

General Info

Objectives of the Course

Teach the history of the Turks their geographies. Resources to teach the scientific research in this area. The aim of Turkish historical geography is to examine the geographical settlements of the Turkish nation in the historical process, their cultural development, the evolution of their social structures and how these elements interact with historical events. It tries to understand the political, economic and cultural structures that emerged in the geographies where Turks settled throughout their history and the development processes of these structures.

Course Contents

General introduction of Turkish historical geography. General geography of the Central Asian continent throughout history. Turkish Historical Geography course is a course that examines the geographies where Turks settled in the historical process, the cultural, economic and social structures of these geographies and the relations of Turks with these areas. Its content usually consists of the following topics: Historical Geography of the Turks: The first settlements of the Turks in Central Asia. Migration routes and settlement processes of Turks. Geographical regions where the first Turkish states were established. Geography of the Turks in Central Asia: Geographical features of Central Asia (climate, natural resources, waterways, etc.). Turkish tribes and states in Central Asia (Gokturks, Uighurs, Karakhanids, etc.). Geographical effects of migrations from Central Asia to Anatolia.

Recommended or Required Reading

Kürşat Yıldırım, Doğu Türkistan'ın Tarihi Coğrafyası, Ötüken Neşriyat, İstanbul 2016. Akdes Nimet Kurat, TÜRK KAVİMLERİ VE DEVLETLERİ " IV -XVIII. YÜZYILLARDA KARADENİZ KUZEYİNDEKİ ", 1992.
İbrahim Kafesoğlu Türk Milli Kültürü, Ötüken Yayınları, İstanbul 2000.
Ahmet Taşağıl, Kök Tengrinin Çocukları, Bilge Kültür Sanat, İstanbul 2020.

Planned Learning Activities and Teaching Methods

Information will be given about Central Asia, the geography where Pre-Islamic Turkish history took place.

Recommended Optional Programme Components

It will be recommended to read source works and research works in the field of General Turkish History.

Instructor's Assistants

There is no assistant for the course.

Presentation Of Course

It will be given face to face.

Dersi Veren Öğretim Elemanları

Prof. Dr. Kürşat Koçak

Program Outcomes

1. Explain the importance of the geography of the Turkish world.
2. Can explain the geography of the homeland of the Turks.
3. Explain the relationship between history and geography.

Weekly Contents

Order PreparationInfo

Laboratory TeachingMethods Theoretical Practise

Order	PreparationInfo	Laboratory	TeachingMethods	Theoretical	Practise
1	<p>he aim of this course is to examine the historical emergence of Turks in the steppes of Central Asia, the geographical features of this region, the cultural and social structure of Turks in this geography. Students will gain the necessary knowledge and skills to understand the steppe culture of the Turks. To learn about how the Turks historically developed in the steppes of Central Asia. To comprehend the effects of steppe geography on Turkish communities. To understand the animal husbandry and nomadic lifestyle of the Turks as they emerged in the steppe. To learn the social structure, forms of government and war strategies of the Turks.</p>	<p>This course does not have a laboratory.</p>	<p>This week, the pre-reading and discussion-based teaching method will be applied. Students are expected to read the relevant units from the recommended resources before coming to class. In class, the main points of the subject will be discussed with the question-answer method on the texts read and guided discussions will be held among the students. In this way, students' critical thinking skills will be developed and a better understanding of the subject will be ensured.</p>	<p>The emergence of Turks in the Central Asian Steppes</p>	<p>It is not a practical course.</p>

Order	PreparationInfo	Laboratory	TeachingMethods	Theoretical	Practise
2	<p>Ancient Turkish historical geography includes the adventures of the Turks starting from Central Asia and spreading to wide geographies and the geographical areas shaped in this process. In this context, it is very important to examine the settlement areas, cultural interactions and geographical characteristics of the Ancient Turks throughout history. Central Asia is the most rooted and starting point of the history of the Turks. This region, which covers today's Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and the western regions of China, is the land where the Turks first appeared: Altai is a historically important region where the ancestors of the Turks lived, and traces of early Turkic communities can be found here. Orkhon Valley: This is the region where the first written documents of the Turks were found. The Orkhon Inscriptions are an important source from this region. God Mountains: Located in the east of Central Asia and symbolizes the region where the Turks advanced towards the southeast. The geography of Central Asia is diversified with large steppes, mountains, deserts and lakes. This region is characterized by vast plains and difficult mountainous areas suitable for nomadic life.</p>	<p>This course does not have a laboratory.</p>	<p>This week, the pre-reading and discussion-based teaching method will be applied. Students are expected to read the relevant units from the recommended resources before coming to class. In class, the main points of the subject will be discussed with the question-answer method on the texts read and guided discussions will be held among the students. In this way, students' critical thinking skills will be developed and a better understanding of the subject will be ensured.</p>	<p>Ancient Turkish historical geography</p>	<p>It is not a practical course.</p>

Order	PreparationInfo	Laboratory	TeachingMethods	Theoretical	Practise
3	<p>Turks adopted a nomadic lifestyle in the steppes of Central Asia and migrated westward over time. During these migrations, Turks encountered different climates and geographical structures, but generally lived a life suitable for steppe culture. Migrations to the West: In the regions they migrated to, Turks both explored new geographical areas and interacted with other civilizations. These migrations also led to the Turks' expansion into Europe, the Middle East and India.</p> <p>China and the Mongolian Steppes: From their early period, the Turks also had an impact on the steppes in northern China and Mongolia. This region is an important area in terms of both settlement and military mobility of the Turks.</p> <p>Turkestan: Turkestan, which has the most fertile lands of today's Central Asia, was an important center for Turks both culturally and economically. Cities such as Samarkand and Bukhara, located here, contributed to the human and cultural development of Turkish civilization before and after Islam. The geography where the ancient Turks lived consisted largely of steppe areas. These areas were covered with vast grasslands and plains, which provided a suitable environment for them to make a living with animal husbandry in nomadic life. Horses, sheep, cattle and camels had an important place among the animals fed in the steppes.</p>	<p>This course does not have a laboratory.</p>	<p>This week, the pre-reading and discussion-based teaching method will be applied. Students are expected to read the relevant units from the recommended resources before coming to class. In class, the main points of the subject will be discussed with the question-answer method on the texts read and guided discussions will be held among the students. In this way, students' critical thinking skills will be developed and a better understanding of the subject will be ensured.</p>	<p>The nomadic lifestyle of the Turks in the steppes of Central Asia</p>	<p>It is not a practical course.</p>

Order	PreparationInfo	Laboratory	TeachingMethods	Theoretical	Practise
4	<p>The Scythians were a Turkic tribe who lived from the 8th century BC to the 3rd century BC in the steppe regions of Central Asia, especially in present-day Kazakhstan, Ukraine, southern Russia and the northeastern Black Sea coast. This region is a geography where steppes are covered with vast and endless plains, the climate is harsh and the black climate is dominant. The Scythians lived in a vast steppe area located in the western corners of Central Asia, extending to present-day Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine and parts of Mongolia. In this geography, agriculture was limited and livelihood was mostly based on animal husbandry. Steppe areas provided a suitable environment for nomadic animal husbandry communities. Steppes and Steppes: The steppe, which is mostly covered with flat and grassy areas, includes lands that are not suitable for agriculture, but suitable for animal husbandry. Harsh Climate: Winters are very cold and summers are hot and dry. Scythians adapted to this climate and developed a horse-drawn nomadic lifestyle. South of Central Asia and the Black Sea: Scythians reached as far as the Black Sea in the south and traded from this sea, and expanded their lands as far as Siberia in the north.</p>	<p>This course does not have a laboratory.</p>	<p>This week, the pre-reading and discussion-based teaching method will be applied. Students are expected to read the relevant units from the recommended resources before coming to class. In class, the main points of the subject will be discussed with the question-answer method on the texts read and guided discussions will be held among the students. In this way, students' critical thinking skills will be developed and a better understanding of the subject will be ensured.</p>	<p>Scythians</p>	<p>It is not a practical course.</p>

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5	<p>Central Asia is a historically and culturally important region located in the center of the Asian continent. Geographically, it stretches from the Caspian Sea in the west to China in the east, India in the south and Russia in the north. Although Central Asia is a region with a continental climate, the surrounding mountains play a major role in influencing the climate and ecosystem of this region. The main mountain ranges surrounding Central Asia are as follows: God Mountains Pamir Mountains Altai Mountains Hindu Kush Mountains Karakorum Mountains</p> <p>The continental climate of Central Asia is influenced by the surrounding mountain ranges. These mountains partially soften the hot and dry climate of the region. Mountains also delineate the boundaries of the rainy climate, with areas west of the mountains generally experiencing less rainfall, while this changes towards the east. Mountains are the main source of the region's water resources. Glaciers in these mountains feed the great rivers of Central Asia. The Tian Shan and Pamir Mountains are a major source of water for the surrounding lakes and rivers. These mountain ranges are rich in flora and fauna. High mountains, glacial lakes and lush valleys are the habitat of many rare and special species. The mountains are home to a variety of ecosystems due to climatic differences, with steppe and desert vegetation at lower altitudes, and alpine meadows and forests at higher altitudes.</p>	<p>This course does not have a laboratory.</p>	<p>This week, the pre-reading and discussion-based teaching method will be applied. Students are expected to read the relevant units from the recommended resources before coming to class. In class, the main points of the subject will be discussed with the question-answer method on the texts read and guided discussions will be held among the students. In this way, students' critical thinking skills will be developed and a better understanding of the subject will be ensured.</p>	<p>Climate and vegetation of Central Asia</p>	<p>It is not a practical course.</p>

Order	PreparationInfo	Laboratory	TeachingMethods	Theoretical	Practise
6	<p>Turkestan geography generally has arid and semi-arid climatic conditions. There are large areas of desert in this region, while oases are vital for agriculture and settlement. Deserts in Turkestan Kyzylkum Desert It is located in Central Asia, within the borders of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. It has a fragile ecosystem and largely sandy terrain. Karakum Desert It is a vast desert covering a large part of Turkmenistan. Dune movements are common and agricultural areas are limited. The Karakum Canal is vital for agriculture in the region. Taklamakan Desert Located in East Turkestan, it is one of the largest deserts in Asia. The climate is extremely harsh, extremely hot in summer and cold in winter.</p> <p>Agricultural areas and human settlements are concentrated in oases on the edge of the desert. Oases are areas where water resources are available and agriculture can be practiced. Important oases in Turkestan are as follows: Oasis of Bukhara and Samarkand These areas, irrigated by the Zeravshan River, are one of the oldest settlements in Central Asia. They are culturally and economically important due to their location on the historical Silk Road. Khotan and Kashgar Oasis It is located on the edge of the Taklamakan Desert and offers agricultural land thanks to the Tarim River. The region has been a center of trade and agriculture throughout history. Merv Oasis It lies in the middle of the Karakum Desert and is fed by the Murgab River. Merv, a historical city, was an important center of science and trade during the Seljuk period. While the deserts in the Turkestan region offer a harsh climate and harsh living conditions, oases stand out as the economic and cultural centers of the region. With the efficient use of water resources and environmentally friendly agricultural methods, these oases continue to play a critical role in the survival of the people of the region.</p>	This course does not have a laboratory.	This week, the pre-reading and discussion-based teaching method will be applied. Students are expected to read the relevant units from the recommended resources before coming to class. In class, the main points of the subject will be discussed with the question-answer method on the texts read and guided discussions will be held among the students. In this way, students' critical thinking skills will be developed and a better understanding of the subject will be ensured.	Deserts in Central Asia	It is not a practical course.
7	<p>Turkestan is a vast geography in Central Asia that has been home to many civilizations throughout history. Today, it covers regions such as Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and the Uyghur Autonomous Region. Cities in the Turkestan region have been important stops on the historical Silk Road. Some of these cities are as follows: Samarkand (Uzbekistan): Capital of the Timurid Empire, center of science and culture. Bukhara (Uzbekistan): Known for its madrasas and its important place in Islamic culture. Tashkent (Uzbekistan): Today one of the largest cities in Central Asia. Almaty (Kazakhstan): Important trade center on the historic Silk Road. Kashgar (Uyghur): Crossroads of trade routes between China and Central Asia. Merv (Turkmenistan): One of the important capitals of the Seljuk Empire. Khojand (Tajikistan): A center of trade and cultural interaction throughout its history. Roads formed the basis of trade, migration and military expeditions in Turkestan. The most important of these are: Silk Road: The main route of trade routes from China to Europe. Steppe Roads: The roads used by Turkish tribes in the steppe geography for migration and trade. Golden Road: The route that refers to the trade routes between Central Asia and India. Fergana Valley Roads: This region, where agriculture and trade are intensive, is the cradle of civilizations in Central Asia. The cities and roads in Turkestan have shaped the economic, cultural and political structure of the region throughout history. Today, Turkestan still maintains its importance with its historical heritage.</p>	This course does not have a laboratory.	This week, the pre-reading and discussion-based teaching method will be applied. Students are expected to read the relevant units from the recommended resources before coming to class. In class, the main points of the subject will be discussed with the question-answer method on the texts read and guided discussions will be held among the students. In this way, students' critical thinking skills will be developed and a better understanding of the subject will be ensured.	Trade and migration routes in Central Asia	It is not a practical course.
8				Midterm Exam	

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9	<p>Steppe states emerged in the steppes of Central Asia with wide and harsh climatic conditions. This geography necessitated a nomadic lifestyle and kept the people mobile. The economy was based on animal husbandry and trade. Nomadic communities developed light weapons and mounted troops to move quickly. Tribes consisted of families and states were formed by the unification of tribal unions. Steppe states generally had a federative structure. They were ruled by leaders bearing titles such as Tanhu, Kagan or Hakan. The understanding of the state was based on the belief in kut (the belief that sovereignty was granted by divine authority). Scythians (Saka Turks) (8th century BC - 3rd century BC) Hun Empire (220 BC - 216 AD) Gokturk Khaganate (552 - 744) Uyghur Khaganate (744 - 840) Steppe states controlled vast territories thanks to their warrior nature and rapid mobility. Although the nomadic lifestyle made it difficult for states to last long, they left great military and cultural impacts.</p>	<p>This course does not have a laboratory.</p>	<p>This week, the pre-reading and discussion-based teaching method will be applied. Students are expected to read the relevant units from the recommended resources before coming to class. In class, the main points of the subject will be discussed with the question-answer method on the texts read and guided discussions will be held among the students. In this way, students' critical thinking skills will be developed and a better understanding of the subject will be ensured.</p>	<p>Steppe states, social and economic life</p>	<p>It is not a practical course.</p>
10	<p>Huns are a Turkic tribe originating from Central Asia. They were referred to as "Hiung-nu" in Chinese sources. They started to gain power in Asia in the 3rd century BC. Asian Hun State (220 BC - 216 AD) First known ruler Teoman (220-209 BC) The most powerful ruler: Mete Khan (209-174 BC)</p>	<p>This course does not have a laboratory.</p>	<p>This week, the pre-reading and discussion-based teaching method will be applied. Students are expected to read the relevant units from the recommended resources before coming to class. In class, the main points of the subject will be discussed with the question-answer method on the texts read and guided discussions will be held among the students. In this way, students' critical thinking skills will be developed and a better understanding of the subject will be ensured.</p>	<p>Huns</p>	<p>It is not a practical course.</p>

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11	<p>Gokturks The Göktürks were the first Turkish state established in Central Asia (552-744). It was founded by the Ashina (Ashina) tribe. Bumin Khan rebelled against the Avars in 552 and founded the Gokturk Khaganate. Rise of the Gokturk Khaganate Bumin Khan ruled in the east and his brother Istemi Yabgu ruled in the west. Diplomatic relations were established with Sassanids and Byzantium for the control of the Silk Road. It lived its most brilliant period during the reign of Mukan Khan (553-572). Collapse of the First Göktürk State It weakened as a result of internal turmoil and Chinese intrigues. In 630, it came under Chinese rule. Establishment of the Second Göktürk (Kutluk) State It was founded in 682 by Kutluk Kagan (Ilterish Kagan). The most powerful period of the state was during the reign of Bilge Kagan, Kültigin and Vizier Tonyukuk. In 744 it was destroyed by the Uighurs.</p>	This course does not have a laboratory.	<p>This week, the pre-reading and discussion-based teaching method will be applied. Students are expected to read the relevant units from the recommended resources before coming to class. In class, the main points of the subject will be discussed with the question-answer method on the texts read and guided discussions will be held among the students. In this way, students' critical thinking skills will be developed and a better understanding of the subject will be ensured.</p>	Gokturks	It is not a practical course.
12	<p>Uighurs Meaning and origin of the word Uyghur The historical importance of Uyghur Turks in Central Asia The origin and early settlement of the Uighurs Establishment of the Uighur State and Early Periods Uighurs' relations with Turkish and Chinese civilizations Establishment of the Uighur Khaganate (744-840) Capital: Ordu-Fish Political structure and form of government of the Uighur Khaganate Uighurs' Acquaintance with Manichaeism and Buddhism Religious beliefs of the Uighurs Acceptance and influence of Manichaeism The impact of Buddhism on the Uighurs Uyghur script and cultural developments Collapse of the Uighur Khaganate and Migrations Destruction of the Uighur Khaganate in 840 Migration of Uighurs from Central Asia to the West The settlement of Uyghurs in East Turkistan will be explained.</p>	This course does not have a laboratory.	<p>This week, the pre-reading and discussion-based teaching method will be applied. Students are expected to read the relevant units from the recommended resources before coming to class. In class, the main points of the subject will be discussed with the question-answer method on the texts read and guided discussions will be held among the students. In this way, students' critical thinking skills will be developed and a better understanding of the subject will be ensured.</p>	Uighurs	It is not a practical course.

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13	<p>The Kyrgyz are one of the indigenous peoples of Central Asia. The name Kyrgyz derives from the Turkish words "kır" (ten) and "gız" (young, male) and means "they are composed of ten young men". Throughout history, the Kyrgyz have been part of many Turkic states, such as the Gokturks, Uighurs, Karakhanids. Kyrgyzstan is a country in Central Asia, bordering Kazakhstan to the west, China to the east, Tajikistan to the south and Uzbekistan to the southeast. Kyrgyzstan is a mountainous country and is surrounded by the Tian Shan mountains. 90 percent of the country is covered with mountains. The Kyrgyz have historically led a nomadic life and engaged in animal husbandry. The horse is an important symbol of Kyrgyz culture. Kyrgyz people speak a Turkic language called Kyrgyz. Kyrgyz belongs to the Turkic language family and is written in Cyrillic script. Kyrgyz literature is mainly based on oral traditions. One of the most famous works is the "Manas Epic" written in the 11th century. This epic tells the heroic stories of the Kyrgyz people. The Kyrgyz are also historically linked to local religious beliefs such as Tengricism (belief in the sky god). The traditional clothing of the Kyrgyz is designed in accordance with the geographical conditions and nomadic lifestyle. Women usually wear long skirts and headdresses decorated with hand embroidery, while men wear tunics and pants.</p>	<p>This course does not have a laboratory.</p>	<p>This week, the pre-reading and discussion-based teaching method will be applied. Students are expected to read the relevant units from the recommended resources before coming to class. In class, the main points of the subject will be discussed with the question-answer method on the texts read and guided discussions will be held among the students. In this way, students' critical thinking skills will be developed and a better understanding of the subject will be ensured.</p>	<p>Kyrgyz</p>	<p>It is not a practical course.</p>
14	<p>The Turgish are a Turkic tribe that lived in the western regions of Central Asia. Their name is considered a derivative of the word "Turk" and they are believed to be "Turkic tribes". The Turgish declared their independence in Central Asia in the mid-7th century AD, when the Western Turkic Khaganate was weakening. The Turgish Khaganate emerged as a powerful Turkic state in the 8th century A.D. The Turgish engaged in various military conflicts with the Arabs, but gradually came under the influence of Islamic culture. Towards the end of the 8th century, the Turgish Khaganate began to weaken due to pressure from the Arabs and other Central Asian peoples. During this period, the Turgish lost the political balance in Central Asia and were eventually destroyed by the Uighurs in the late 8th century. The Oguz are one of the Turkic tribes living in Central Asia. Historically, before the first great migratory movements of the Turks, they existed in various regions of Central Asia. Oguz Kagan Epic: The Oguz united around Oguz Kagan and this epic has been an important source for the cultural heritage of the Oguz. In the 10th and 11th centuries, the Oguz migrated westward from Central Asia and played a major role in the establishment of the Seljuk Empire and the rise of the Ottoman Empire. The Oguz lived in tribes. Among them are important tribes such as Alka, Begdili, Çavuldur, Döger, Karkın, Bayat. Each tribe stood out with its own flag and cultural characteristics. Oguz tribes were usually united around a leader and adapted to nomadic life. Oguz adopted a nomadic lifestyle. Animal husbandry, especially sheep and horse breeding, was their source of livelihood. Language and Literature: Oguz Turkish laid the foundation of Ottoman Turkish and left a great literary legacy. Dede Korkut Stories are one of the most important literary examples of this period. Oguz started to accept Islam in the 9th century. Islam deeply affected their social structure and culture. Seljuk and Ottoman Empires: The Oguz laid the foundations of the Seljuk and Ottoman Empires. These two great empires were shaped on the cultural heritage of the Oguz.</p>	<p>This course does not have a laboratory.</p>	<p>This week, the pre-reading and discussion-based teaching method will be applied. Students are expected to read the relevant units from the recommended resources before coming to class. In class, the main points of the subject will be discussed with the question-answer method on the texts read and guided discussions will be held among the students. In this way, students' critical thinking skills will be developed and a better understanding of the subject will be ensured.</p>	<p>Turgish, Oguz</p>	<p>It is not a practical course.</p>

Order Preparation Info

Turks migrated from various regions of Central Asia and reached Eastern Europe. Migrations occurred for various reasons in different periods. Kipchaks Oghuz Turks Hun Empire (220 BC - 469 AD): One of the first Turkish states. The Huns migrated from Central Asia and reached Europe and posed a great threat to the Western Roman Empire. Their famous ruler Attila established sovereignty over a large area in Europe and seriously shook the Western Roman Empire. Avars (6th - 9th century): The Avars were a Turkic tribe originating from Central Asia and after migrating to Europe, they established a powerful state in Western Europe, especially in Eastern Europe. The Avars fought against Byzantium and established sovereignty as far as the Carpathians. Cumans (12th - 14th century): The Cumans settled in Eastern Europe, especially in Russia, Poland and Hungary. The Cumans interacted with local governments and kingdoms in Central Europe. Military Influences: Turks were often recognized in Eastern Europe for their strong military capabilities. The influence of Turkish tribes and states in Eastern Europe played a major role in shaping the historical, cultural and social structure of the region. The Turks left important military and cultural traces in this region, and over time they mingled with the culture of the peoples of the region. This course will provide you with an understanding of the historical impact of the Turkish states and tribes in Eastern Europe.

There is no
Laboratory
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Teaching Methods
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Turkish
Theoretical
States and
Tribes in
Eastern
Europe
There is
no
practice
in this
course

Tarih Ana Bilim Dalı / TARİH (YÜKSEK LİSANS - TEZLİ) X Learning Outcome Relation

	P.O. 1	P.O. 2	P.O. 3	P.O. 4	P.O. 5	P.O. 6	P.O. 7	P.O. 8	P.O. 9	P.O. 10	P.O. 11	P.O. 12	P.O. 13
L.O. 1													
L.O. 2													
L.O. 3													

Table :

- P.O. 1 : Tarihe ait olay ve olguları uzmanlık düzeyinde bilimsel yöntem ve teknikler yardımıyla kavramsallaştırır.
- P.O. 2 : Araştırma süreçlerinde disiplinler arası yaklaşımları kavrar ve kullanır.
- P.O. 3 : Edindiği uzmanlık düzeyindeki bilgileri tanımlayabilir, eleştirel bir yaklaşımla değerlendirir ve analiz eder.
- P.O. 4 : Tarihsel verilere ulaşır, yorumlar, güvenilirliğini ve geçerliliğini değerlendirir.
- P.O. 5 : Çalışmalarında ulusal ve evrensel değerleri önemser ve özümser.
- P.O. 6 : Tarih alanındaki bir konuya uygun materyal geliştirir, farklı metotlarla bilimsel bir yayın haline getirir.
- P.O. 7 : Yaşam boyu öğrenme süreçlerini geliştirir.
- P.O. 8 : Sorumluluğu altındaki birey veya grupların öğrenme süreçlerini yönlendirir.
- P.O. 9 : Sosyal sorumluluk bilinciyle mesleki proje ve etkinlikleri uzmanlık düzeyinde planlar ve uygular.
- P.O. 10 : Tarih alanının gerektirdiği yabancı dili Avrupa Dil Portföyü B2 Genel düzeyinde kullanarak sözlü ve yazılı iletişim kurar.
- P.O. 11 : Bilişim ve iletişim teknolojilerini kullanır ve bu alandaki gelişmeleri takip ederek kendini yeniler.
- P.O. 12 : Demokrasi, insan hakları, bilimsel ve mesleki değerlere uygun ahlaki davranış kalıpları geliştirir.
- P.O. 13 : Bu programdan edindiği donanım ile doktora programını sürdürür.
- L.O. 1 : Türk dünyasının coğrafyasının önemini açıklayabilir.
- L.O. 2 : Türklerin anayurdunun coğrafyasını açıklayabilir.
- L.O. 3 : Tarih ve coğrafya arasındaki ilişkiyi açıklayabilir.