when they first hatch. This bird drinks very little water and lives for about a hundred years."

In the classification of reptiles; it is stated that the creeping animals have round, tall, very soft skin. In the proliferation of reptiles, it is explained that the maternals lay their eggs on the ground, and the offspring then emerge from this egg. The example is given rattlesnakes and lizards.

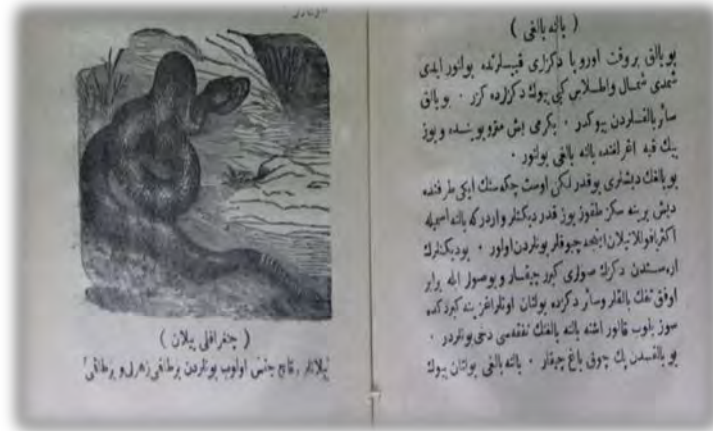
Rattlesnake: Snakes are of several breeds, a team of them is poisonous and a team is non-venomous. Of all the venomous snakes, the most dangerous is what they call rattlesnakes. At the tip of its tail is a hard shell in the

shape of a juggler that passes to one another, and as it moves, they sing like rattles. The man poisoned by the rattlesnake will surely die. This animal likes words and beautiful sedans, and sometimes even there's a degree of numbness from the man's office or thatching that he's about to poison, which is that he's slowly going behind the scenes to listen rather than touch. Snakes that are non-venomous are large for the majority. Although they are not poisonous, they are still feared. There's a breed of snake named bull that goes over 30 feet tall, and they hug little animals like sheep and goats, break their bones and eat them. Some locals skin and skin the snake, which is called a bull, and make shoes for themselves. The majority of snakes found in Europe are non-venomous."

Lizard: *The lizard is tall and very leggy. There are two and four legs to this. Although the lizard has feet, these feet are very short, so they are considered to be crawling*

animals because they walk with their belly in the ground.

The largest lizard is an alligator. Crocodiles live in warm countries. The crocodile has long, pointed teeth. Crocodiles are stronger and faster in

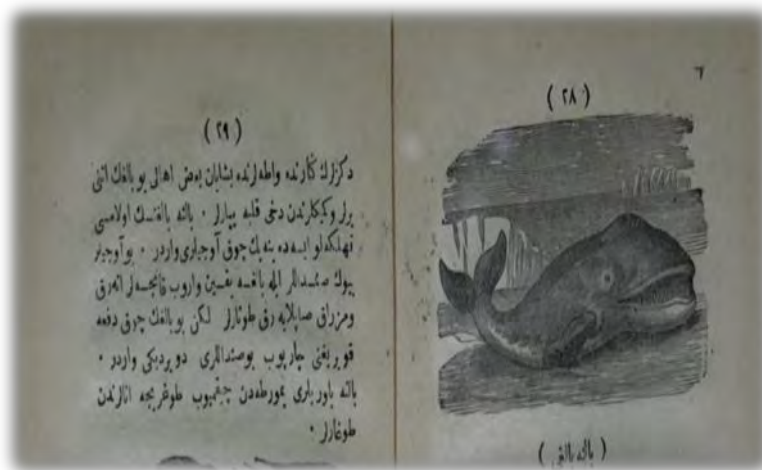


water than they are in the snow. Crocodiles are found on the American side as well as rivers like the Nile. This animal hides in the reeds with its mouth open and hunts other animals that come to drink water. It has often been seen that brave men jumped into the water and rode the alligator, bringing it ashore and killing it there. In some places, they eat the crocodile's flesh. The meat of this is heavy-smelling. The crocodile's skin does some good. Although lizards that roam between walls are crocodile-like, they are small and agile, bland in nature. Only those who call themselves green lizard have sharp teeth and bite the man."

In the classification of fish; it is explained that the fish live in water and swim with their wings. It is stated that the female fish do not nest for their offspring like other animals, but when swimming, they pour their eggs into the sea or on the sand at the bottom of the sea, and in spring, with the warmth of the sun, the eggs crack and fish cubs emerge from it. However, it has been stated that not every egg that is laid is cracked, and if all the eggs had cracked, the fish would not have been able to fit in the seas and streams, and another reason why the fish did not multiply in this way was that some large fish were fed with this egg. It is explained that only one of the thousand eggs of the fish grows as a fish. Examples of Whale Fish are given.

"Whale Fish: This fish was once found on the shores of the European seas. This fish is larger than other fish. It weighs twenty-five meters and 100,000 kilos. This fish has no teeth. But there are about eight or nine hundred thorns on each side of his jaw instead of teeth, which is what the thin rods used to make the whale name are used for the most. Sea waters

come in and out of these thorns, and with these waters, small fish and so on, the grass in the sea glides as it enters its mouth, and that's what the whale's eye view is. There's a lot of fat in this fish. Some people who live by the great seas where there are whale fish eat the meat of this fish. And they'll build a cabin out of their bones. However dangerous it is for the whale to die, they also have many predators. These hunters arrive close to the fish in large dinghies, throwing whips and stabbing spears. However, this fish has hit and overturned dinghies many times. Whale cubs do not hatch and are born straight from their mothers."



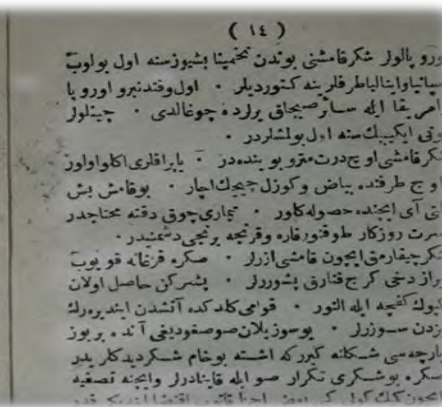
In the classification of insects; it is noted that insects are small animals. It is stated that there are a large number of species of insects, some live in the air, some on the ground and in water. It is written that the fact that insects take several forms is the

most to consider. Examples include the silkworm and bee.

"Silkworm: This insect first unaged on the Asian Continent. When this was just happening, it was as much gold as its weight to buy silk. Before the conquest of Istanbul, King Justinian sent men from India, who found out how the silkworm was fed and smuggled the seed beautifully to Europe. Since then, the silkworm has spread all over the world. The silkworm's alimony is a hold leaf. This

leaves reveal all kinds of things that are useful to man."

"Beehive: The bee is a useful animal for man. They live in procedural and pedestal. They're skilled at their jobs and hardworking. Bees have separate societies. The bees of each society are team by team. Every society has a head. This bee is larger and female than the others. In the nature of this head bee there are many male bees and in a team there are worker bees. Bees that are workers obey the order of the head bee. Apart from the proliferation of newborn bees, as soon as the honey hive is full, one team separates from them and forms another community. The workers of these new community bees go out into the Sahara looking for food for their communities. Some of them bring sticky medinas to make the compartments of the honeycomb, others even struggle to



make this petal and do it very skillfully with candles, which are made with candles, even these candles carry the flower dust with

their hind legs. The holes of male bees are larger than the holes of worker bees, as well as the holes of the head bee are larger and more beautiful than all of them. The bees put their own eggs in the stump holes, they made to hide the alimony of the whole herd. Bees suck the essence of some flowers and then pour it into the holes of the cub, and that's what they call honey. The bees' food every day is in the honey square, they cover the honey with candles so as not to touch the honey they are hiding for the winter. Many times, in order not to leave their friends who are on the service behind, they take their food, other friends in their mouths and go back to work. Sometimes fights occur between bees. They attack each other in their fights and try to insert one needle into the other, but the needle he inserts to hurt his adversary deprives him of the lesser he needs, but as soon as he inserts his needle, he dies."

On various professions, which are designated as the sixth main theme; Farming, Mining, Trading, owner (trader), Printing, Architecture, Paper making, Watchmaking and ferrying are emphasized. The relationship between the exemplary professions is handled with an interdisciplinary approach. It is also emphasized the importance of each profession contributing to the other profession from the direction of knowledge, where all professions are in fact in need of each other.

"As the farmer's seed team receives crops, the miner extracts silver and lead and so on from the underground. The art of the mammoth is that the farmer's crop and the silver or lead produced by the miner put it in a way that works for you. The owner of this art flours and cooks the wheat produced by the farmer and makes bread. The miner melts the lead he extracts and molds it, which is used to print books.

Even the art of commerce buys this wheat or lead from the hands of the farmer and the miner and sells it to others who need it. Apart from these, there are also those who serve spiritually, which, although they do not put into the eye, are included in the knowledge of the need and benefits to man, just like cotton and chocolate and other items. For example, a physician grooms the patient and advises him for his well-being and well-being. He gets paid in return."

Farming - it is not enough for a man to know the soil where he can only buy crops in order to manage a farm, and to mow the seed over time.



Even some of the sciences needed for agriculture need to be known. For example, in order to open waterways to irrigate fields and meadows and to measure the fields to buy or sell again, it is necessary to be familiar with the moth and to look after the animals to be fed on the farm, to know the bytes in order to increase them day by day, and to have architectural knowledge in order to make the buildings to be built for the storage of the zahire, in order to make the animals to be milked and to breed reindeers on the farm. Farmers need soil to mow the team. There can be no immediate agriculture in a raw soil. There is some land that is not only rare, but also has roots and weeds in it, so it is necessary to drive several times. Some soils should be groomed by adding manure every few years so that they are beautifully given. Since some places are watery, there is no agriculture in very watery places, so the trenches should be opened and the soil should dry up and the water should be transported. In case of inadequacy of ditches, lakes are created and willow and aspen trees are planted. The time to plant seeds is not convenient, but they plant according to the qualifications of the supply and the type of seed. So much so that the soil to be planted should not be too moist nor dry. When the sickle time comes, the farmer scythe makes a bunch of wheat harvesters. They stack these bundles on top of each other. And then they blend it. Even the bread we eat is made with flour from this wheat."

Printing: Printing is one of the useful arts. One of the officers in a printing press puts the writings that have been written side by side in a printing press on paper with the



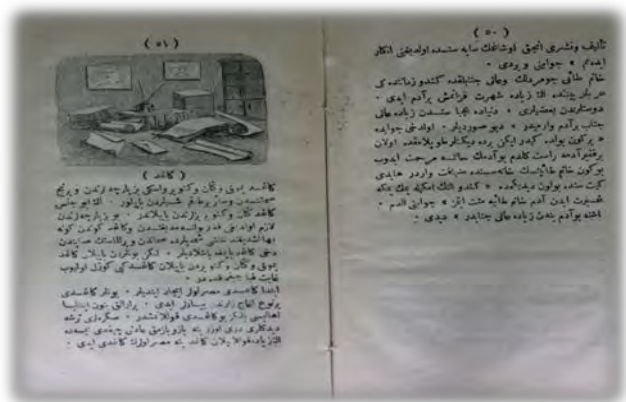
writings that have been poured from the bullet on the counter and prints them on paper with this special ink, they call them BASMACI. It is the printing press that causes the works written by the wise men who came before us in our time not to be reproduced in thousands of copies and disappeared from the world. The invention of this

art was granted in Germany more than four hundred years ago, and within a hundred years it was distributed all over Rome and France, to England and Russia, and to Memaliki Osmaniye. But long before the Chinese people and the Europeans, they knew how to publish books. They wouldn't print letters side by side. The Chinese would first carve



the wooden spikes and then print them on paper."

Architecture: Architecture is the art of building the buildings that we need to house ourselves. In any case, the custom of sheltering under a blanket is very old. Even architecture has taken a great line of art, as human decency does not believe in such a rough cover to shelter quite alone, and wants the interior and exterior of the building to be illustrated and both internal and exterior flashy. Two main reasons are based on the



fact that the picture and shape of the buildings that were built before are different from each other. One was that the men of the time and time built buildings according to their own customs and procedures, and the other was that these men used items according to the neighborhood and location in which they were located. People used to shepherd or hunt or reindeer. So they would do it in such a way that they could transfer their

households wherever they wanted. In fact, the custom of setting up a tent is left to them. Later, man began to live in mountainous and wooded places. At first, they drilled stones in the foothills of the mountains, made moes and caves, and lived in them. After that, people often built large buildings because they did not want to transfer them from place to place, the most important example of which was to build with timber. So they built huts with tree branches, and as time went on, they started to make their houses out of these boards by mowing wood stumps. They have gradually built such snowy buildings that we look at them with amazement today, even though it has been a thousand years."

"Paper: Paper making is made of linen and hemp and old rags and rice straw and so on. Configure the best breed of paper linen and hemp cloths. Since these rags are not as present as needed and the paper is increasingly expensive day by day, it is now started to make paper even from straw and the handle of the yam. But the paper made of these is not as beautiful and smooth as the paper made of linen and hemp. The Egyptians invented the first paper. They used to make paper out of some kind of tree. For a while, all the people of Italy used this paper alone. Later, it was customary to write on leather, and the paper used the most was Egyptian paper. When the Arabs once seized Egypt, they superstitiously used cotton paper. It was the Chinese who invented cotton paper. Later, this work started to be made of paper even from hemp and wool. These papers are used today."

"Clock: Previously, water and sand watches were used to know the time. The machine clocks we use now are said to have been invented on the eastern side at first. He even gave a watch to the king of Garp named Harun Rashid Sharlman. History emerged in

810, when the prophets made clocks in Italy and Germany. Since then, watchmaking has gradually progressed, and using watches has spread everywhere. In 913, someone named Pitrihal from the city of Nurenbrik in Bavaria invented the sheep watch, which they initially called a Nurenbrik egg."

Ferry: The invention of the ferry is not so much new. In 1180, a man named Papen worked on the invention of the ferry in France. Looking at this, even many famous men have tried to reside this ferry in 100 years, but they have not been able to cope completely.



Regarding moral knowledge, which is designated as the seventh main theme; Issues such as good morality, good manners, and the harms of being malignant, managing time well to be hardworking are emphasized.

"When it comes to good morals, everything in the world looks good to the one with the good morals. And as long as he's alive, he'll never get hurt by anything, so he'll happily spend his

life. It's this satisfaction that makes you happy in the world. The child who wants to have good morals does not talk to malignant men, he tries to make himself look like them by taking lessons from good-natured men."

"One of the school teachers was walking around the garden and one of the children who was with him asked, *"Teacher, when do we have good morals?"* The teacher showed the boy a blind sapling and said, *"Dislodge it."* The kid took it off and gave it to the teacher. The teacher pointed to another big tree and said, *"Take this off,"* and no matter how hard the boy worked, it was not the property to move the tree. *"This is what my son is like, when he's fresher, you can take bad habits out of the heart, but once he's grown up and rooted, it's not going to be easy to rip. If you abandon your bad habits for him now, then you will have good morals."* 46-and-47. The page is missing).

"Good-bye because it smells good" is the good smell you have! Are you misk or amber?"" In response, Gul said, "I am neither misk nor amber, but because I stood with roses for a while, its smell has spread to me." A boy was driving with a bad friend when he ran into a relative. The boy would be ashamed of the sight of the master with such a friend and

blush. When the master saw this, he said, "*Son, don't ever walk around the world with a friend who will embarrass you and make you blush again*".

Work: Scholars have likened time to money." *The man who wants to have a lot of money does not waste his money, and the person who wants to have a lot of time should not waste his time.*" They should have said. Boredom in the world comes from laziness. And unemployment tires you rather than works."

They asked an author who had gained worldwide fame how he was used to getting up early in the morning. First of all, *"I loved to sleep when I was little, and I'd lose half my time because of my laziness. To give up such a habit, I told my veteran butler in my house that if he woke me up every day in the morning, I would give him a gold every day. The butler gave me a voice early the morning after this valley, but I scolded the butler a few times, except that I didn't want to leave my sweet sleep and stayed in my bed. After the daytime meal on the first day, I got angry with myself for not leaving this bad custom, so I called the butler and repeated my warning on the first day. And even if I resent you with a silliness of sleep, I said don't listen and wake me up. The next morning, the butler stood at my bed early to both keep my guard and get a gold, and although I was so confronted by the sleep dazzle, the butler never listened and did not leave without lifting me out of bed. I started to stay early in the morning after this continued for a few days like this, and therefore I organized twelve volumes of books when I won, which I cannot deny that the copyright and scalpel of these books were only thanks to my servant."* "Hatim Tai" was a man who gained fame among those of his time, with generosity and generosity. Some of his friends asked, *"Is there a man in the world besides you?"* He said, *"One day, on the way, I came across a poor man on the ground picking thorns, and today there is a feast in the house of hatim agha. I said, go ahead and find it."* I got the reply from the man who tried to eat with the effort of his own hand, Hatem agha does not appreciate it. This man is more of an welcoming than me."

4. Results

The book "Gift for Children", written in 1875 and given to children as a gift by name, has been shown to have both educational and educational characteristics. When the age level of the book is estimated, it is seen that it is aimed at those who can read and write. Religious life, which formed the basis of the educational philosophy of the Ottoman Empire, formed the starting theme of the book. During the Tanzimat period and the Period of Legitimacy, westernization and corruption in religious understanding and life necessitated the delivery of religious and moral information from childhood. As a concrete example, this book begins with religious advice. The necessity of worship is to respect the parents, to respect them, to gain the satisfaction of the parents by being hardworking in the education life. As the second theme, geography issues were discussed, the roundness

of the world was explained, and the formation of days and years as a result of the movements of the world was emphasized. Land fragments, continents and their characteristics, plains, mountains, seas, volcanoes, volcanoes are emphasized. By focusing on the directions, the eastern, western, southern and northern directions of the world are simply defined. The relationship between land and agriculture was emphasized and desert lands were defined. Mines (gold and silver) found predominantly on continents were also emphasized. It is probable that various children's books like this will be published in the Tanzimat period. Researching and examining different children's publications related to this field by field experts can be a source for different studies. When the subjects related to geography are examined, it can be said that he supported the understanding of the Nature course, which was taught in the school and school practices of the period, as an auxiliary book. In the information of Ottoman history, which was considered as the third theme, the establishment of the Ottoman Empire, the conquest of Istanbul, the borders of the country were emphasized. The fourth theme focused on nebatat, i.e. plant science, the classification of plants, root, seed, flowering flowerless plants were explained. The properties of coffee tree and sugar cane are given from the plants. In the knowledge of the zoo, which we have determined as the fifth theme, the classification and species of animals as well as plants are emphasized. The animals were examined in five categories and samples were given of animals suitable for each category. In the sixth theme; various professional groups and characteristics such as farming, mining, trading owner (trader), printing, architecture, paper making, watchmaking and ferrying have been emphasized. The relationship of professions with each other is emphasized. The issue is handled with an interdisciplinary approach. In the seventh theme, the importance of moral education is mentioned and the harms of good morality, and good-naturedness are explained. Considering the conditions of the period in which the book was written, it can be considered educational and instructive. The publication by the Maarif (Education) Ministry also shows that the state attaches importance to children's education. It is possible that there were different kinds of publications similar to the Children's Gift book for children's education for that period. This study was limited to the gift book for children only. In addition, it is important that it is among the first books written for children at that time. With the Maarifi Umumiye Regulation dated 1869, the duration of the schools of Sibyan was 4 and courses such as Morality, History-i Osmani, Geography Malumat-ı Nafia (useful Information) were included in the education programs. It can be said that the information contained in the "Gift for Children" book provides the clarity of these lessons. It is possible to see the basis of the general culture and general talent sections in today's education programs in this book. This book, which has been prepared considering the developmental periods of children, also shows that the developmental periods for that period are taken into account.

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