

HISTORICAL EDUCATION APPLIED DURING CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY I

ABSTRACT

For a society, the most important matter is education in order to climb to the level of contemporary civilizations and to develop. History and also education of history has an important place, because purpose of history is to learn lessons from the past, not to repeat the same mistakes again and to give a direction to future. Education of history is in the position of active memory that deeply affects the conscious of nations. Intergeneration link and ideal union have been the way of historical education. Therefore, historical education has been in an active and effective position.

In our researches, we tried to determine how was the education, training and historical education in secondary and higher educational institutions before and during Constitutional Monarchy I.

Obvious enter of history into the educational programs coincided with Administrative Reforms. “Rules and Regulations for General Education” is the turning point for historical education in Ottoman schools. With these rules and regulations, the lesson of history was put into the Primary Schools which were the institution of elementary schools and lesson of history that began in 1838 in secondary education was made more regular and comprehensive. In Idadi and Sultani schools which were institutions for secondary education, the lesson of history began with these rules and regulation. And Darülfünun which was considered as higher education institutions became more regular in branches of philosophy and literature thanks to history lessons began with “historical philosophy” conversations of Ahmet Vefik Pasha and with 1869 Rules and Regulation. With 1869 rules and regulations, it was decided to teach history in Darülmualimin that was opened in 1848 as Teacher’s Training College for boys and in Darülmualimat which was decided to open in 1869, but could be opened in 1870 as Teacher’s Training College for girls.

Although educational institutions of period of Constitutional Monarchy improved qualitatively and numerically, as a result of keeping a firm hand on education by Abdulhamid II, historical education and writing were effected highly by this. Reason of this circumstance is to be disturbed by historical approaches pointing out liberation movements which took place especially in the courses of “general history”. Therefore, history lessons reduced, these course hours were fulfilled by moral lessons and it was emphasized on the “History of Ottoman and Islam. In conclusion, although the lessons of history that was concentrated through constitutional reforms reduced, it has got an important place within education system.