

MERCURY



illustrated by: Mina Akkol

Ibrahim Cinkaya Social Sciences High School Magazine

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3rd Edition



EDITOR'S NOTE

"The traces we leave behind show what we are."

Ulug Bey

Dear Readers,

Since the first semester of the 2021-2022 Academic Year, our **MERCURY** Magazine, which has been published for a period in print and online today, continues to present timeless and universal ideas to humanity.

In this dark labyrinth we are lost in, we are looking for an exit with the excited wait of autumn. However, as the fear master Poe said, at least our soul has a consolation; some art, some sky. While the earth's feet are surrounded by flowers that welcome spring, we continue on this path we set out to get to know life a little better. We invite you, dear reader, to take a short break from the monotonous operation of the day.

The word culture etymologically means greening. They are experiences that are worth transferring to the future, which are created by human beings in different geographies in different time periods on the way to civilization. In these times when humanity is digitized and libraries are used less, the world of ideas is becoming more and more barren. The physical world cannot develop before the intellectual world develops. For this reason, contributions to our cultural life have started to play an increasingly important role.

We are happy to bring you the **MERCURY** English Culture and Literature magazine, which is the product of months of intense, tiring, self-sacrificing and self-sacrificing work. Our magazine, which is the product of thinking and working with a separate effort on each page, is a work entirely produced by our students. There is no doubt that the interest and appreciation of you, our esteemed readers, will be rewarded for this effort, which our students put forth with their enterprising, eager and hardworking attitudes.

What we try to do with Mercury Magazine is to find these beauties created by human hands, adapt them to our day and remind them again. If we can make a small contribution to the mental world of all our readers, it means that our journal reaches its goal.

I wish you enlightening and creative readings.

Best regards

Memduh Altun
General Release Coordinator

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EDITOR

MEMDUH ALTUN

DESIGNED

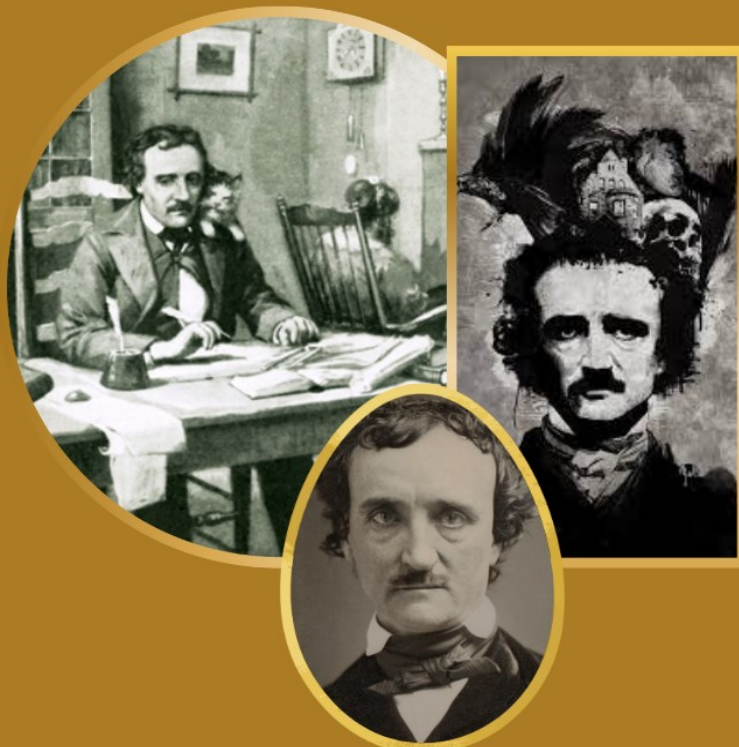
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Edgar Allan Poe

Edgar Allan Poe is an American poet, author, editor and literary critic. He generally wrote short stories and poems. He is especially known with his mystery and macabre stories. He is one of the most important figures of Romanticism movement in the USA and American literature. He is considered one of the first authors of short story.

He was born in Boston, Massachusetts on January 19, 1809. His parents were professional actors. He was born as the second of three siblings. In 1810, his father abandoned the family and after one year his mother passed away because of tuberculosis. After his mother's death John Allan, a wealthy merchant, and his wife Frances Allan took him to their home. They didn't officially adopt him but Edgar stayed with them until his teenage years. Later, John and Edgar fell out due to gambling debts and Edgar's educational expenses. After one year in Virginia University, Edgar had to drop out of school because of poverty.

After his fight with John, he joined the USA Army with "Edgar A. Perry" nickname on May 27, 1827. At the same year, he published his 40 pages book of poetry titled "Tamerlane and Other Poems" under the title "A Bostonian". His book received almost no attention and only 50 copies were printed.



Poe switched his focus to prose and spent his next few years working for literary magazines, became known with his own style of literary criticism. He lived in many different cities such as Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York because of his job. In Baltimore, he published his second book “Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane and Minor Poems” in 1829.

He married his 13-year-old cousin Virginia Clemm in 1836. He achieved great success with his poem “The Raven”, which is published in 1845. Two years after his poem was published, his wife Virginia passed away because of tuberculosis in 1847.

He planned for years to publish his own magazine called The Penn, later called The Stylus. But before the magazine was published he passed away when he was 40 years old in Baltimore, on October 7, 1849. The cause of his death is unknown. It has been suggested that he died of illness, alcoholism, drug addiction, suicide, or other causes.

Poe and his works are encountered in literature, music, film, television and popular culture. Some of the houses where he lived have been turned into museums. The Mystery Writers of America presents an annual award known as the Edgar Award to outstanding works in mystery literature.



/Reyhan DEMETOGLU



THE TRUTH BEHIND THE DARKNESS

Edgar Allan Poe, the great author of gothic literature, has contributed a lot both to horror and detective fictions. He has attracted people's attention with his great ability to make readers feel the unknown tension and transfer the actions and emotions almost real like. According to his own words, instead of an "action", he set the fiction around an effective thought. Another author of many masterpieces Dostoyevski's words about Poe were "Almost always takes the most exceptional reality and endows it with such details that reader is convinced of its possibility of its reality when objectively the event or situation is impossible. But how is that possible? Aside from his innate talent for writing, we know that authors' life always reflects in their stories even the slightest because those stories reflect what has in authors' mind, in their most confidential place. And it's not different for Edgar Allan. His works are always complicated, hard to understand and filled with pain and sense of death just like his own life.

To get to know more about and understand this mysterious author, we have to look into some of his works starting with one of his most famous story "The Murders in the Rue Morgue".

It is a short story by Edgar Allan Poe published in Graham's Magazine in 1841. Just like how Poe created many new genres and brought so much novelty to literature, this work of him was being something new for history, it was described as the first modern detective story. It is also the first locked-room mystery in detective fiction. Poe also initiates the storytelling method that starting telling to story from the end which means that the author first announces his solution and after that he explains the reasons for his thoughts.

So if you wonder where the title comes from; Poe originally titled the story "Murders in the Rue Trianon" but renamed it to better associate it with death. Rue means "road" in French, and morgue means a place where corpses are stored. This way it definitely sounds much more dark and ominous.

C. Auguste Dupin is the main character of this story as well as other some detective stories by Edgar Allan Poe. Poe created the Dupin character before even the word "detective" had been coined. He determined the elements of the detectives and pioneered the creation of many fictional detectives including Sherlock Holmes.

Dupin is not a professional detective but he solves every case with great wisdom. Using what Poe termed "ratiocination", Dupin combines his considerable intellect with creative imagination, even putting himself in the mind of the criminal.

The narrator begins the story with a long description of the "analytical mind". What we define as analytic is in fact just the effects of what we see in the result. And analysis plays a big role in the faculty of resolution. Yet to calculate is not in itself to analyze. Besides calculation, the narrator emphasizes that observation is indeed pretty much important. Even though they are similar and can be confused easily, an analyst might be ingenious but an ingenious might not be always capable of analysis. The ingenious are always fanciful whereas the imaginative are analytic.

Given that pieces of information, the actual story that will enlighten those statements starts with the narrator meeting with Auguste Dupin on a road in Paris. Their meeting was just unordinary just like their unique personality as expected from Poe. Auguste Dupin is a man from a high-class family that lost all his money because of some unfortunate incidents, whose only luxury is now nothing more than books which are pretty accessible in Paris. In consequence, it was a rare to be found book that introduces these two men to each other. They started living in the grotesque mansion that radiates a gloomy air and they decorated it dark just like their souls. They were living all alone by themselves, hidden from their acquaintances, and not accepting any guests. If people saw the way they live, they might be thinking that they went crazy. But it was who they were truly; all alone, gloomy and reclusive.

His friend was founding Dupin's obsession with night bizarre, but still he has completely submitted all his oddness. They were even creating their night in day times, curtains were always closed, keeping them separate from all the lights and people. They had each other at least for talking, writing and wandering around the city. Nothing more was needed.

In times like these, it was routine for Dupin to tell the scarily accurate and detailed things he observed about him. Seeing Dupin like that reminded him of the old philosophy of the Bi-Part Soul and he amused himself by imagining him as two personalities; the creative and the resolute.

One night when they were walking through the street, Dupin suddenly cut the silence with his words that saying exactly what he was thinking. He was astonished, so much more than he shows. It was just like he saw him through his soul. He asked him how is that possible and he was even more shocked by his answer. He explains every stage that his mind thought of, and how he linked up his thoughts. Dupin's great analytical thinking both amazed and scared him. By the time they were talking, a poster titled "EXTRAORDINARY MURDERS" caught their attention. It was talking about how two women were mystically murdered.

Just like how he read his mind, Dupin unraveled the case by observing the crime scene, examining every detail, thinking about the oddnesses and analyzing every step. Dupin was not a magician nor a soothsayer, coincidences can occur in every situation but not everyone pays attention to them. He was special because he was aware of coincidences.

Truth is not always hidden, in fact it is pretty superficial. Just like Poe said you can even Venus vanish from the sky if you look at it too direct, concentrated and firmly.



Anna Bell

It was many and many a year ago,
In a kingdom by the sea,
That a maiden there lived whom you may know
By the name of Annabel Lee;
And this maiden she lived with no other thought
Than to love and be loved by me.

I was a child and *she* was a child,
In this kingdom by the sea:
But we loved with a love that was more than love—
I and my Annabel Lee;
With a love that the winged seraphs of heaven
Coveted her and me.

And this was the reason that, long ago,
In this kingdom by the sea,
A wind blew out of a cloud, chilling
My beautiful Annabel Lee;
So that her highborn kinsman came
And bore her away from me,
To shut her up in a sepulchre
In this kingdom by the sea.

The angels, not half so happy in heaven,
Went envying her and me—

Yes!—that was the reason (as all men know,
In this kingdom by the sea)
That the wind came out of the cloud by night,
Chilling and killing my Annabel Lee.

But our love it was stronger by far than the love
Of those who were older than we—
Of many far wiser than we—
And neither the angels in heaven above,
Nor the demons down under the sea,
Can ever dissever my soul from the soul
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee:

For the moon never beams, without bringing me
dreams
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And the stars never rise, but I feel the bright
eyes
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And so, all the night-tide, I lie down by the side
Of my darling—my darling—my life and my bride,
In her sepulchre there by the sea,
In her tomb by the sounding sea.



Annabel Lee is the last poem written by American poet and author Edgar Allan Poe. Like almost all of Poe's poems, there is the theme of "The Death of a Woman". It was written in 1849 and published shortly after Poe's death in November of the same year.

This poem tells a tragic love story. This love, which everyone is jealous of, is not only jealous of people, but also supernatural beings. This love between the poet and his lover is not just a love. It was a mighty, pure, eternal, great love called "Immortal Love," and it was so high that even great beings could envy. Because of

The Story of the Poetry:

Losing his parents at a young age, Poe marries one of his cousins, Virginia Clem. This is no ordinary marriage. It is one of the unforgettable stories in the history of literature. Poe had no money when he got married. He was working on his work "Monsters". He was able to sell this work, which he prepared in 10 years, for only 10 dollars...

Poe was 26 when they got married, and his wife, Virginia, was 13. Many decided that this marriage would not bring happiness and would soon end in divorce, but this did not happen. They lived a happy and quite romantic life together. . Poe worshiped his wife, who was a small child, with great affection. The house where Poe and Virginia lived was so bad that it could collapse at any moment. But it was a beautiful place surrounded by countryside and apple trees. When the spring came and the south wind started to blow, the smell of lilac and hyacinths filled the house. He couldn't even pay his rent, which was one dollar a month.

With no food, his young wife Virginia falls ill. they don't have money. They can't get anything to eat, but they are happy. Sometimes they would sit for days on an empty stomach without eating anything, and when the chicory grew in the garden, they would gather them and cook them and try to fill their stomachs. Their neighbors took pity on them and brought them food. This is where Virginia died. Lying on a wicker bed and being deprived of a thick dress for months will cause him to die. On very cold days, his mother tries to warm him by stroking him. They would put cats on his fingertips and try to warm him. Many springs come and go... Poe never forgets his only wife, Virginia, whom he married and loved very much... He sits in his garden for years waiting for her. He writes this lyric poem for his only wife...

Main Elements in Poetry:

The Poet : Glorifying and blessing the young virgin to whom he is deeply attached; He is a man with deep feelings.

Annabel Lee: A very young and beautiful maiden is a representational image of Poe's wife, who died young.

Angels: They have three pairs of wings. They envy the poet and his lover's love. The Archangels take revenge by killing Annabel Lee.

The place of the poem: An imaginary kingdom by the ocean. This kingdom is where the poet and Annabel fell in love; A delightful and magical place left behind the gates of heaven and earth.

Dominant Emotions in Poem: (Love, Anger, Hope)

Section 1 (Love):

* In the first cut, Poe describes his love for a girl named Annabel Lee, set in a coastal kingdom long ago.

* Annabel has no other thought than to love and be loved by Poe.

Section 2 (Anger):

* In the third line, it is told that a wind of jealousy came from the second line, Annabel Lee's relatives took her from the narrator's hand and buried her.

* In the fourth verse, it is emphasized that the jealousy of the angels caused Annabel Lee's death. In both of these parts, feelings of anger, jealousy and resentment dominate.

Section 3 (Hope):

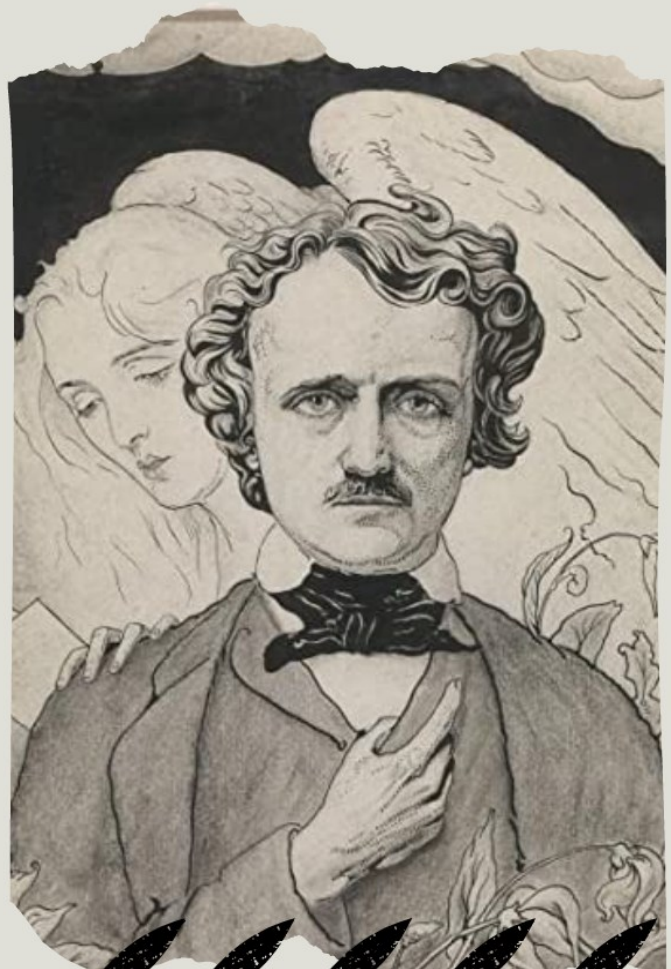
* In the fifth chapter, the poet again talks about the power of their love and compares their love with the loves of the oldest and smartest people. However, here the poet says that neither the angels in the sky nor the devils in the sea can separate their souls.

* Hope wins. In the last book, the poet dreams of Annabel Lee and says he feels her.

* The poet embraces Annabel Lee as my love, my life, my bride. And next to the sea lies the tomb of Annabel Lee. Hope, peace and expectation prevail in these continents.

My Opinion:

I feel something about myself and my life in this poem. This endless love story has some emotional effects on me. I can say that Love is Permanent... As far as I understand, nothing can beat love, not even death... I think Edgar Allan Poe cannot describe himself and his experiences better than this poem. Annabel Lee is a great piece of literature.



/Ece Nur ERDINC

'HOLO' LUJAH

Hopeless days and nights, purplish thoughts and bizarre words was around on a man's mind. He's just a man like someone else with dark haired, brown eyes and black clothes. He likes these colors, he suits these colors and thinks like these colors. We're talking about a man who writes his dreams like he's been blind since his birth. His reality hits different if you think, everyone is blind and there's no light to see the true colors that we live together since we born.

He was lost. He was lost in our crowded world and crushed thoughts. He lost his mind and soul our one dimensional lives and he found himself in the reality of dreams. He was asleep and awake at the same time, he was dead and alive at the same moment. He told and wrote his story on crumpled papers but papers are liars like who we are. 'Cause papers belong here like trees, air and water, we belong here too, like blood, veins and bone. Nonetheless Poe belongs here but unlike this, he always known what is the other one. We called him 'gothic' but he's more than this actually.

He suffered from depression for his entire life, he saw and felt the other sides of black and white. He used this, he told his stories with his moody feelings but in some way we really understood what is the death and life. He made us feel the loneliness in our bones, he gave us a vision to see the colors of melancholy. We read his lines, purple and black was obvious. He painted everything but shadows, the shadows had their own consciousness. This grey body was the main character in his stories, everybody had this friend but only the special ones could understand Poe's one. He took wings on his own soul like *The Raven's*, and pulled out his knives until saw the color of red. Red was sacred, his dreams and eyes are sacrificed for that. He closed his eyes and realized the beauty of *Annabel Lee*, he loved one and left behind himself for *Loeda* and his younger self said to us, *Spirits of Dead* was waiting for us in it's thorn.

One day, he punished his words, cursed them and locked them to the bungeon. Left them without food and water so they ate themselves, they grew faster. One day they broke their fences and beat him, took from a bite his body, chewed and swallowed. It's taste like weakness so they spitted out his soul, the soul cured itself and settled on his body again. It was much more hungry and ambitious than before, it chose violence and violence chose his dreams. The dreams are intense, they mashed Poe's brain and poured out his mind. The sticky buddies was alive from this moment, they stucked the papers and covered this poor man's whole body, his eyes was bloody.

*"They lived him together for the rest of his life,
This is horrible and horror was born like.
Poe's pen was shaking to write something right,
Lucid dream have to be something alike. "*

/Elfsu EKICI

Why Should We Read Edgar Allan Poe



Edgar Allen Poe's image is not just instantly recognizable so it is perfectly suited to his reputation. From the prisoner strapped under a descending pendulum blade to a raven who refuses to leave narrator's chamber, Poe's macabre and innovative stories of gothic horror have left a timeless mark on literature. But what it is that makes Edgar Allen Poe one of the greatest american authors?

Actually, horror was a popular genre of the period with many practitioners but Poe was different because of his carefull attention to form and style. As a literature critic, he identified two important rules for the short story form:

- 1- It must be short enough to read in one sitting
- 2- Every word must contribute to its purpose

By mastering these rules, poe takes reader's attention and rewards them with an intense and singular experience. Poe called this "the unity of effect". Though often frightening, this effect goes far beyond fear. Poe's stories use horror and violence to explain the paradoxes and mysteries of love, grief and guilt with resisting simple interpretations or clean moral messages. Although he often uses extraordinary elements, the true thing he explore is the human mind and its propensity for self-destruction. For example; when the character of "William Wilson", violently oppose to a man he believes that has been following by him; he might just be staring at his own image in a mirror. With Poe's this expression, turns readers into active participants who must decide when a storyteller might be misinterpreting or even lying about events they are relating.

Although he's best known his short horror stories, Poe was actually one of the most versatile and experimental writers of the nineteenth century. He invented the detective story. Poe also wrote satires of social and literary trends and hoaxes that in some cases anticipated science fiction. Poe even wrote an adventure novel about a voyage to the South pole and a treatise on astrophysics.

/Betul KARAAYVAZ

6 HORROR MOVIES BASED ON EDGAR ALLAN POE

Edgar Allan Poe is known as one of the best horror and crime writers in literary history.

Poe, who lived a short life in first half of the 19th century, is a master of American horror, gothic literature and modern detective stories. From this aspect, Poe has inspired many films since the early years of cinema. In this article we have prepared, 6 horror-thriller films inspired by the works of Poe with their IMDb are waiting for you!

THE RAVEN



IMDb 7.0

In the work, we watch the mind of the man who lives with the ghost of his ex-wife and his relationship with his new wife torn apart. Inspired by Poe's short story, the production is a must-see for gothic movie lovers. Almost 60 years old, the film still oscillates between horror and romance.

It is with these films that Edgar Allan Poe, Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi began to be known as the legendary trio of horror cinema. In the 1935 film *The Raven*, an ominous malevolent bird does not stand out much, the film is mostly about a mad doctor who commits murders inspired by the author's work. John Cusack's version must have been inspired by several points of the movie.

THE TOMB OF LIGEIA



IMDb 6.6

THE CROW

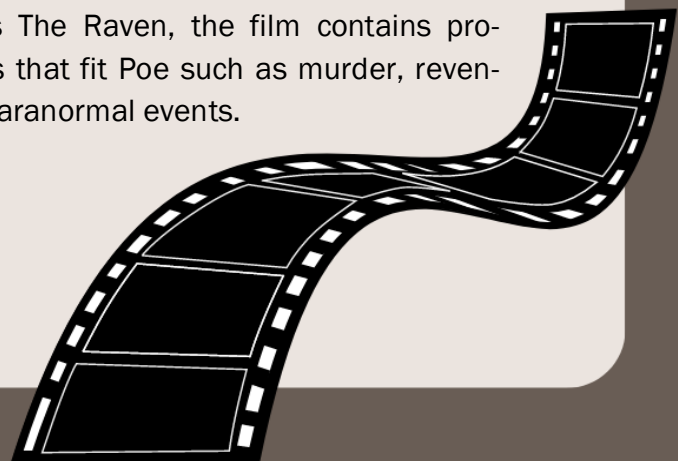


IMDb 7.6



Not all adaptations have been entirely faithful to the story, but all have been inspired by Poe's best works. *The Crow* may be the most iconic work of gothic cinema.

Adaptation of a comic book inspired by Poe's *The Raven*, the film contains products that fit Poe such as murder, revenge, paranormal events.



EXTRAORDINARY TALES

This animated anthology film from director Raul Garcia is certainly a mixed bag but it's certainly worth watching if you're a horror fan or a fan of Edgar's stories.

This anthology film includes 5 different classic works of Poe such as Fall of the House of Usher and Masque of the Red Death. But what makes this movie special is that it is narrated by very famous people



IMDB: 6.5

FOOL'S FIRE



IMDB: 7.4

Adapted from Poe's "Hop Frog," the film uses puppet shows, animation and disturbing visuals to depict a deformed buffoon taking revenge on those in court. That's why it's not the kind of movie that everyone can watch. But apart from that; The setting, the costumes, the characterization all surpass most movies made since then.

"The Lighthouse" is a Drama-Horror movie about two lighthouse keepers trying to maintain their sanity while living on a remote and mysterious New England island in the 1890s.

This movie has amazing cinematography and the great interpretations of both Willem Dafoe who played as Thomas Wake and Robert Pattinson who played as Thomas Howard .

THE LIGHTHOUSE



IMDB: 7.6



/Beril DONMEZ & Irem BOLUKBASI

DANSE MACABRE

Danse Macabre (The Dance of Death) at a time when wars, famines, diseases, especially the plague, are most common;

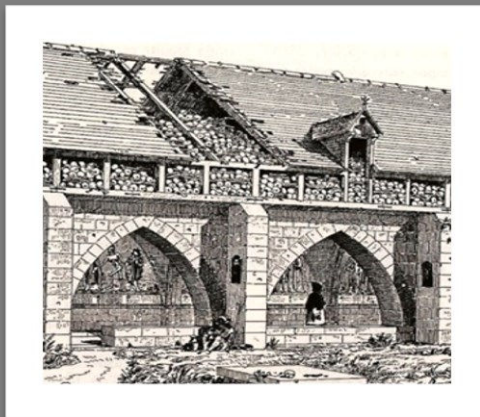
It is an allegory that emerged in the 15th century, describing the universality of death. It tells that the Dance of Death will one day bring everyone together, regardless of race, gender, profession or social position.

Danse Macabre is an artistic allegory of the late Middle Ages about the universality of death. Whatever one's place in life, the Dance of Death unites them all. The Danse Macabre consists of the dead or personification of death, calling on representatives from all walks of life to dance to the grave. It originated as memento mori (remember death) to remind people of the fragility of their lives and how futile the splendor of earthly life is.

Danse Macabre takes its source from a French myth. According to the myth every year on Halloween at midnight, the death comes to the earth and it resurrects the deads in the cemeteries. While it plays violin it wants the deads to dance for it. Every creepy creature that you can imagine like witches, ghosts join them until the rooster crows and it says that the sun is rising. After that the deads go back to their graves and leaves the earth to come back again next year.

This concept, which has been the subject of many plays, poems, frescoes and paintings, is shown as a ring dance led by Death. From the highest of the medieval hierarchy (Pope, Emperor) to the lowest (beggar, peasant, and child), he holds a skeleton or decomposed body from the hand of every mortal. The class distinction between these people becomes meaningless thanks to Death.

The origins of the concept are first encountered in pictorial sermon texts. The earliest recorded image is a now-lost mural in the Holy Innocents' Cemetery in Paris from 1424 to 1425.



Holy Innocents' Graveyard, Grave House in Paris



Story Of The Dance of Death In Middle Age

From the 14th to the 16th centuries, Europeans had a manic craving for dance, and they did so often until they couldn't quite keep their feet. Let's find out the reason for this strange phenomenon from the article of Helen Carr, Professor Emeritus of Comparative Literature.

“In Strasbourg in 1518, a local woman named Frau Troffea came out of her house and went into a narrow street nearby. Initially, she drew little attention from her neighbors as she went about her daily chores. But that was about to change very quickly. Because Miss Troffea was intent on dancing, and when she started it brought the entire neighborhood to a standstill.

Miss Troffea did not dance to the music, her movements were in no way restrained or self-assured. Instead, she danced with a kind of insanity that was apparently as contagious as it was unstoppable. First, a trickle of spectators joined the impromptu frenzy. Then a flood.

Soon Miss Troffea was accompanied by about 400 revelers, dancing in the streets in a dizzying spectacle of swaying limbs and swirling bodies.

While they may not seem strange to us today, the events of 1518 were far from unique. In fact, histories from the 14th to the 16th centuries are full of reports that people in Central Europe were compelled to dance, and they did so until hundreds died of exhaustion. St. John's Dance traumatized the audience and triggered a horrific response from a horrified, confused clergy. Today, five centuries later, scientists are still pondering why. Based on this situation, a valid reason is determined:

- It's a reaction to the Black Plague

After the outbreak of the black plague, the church concluded that the brutal 'healing' campaign had worked, and solemnly declared that many dancers who succumbed to exhaustion or malnutrition (literally dancing themselves to death) were victims of demonic forces. In a time of deadly plague, terrible wars, environmental disasters, and low life expectancy, we certainly cannot ignore the link between extreme stress and the Dance of St. But the real reason for the gathering of choreographers dancing on the banks of the Rhine with frenzied enthusiasm remains a mystery for now.

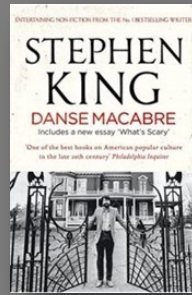


Some Of The Works That Inspired And Used The Concept Of Danse Macabre:



Midnight Dance
(Animation)

- John Mc Closkey, 1996



Danse Macabre
– Stephen King, 1981



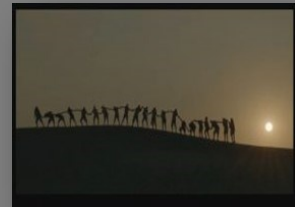
Tarkovsky –
Zerkalo, 1975



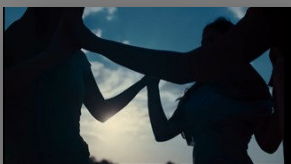
Το βλέμμα του Οδυσσέα
(Ulysses' Gaze)
- Angelopoulos, 1995



Dance of Death
– Iron Maiden, 2003



Toy
– Mabel Matiz,
2020



Indigo Night



Det sjunde inseglet
(The Seventh Seal)



Disciplini Ora-
tory
- Giacomo Bor-
lone (Mural)





This art piece is still unknown to this day.

Nine women of different social status are dancing with the dead. Throughout the painting, different figures from the Pope to the Emperor, from the merchant to the madman are seen dancing with death.

Also Some Other Artistic Examples:

- ◆ Godfather Death – Grimm Brothers (1812) / fairytale
- ◆ Death and the Compass (La Muerte y la Brujula)- Jorge Luis Borges (1942) / Short Story
- ◆ Death and the Senator– Arthur C. Clarke / Short Story
- ◆ Dance With Death – Andrew Hill (1980) / Jazz Album
- ◆ The Graveyard Book, Chapter 5 (2008) - Neil Gaiman
- ◆ Death and the King's Horseman (1975) – Wole Soyinka / Theatre

/Aslı Ela KEMALOĞLU



Death Themed Paintings

It was painted by soviet artist Gelyy Korzhev using oil technique between 1957-1960. It is exhibited in Russian State Museum.

The painting tells the story of the country going through tough times after October Revolution, Russian Civil War and The Great Patriotic War.

The worker who is holding the red flag tightly symbolised that he is angry and tough-looking and he has a strong will to win the fight.



Raise the Flag-

Поднимающий знамя



David with The Head of Goliath- Davide con testa di Golia

It is one of the last works of Italian Baroque artist Caravaggio. It is exhibited in Galleria Borghese, Rome.

In the picture, Goliath's head is a self portrait and some art experts asserts that young David revives the youth of the artist.

Here, the shepherd boy is shown with a pensive, sad expression which may reflect the artist's mood of always running from the law.

It was painted by Jacques-Louis David in 1793. David described the death scene of his close friend and leader revolutionist Jean-Paul Marat. It is exhibited in Belgian Royal Museum of Fine Arts.

Marat was one of the active members of Jacoben Side after The French Revolution. He was accused of supporting terrorism by Jironden Side's members. He was murdered with a knife by a woman named Charlotte Corday who came his house on the pretext that she was going to tell about some important documents on July 13, 1793.



Marat Assassinated-

La Mort de Marat



Island of the Dead-
Die Toteninsel

It was painted by Swiss symbolist artist Arnold Böcklin in the late 19th century. Böcklin drew five different versions of the painting between 1880- 1886.

First version is exhibited in Kunstmuseum Basel-Basel, second version is in Metropolitan Museum of Art- New York, third version is in Alte Nationalgalerie- Berlin, fourth version was destroyed in Rotterdam during World War 2 and fifth version is in Museum der Bildenden Künste- Leipzig.

There is a sense of funeral in the picture. It generally creates an image of hopeless abandonment and tense waiting.

It was painted by British artist Sir John Everett Millais between 1851- 1852. It is exhibited in Tate Britain, London.

The painting describes the character Ophelia in Shakespeare's Hamlet singing before she drowns in a river in Denmark.



Ophelia



Entombment

Entombment is an unfinished painting of the burial of Jesus. It is attributed to Italian Renaissance artist Michelangelo Buonarroti and it is dated around 1500- 1501. It is exhibited in National Gallery, London.

The center of the picture describes Jesus being carried to the tomb. The man behind the Jesus is Joseph of Arimathea who gave his own tomb to Jesus. The person on the left who is wearing orange colored dress is probably Saint John the Evangelist. The woman kneeling at his feet possibly one of the Three Marys, perhaps Mary Magdalene.

The two figures on the right are not exact. Suggestions for the figure standing right side of the body of Jesus are maybe another of The Marys, perhaps Mary Cleophas, while the figure on the far right may be Mary Salome. The other unprepared figure is Virgin Mary.

/Reyhan DEMETOĞLU

THE VIEW OF LIFE

A sunny day, beautiful and quiet streets, mountains, birds...

My apartment wasn't close to my workplace. I must walk fast. But suddenly I thought that "why am I living for?" I stopped on middle of the street and I walked into a café. The café I walked into, was a big place. It has wonderful view. I mean, if you sat on a chair in the café, you can see all the street from there. I wanted it.

In my estimation, I'm looking for freedom like birds. I want to fly like them. I don't want to think about life. I don't want to think about my salary, I don't want to think about my bills and the list is getting longer and longer...

I ordered a coffee and sit on a chair that sees all the view. Firstly, I noticed a beggar who sits left of the street and wait for money. He need a person to help him. It isn't the freedom I'm looking for.

And then, I saw a man who is walking fast. He was looking his watch and He looked hectic. Like me a few minutes ago. His hair had both black and white. I couldn't see a sign of life in his eyes. I think he lost his freedom a long time ago... But what was the difference between me and that man? Of course the difference is I know I'm losing my freedom for money.

What do I mean? I mean, all people work for money. This is why money is really a valuable thing. You can buy new clothes; you can buy a new car... People want that power. I just wanted to fly, I just want to be free. I don't want to work all my life for money.

Of course people can have dreams about future that will come true with money. Going to university, buying a new house for family members are some of examples for that sentence. But people can't stop. When they earn they first money, they start to think "My salary isn't enough for me". They can't stop.

After that man, I saw a woman and her child. Her child has a balloon which has red colour. When I saw them, I started to think again. "Why were we born?" "What is our purpose to live?" These questions are killing me.

I started to look at the child. He was happy. He had no idea for life, for future. His work was just playing with his toys and being happy. I realized that I can't talk about my thoughts with someone. I must find a way to share them.

I can share videos about my thoughts or I can write on the net but I don't want it. I want a different way. Like writing poems. I discovered my interest for poem when I was seventeen years old. Now I'm thirty five years old, there are eighteen years between now and then. Although there were eighteen years, my interest for poems is growing.

I drank my coffe and I paid for it. I went my house quickly. I opened my door, I took a notebook and a pen. Now I started to think about what I will write. Isn't life strange? I was thinking the purpose to live and now I'm thinking different...

After few days, I finished twenty poems... And I find out I got fired from my job. I don't care anymore. I just want to write poems because I can be anything. I can be birds, mountains, anything! The depths of poems bring me different places...

My view to life changed after poems. I can see through the world. I feel different. Trees, mountains, flowers are different to me! You can say "Trees are trees, mountains are mountains and of course other things are always to us!" No... If you're writing poems, these meanings will be different. Trees will be your friends, mountains will be castles of kingdoms, flowers will be birth and death.

Will only nature be different? Of course no. You will start to understand people in different way. Like when the owner of my apartment asks for money, I saw a bear in front of me. I couldn't say it to his face, I wrote it to my notebook...

As I said, I find out I got fired from my job. Because of that, I can't earn money so I wouldn't be able to buy anything later. I'm going to die without money, this means I'm going to die as a free person...

/Emre CAGIN

What Is Gothic?



Edgar Allan Poe

Gothic was first used as a derogatory term, indicating the barbarism of the Gothic tribes who plundered Rome. At that time there was a recognition that anything that was not Roman was uncivilized.

The term, later recognized for its application to religious buildings, became the name of the architectural style that flourished in medieval Europe until the 16th century.

It was revived with a religious tendency in the middle of the 18th century, and it also affected the culture and literature of the period.

Gothic, which has survived to the present day, is widely used in contemporary culture as an expression of suppressed emotions, fears and dark aspects of human nature.

After an overview of gothic, we will present information about the characteristics of the genre in different forms, especially literature, and also to reveal the reasons behind the popularity of gothic for centuries.

Although the place seems to be prominent in Gothic literature, it is actually about man and the human mind, so much so that the Gothic dark places full of danger and unknown, in a way the human mind and as a projection of the dark and evil thoughts lurking in its depths visible.

The discovery of these places by the gothic hero some facts/truths that he does not know about himself or a subject icons of discovery.

Gothic is, in a way, the unknown of man, against the inexplicable, the indescribable, the irrational, the supernatural interest, the sense of adventure, pleasure and excitement engendered by this interest.

Authors who were inspired by gothic literature and some of their works:

Edgar Allan Poe – The Masque of Red Death , The Fall of the House of Usher

Bram Stoker – Dracula , The Lady of Shroud

Mary Shelley – Frankenstein (or the Modern Prometheus), The Mortal Immortal

H.P. Lovecraft – The Lurking Fear, The Dreams in the Witch House

Ann Radcliffe – A Sicilian Romance, The Italian

Horace Walpole – The Castle of Otranto



Bram Stoker



H.P Lovecraft



Horace Wallpole



Mary Shelley



Ann Radcliffe

The Dreams Of Life

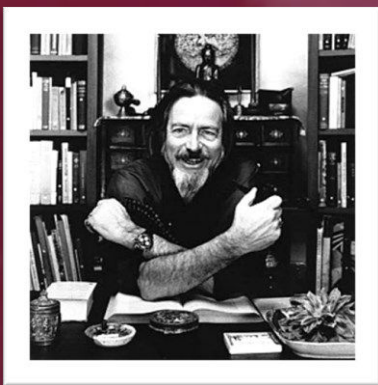
If you awaken from this illusion and you understand that black implies white, self implies other, life implies death (or shall I say death implies life?), you can feel yourself – not as a stranger in the world, not as something here on probation, not as something that has arrived here by fluke - but you can begin to feel your own existence as absolutely fundamental.

I am not trying to sell you on this idea in the sense of converting you to it, I want you to play with it. I want you to think of its possibilities, I am not trying to prove it. I am just putting it forward as a possibility of life to think about. So then, let's suppose that you were able every night to dream any dream you wanted to dream, and that you could, for example, have the power within one night to dream 75 years of time, or any length of time you wanted to have.

And you would, naturally, as you began on this adventure of dreams, you would fulfill all your wishes. You would have every kind of pleasure you could conceive. And after several nights of 75 years of total pleasure each you would say "Well that was pretty great. But now let's have a surprise, let's have a dream which isn't under control, where something is gonna happen to me that I don't know what it's gonna be."

And you would dig that and would come out of that and you would say "Wow that was a close shave, wasn't it?". Then you would get more and more adventurous and you would make further- and further-out gambles what you would dream. And finally, you would dream where you are now. You would dream the dream of living the life that you are actually living today.

That would be within the infinite multiplicity of choices you would have. Of playing that you weren't God, because the whole nature of the godhead, according to this idea, is to play that he is not. So in this idea then, everybody is fundamentally the ultimate reality, not God in a politically kingly sense, but god in the sense of being the self, the deep-down basic whatever there is. And you are all that, only you are pretending you are not.



Allan Watts

Alan Wilson Watts (6 January 1915 – 16 November 1973) was an English writer, speaker and self-styled "philosophical entertainer", known for interpreting and popularising Japanese, Chinese and Indian traditions of Buddhist, Taoist, and Hindu philosophy for a Western audience. Watts married three times and had seven children (five daughters and two sons).

He was reported to have been under treatment for a heart condition. On 16 November 1973, at age 58, he died.

MODERNISM

What is Modernism ?

A) Modernism in the Literary Meaning:

Modernism – Modernus

Modern: immediately, now, what is new

Ism: It is a suffix used in Western languages. Regarding the meaning of the word it comes to the end of, it gives meanings that adopt it. It also expresses these typical views, special thought systems.

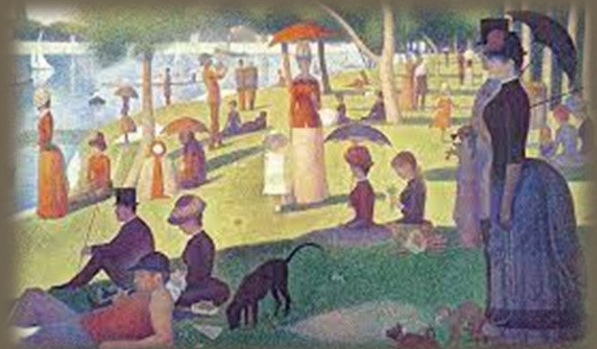
B) Modernism as a term:

The modernization movement, that is, it is a movement that strives to adapt the traditional (old) to the new.

Modernism, which dates back to the 14th century, is the name given to the philosophical and artistic movement that resulted from the broad transformations in Western society in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The modernism movement is a movement that strives to adapt the traditional to the new.

When/ How Was Modernism Born?

It is acknowledged that the modernist movement, which is a special name in terms of art history, arose in France in the middle of the 19th century. Modernism reigned approximately between 1884 and 1914. Its essential idea is that the traditional arts, literature, social institutions, and daily life are outdated and they must be set aside for a new culture to be invented. Modernism advocates the necessity of questioning everything from business to philosophy. In this way elements of culture can be relayed with new and better ones.



The concept of modernism was first used in the West in the form of "modernus" in the 12th and 13th centuries. Later in the 16th and 17th centuries, it reached the fore more and became more potent, especially as a reaction to the churches. There is a reaction against the churches because while churches ignored human values, they did not give the required importance to science and human sense. Geographical discoveries, reform, and renaissance movements, industrialization, and urbanization accelerated by the discovery of steam power strengthened the foundations of modernism.



The concept of modernism , which was systematized by the Enlightenment, began affecting multiple areas of daily life since the 18th century. This movement promised people ;



- to liberate people
- making people wealthier.
- to achieve full peace
- Bringing happiness to people

However, upon the failure of these promises, criticism increased, and then postmodernism was born.

Features of Modernism

1) Relying on and Paying attention to the Human Mind

Intellectual features are the basis of this movement. Therefore, while giving importance to science and reason, it shows features such as criticizing and questioning.



2) Believing in One Truth

It is argued that there is an objective reality on the basis of the movement and that this will be valid all over the world. It will be possible to reach an absolute reality by going step by step.

3) Universal Moral Belief

They argued that a universal moral belief could be formed. According to them, there are values that must be followed all over the world.

4) Inquire

Everything in social life and moral values has been questioned and answers have been sought under the cause-effect relationship.





MODERNISM EFFECTS ON LITERATURE

This movement, which has a great power of influence in every field, naturally influenced literature as well. We can list the traces of modernism in literature as follows:

1) Being connected to the realism movement;

Realism is a literary movement. The realism movement is to describe the objects and events around us as they are seen. Realist writers treat objects and events as they appear. The events can be expressed.

2) Relying on observation;

Observation is looking at the objects and events around us to see the features that distinguish them from similar ones.

3) Giving priority to depiction/description;

In the modern novel, the depiction has an important place. People's personalities coincide with the environment they live inside. For this reason, priority is dedicated to the infidelity in the novels. Heroes, types, and characters are composed in modern novels.

4) Searching for a new language and expression;

Traditionalism was opposed in language and expression and new forms of expression were sought.

5) Dealing with new matters;

thanks to the effects of the modernism movement, more subjects to deal with have shown up, as an example, matters such as solitariness and fleeing from social life started to be dealt with predominantly.



/Armagan TEK & Delfin
Berrak OZDEMIRCI





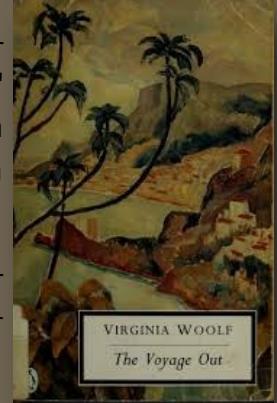
Virginia Woolf- THE VOYAGE OUT

“The Voyage Out” is the first novel written by Virginia Woolf, designed in 1908, which could only be written in 1913, but was only published in 1915 due to the author's severe mental breakdowns.



Novel; pioneer of the author's free indirect speech, focus on female consciousness, and death themes. mostly the 'stream of consciousness' technique was used. This book is an important example of the transition from traditional narrative to the 'stream of consciousness' technique, which has an important place in 20th century literature.

Novel; It tells the story of a long voyage on his father's ship by a young Englishman living a closed life with his aunts in London and the love he discovered during his journey.



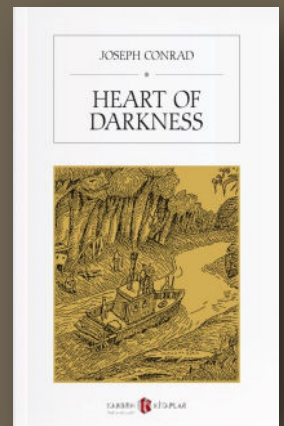
Joseph Conrad - HEART OF DARKNESS



Joseph Conrad examines colonialism in his novel. The subject of the novel is how the African continent was exploited by colonial states. Our protagonist, Marlow, encounters three different darkneses in Congo, where he goes on a merchant ship: the darkness of the untouched Congo, the darkness of the torture of the Europeans on the natives, and the darkness of the desire to do evil hidden in all people. The book shows

everyone the brutality that imperialism inflicts on African people.

The long story Heart of Darkness (1899) by the Polish-born Joseph Conrad is one of the important examples of early modernist literature. Based on the memories Conrad collected during his voyage to Congo during his maritime period, he wrote in English, which he learned after the age of 20.



T.S. Eliot- THE WASTE LAND



T.S. Eliot represents the pinnacle of modernist poetry. He also makes references to different cultures in his poem, which he wrote after the First World War, with all the gloom of the modern age. In his poetry, Eliot shows his pessimism towards Europe and the culture, past and future of this continent.

It tells of collapse and decay. According to him, the main cause of decay is the disbelief of modern man. People could not remain unbelieving before monotheistic religions in the past. Eliot goes to the distant past of humanity in his poem to prove this. Although he added notes and explanations to Eliot's poem, the passwords of the Waste Land have not been fully deciphered





THE LITTLE PRINCE AND PHILOSOPHY



The Little Prince written by Saint-Exupéry it has been translated into 316 different languages and consists of 27 chapters. Described in each chapter; events, relationships and thoughts deal with the theme of the book in different ways. The values that the Little Prince teaches us are: love, loyalty, friendship, promise, responsibility, compassion, purity, innocence, trust, humility and tolerance. It leads the reader to question, search and think about the meaning of life. The main theme is "overcoming loneliness with friendship" The Little Prince is described in the book as someone who has three volcanoes on his planet (home). There is a rose in his planet. She is so important for the Little Prince. He only has a shovel and a chair. He sits on the chair to watch the sunset-sunrise and cleans his planet every day to protect her rose.

The Little Prince is the symbol of the person who has gone on the journey of self-discovery. It is the "inner person" who emerges in difficult times, it is anyone who asks what is good and what is bad in life, who suffers and finds the cause of this pain, who wonders and wants to learn. He asks questions to everyone like Socrates, and it is one of the features seen in the book to constantly ask questions and rarely get answers. The little prince travels to lonely characters living in meaningless worlds, and planets of people living with the sadness of vital emptiness. There is only one adult on each planet he visits. He asks them questions to get to know them and learn about their occupations. Every journey is a perspective. Every adult has different occupations, but the common feature is introversion and loneliness.

The story that filled with symbols by Saint-Exupéry is about friendship and the meaning of life. All the characters that appear in it represent certain types of people and mindsets:

Rose; loved one,

Fox; true friend and wise adviser,

Pill devil person to quench thirst; behavioral habits,

Lighthouse; duty man,

King; lack of love, despotism,

Business man; The person who removes his inner poor with the administrators and arrogance...

The narrator of the story, the pilot, is an adult, but he has protected the child inside him. A pilot is a person who is on the way to know himself and is researching. The child we all have is a working adult. We can understand this from the following sentences.

If you say: "I saw a beautiful house with red tiles. There were flower pots on the windows and doves on the roof", they cannot imagine this house. But say, "I saw a house worth a hundred thousand liras," look how "Oh, what a beautiful house!" they will shout.

The Little Prince and Rose

One day on the planet of the Little Prince, a rose is born. The Little Prince looks at her, but the rose is very coy and offended by it, he leaves his planet because she despite all his goodwill and love, he doubted his rose. "I was too young to know how to love her," he says of this.

The Little Prince and Pilot

The narrator of the story, Pilot, has an accident and suddenly finds himself in a desert surrounded by endless nothingness. In his own words, "I lived alone, without a real friend to pour my heart out on, until my plane crashed over the Great Desert. A part of my engine was broken". After resting for a while, I woke up when I started hearing "strange noises"

"Please, can you draw a sheep?" This is how he meets the Little Prince.

Examples of Symbolic Expressions;

"I am so glad you found the glitch in the plane" (p. 97). What is missing in the life and work of the pilot is a reason, a meaning... "That pure look in the child in all of us, a look that sees beauty without putting a price on things.

"I'll just look dead, in reality I won't even die." (p.101)

When death comes, it leaves a mark behind it. "Even if a person is going to die of waterlessness, having a friend is the feeling of refreshing." (p. 88)

The Little Prince and Fox

"Will you play with me?" said the little prince. "I'm so lonely."

"No," said the fox. "I can't play; I'm not tamed."

"Is that so? Forgive me," said the little prince. But after thinking for a while, "What does tame mean?" he asked.

"You are not from here," said the fox. "What are you doing here?"

"I'm looking for people," said the little prince. "What do you mean tame?"

"You're looking for people? They have guns and they hunt. It's annoying. They also raise chickens. Are you looking for chickens?"

"No," said the little prince. "I'm looking for friends. What's tame?"

"It means bonding," said the fox. Get used to each other, just like in every friendship that begins, we tame each other...

"I understand," said the little prince. "There is a rose...in my planet. I think she tamed me..."

"Maybe," said the fox, "things like that happen all the time in the world."

"The time you spend on your rose makes your rose so rare." (p. 87)

The little prince said, "People on your planet plant five thousand roses in a single garden, but they still can't find what they're looking for. However, what they are looking for may be in a single rose or in a sip of water. "It is only with the heart that one can see rightly. What is essential is invisible to eye."

Change Your Point of View



Witch's Heart is a new breath for those who love to read mythological novels. The whole story revolves around Angrboda, a Jötunn woman in Norse mythology, a giant.

Angrboda is the wife of Loki, the Norse god of evil and cunning. She is called "Mother of Wolves" because she gave birth to wolves. Although she will play an important role in the coming of Ragnarok, the apocalypse, she is an overlooked mythological character, just like Madeline Miller's Circe. However, in this novel, Angrboda, who played an important role in the beginning of the war of the giants and gods and the arrival of Ragnarok, will be our protagonist. Angrboda is the most powerful witch of the nine realms. Because of his ability to see the future, he was burned three times by the gods of Asgard, and finally by the god of war, Odin, for rejecting his request to prophesy the future, and when the last was burned, he fled, leaving his heart

there. But that's where Angrboda's story begins where most witch tales end: when she's burned and her heart is taken from her.

All this leaves Angrboda scarred and weak. With no memory of his past and wanting nothing but survival, he wanders off into the deepest and darkest reaches of a remote forest. There he is found by a man who claims to be Loki, and Loki gives him back the witch's heart he had lost. Having regained his heart, Angrboda comes back to life and becomes inseparable with Loki. Her initial distrust of him will turn into a deep and lasting love.

There are 3 children from their marriage, but these children are not normal children at all. One is the earth/midgard serpent Jormungandr, one is the giant wolf Fenrir that the gods cannot contain, and the other is Hel.

Thanks to his poison, Jormungandr kills Thor, the god of thunder, one of the most powerful gods in Norse mythology. Fenrir cuts off the hand of Tyr, the god of justice and victory, and thus the war between the giants and the gods begins.

NOTE:

In January 2017, the Icelandic Naming Committee decided that parents could not name their children Hel, "on the ground that this name would cause significant distress as the child grows up".



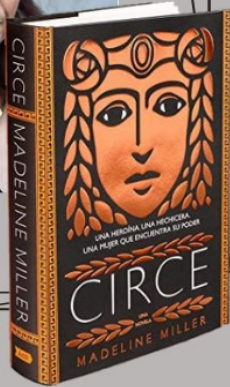
IT IS MY PRESENTATION OF PHILOSOPHY(Presentations de la Philosophie [French])– ANDRE COMTE-SPONVILLE

The world-famous French educator and philosopher Andre Comte Sponville still continues to teach philosophy as a professor at Sorbonne University. Apart from “My Presentation of Philosophy”, “The Treatise of Great Virtues”, “Is Capitalism Moral?” and “Sex, Love and Death” were translated into Turkish.

The first thing that stands out in his works is that they are written in a clear and understandable language. Since introductions to philosophy are difficult, tedious and discouraging, Sponville hopes that his effort will turn into an invitation by scrutinizing ancient themes in his works in a comprehensible language.

At the beginning of the book, Sponville says, “To philosophise is to think for oneself, but no one can arrive at making a valid philosophy primarily based on the ideas of others, and especially of the great philosophers of the past”, on the other hand, philosophy is an adventure and a work that will not progress without effort, reading, or tools.

The author defines the modest purpose of the book "My Presentation of Philosophy", which is published in 15 languages and consists of 12 presentations: To make an introduction and open a door on the path to philosophy. At the end of the book, he bids his readers farewell with the following words: “Happiness is the goal, philosophy is the way. Have a good trip to everyone!”



CIRCE – MADELINE MILLER

Chosen as the Best Fantasy Book of 2018 according to Goodreads readers, “I, Circe” actually depicts a mythological universe, not a fantasy world. It would be more appropriate to evaluate this work of Madeline Miller, a Latin and Greek language teacher, together with her previous novel “The Song of Achilles”, which emerged as a result of a 10-year writing adventure, because these two works are the great classics of Greek Mythology, Homer's Iliad. and Odyssey as a modern adaptation of the works. In his first book, the author conveys the Trojan War and the entire mythological atmosphere of the Iliad through the eyes of Achilles. Her adventures are told through the eyes of the witch of Aiaie, Circe.

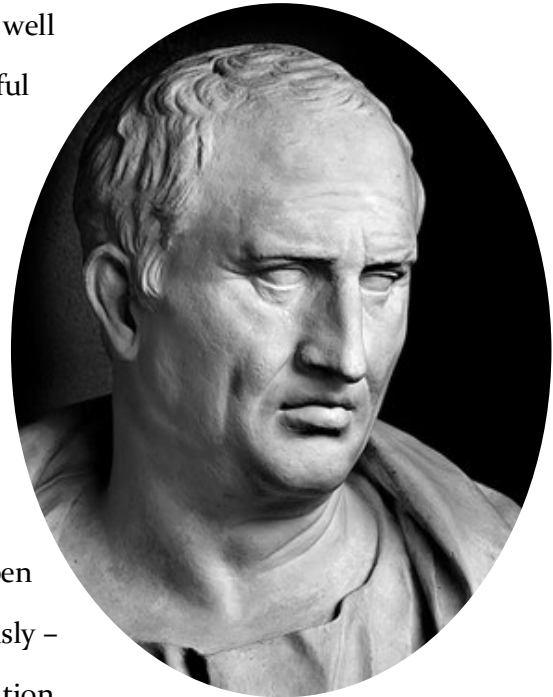
Circe is the nymphal daughter of the Sun God Helios and was sentenced to hundreds of years of solitude on the island of Aiaie due to witchcraft. One of the adventures of Odysseus

and his companions begins when they find themselves on the island of Aiaie, where Circe shares his solitude with nature and its creatures. But the atmosphere of “I, Circe” takes place in a much larger time, including these years. The story hosts many mythological characters from Prometheus to Minotaurus, from Hermes to Ariadne. We definitely recommend it to anyone who is interested in mythology.

/Memduh ALTUN

Marcus Tullius Cicero

As an orator, writer, philosopher and jurist as well as a politician, Cicero lived in the most painful times of the Roman Empire, when it was very difficult to stay honorable, during the transition from the Republic to the Empire, and while all this was going on, he was one of the greatest actors. has taken its place. Catullus, whose pen is hard, and we know that he does not eulogize anyone so easily, has given him a very exceptional role, as seen in the lines above. It is our duty to open up for him the place he deserves by acting cautiously – because he has lived through a very difficult transition



period – in the debates on him. Cicero is still a character on whom historical sources agree on his virtues, on a slippery ground where drastic political changes take place and a person who is declared a "savior" can be declared a "traitor" and killed in a very short time and as soon as the balance changes.

Having an extraordinary life of 64 years, Cicero was born on January 3, 106 BC, to a noble mother. There is almost no information about his father. The philosopher, whose real name is Marcus Tullius, has been known by the name "Cicero" meaning "chickpea" due to the swelling at the tip of the nose of one of the family elders, and he has continued to carry this name with honor, like his family members before him. Plutharkos relates that before Cicero was born, a ghost seen by his wet nurse told him that the child born would be someone who would greatly benefit Rome. Having a childhood thirsty for learning, Cicero had a brilliant student life and attracted attention as a person who gained respect among his friends from an early age. As an indication of this, his friends always took him in the middle when they were walking together.

He took lessons from the important philosophers and lawyers of his time. Philo of the Academy, Antiochus of Athens, Apollonios are among these teachers. It is reported that he received a prophecy from Dephoi before returning to Rome from Athens, and that the question of "how he could achieve the greatest honor" was answered "when he took his own spirit as a guide to his life, not the people".

Cicero does not like war and, despite a short military life, eventually decides for himself on the legal path. He has made a name for himself with the success he has achieved in a very short time.

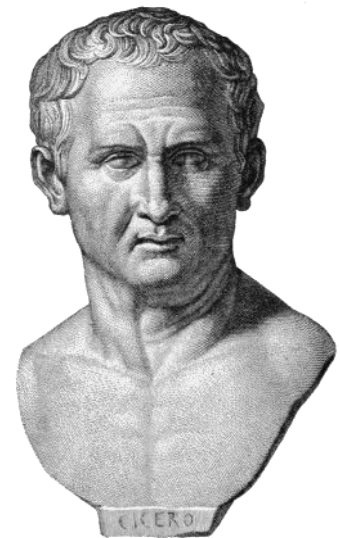
For this, he had a good preparation period by taking long-term courses in philosophy, rhetoric, law and history. As a result of the duties he took in different regions of Rome and the successes he achieved in the cases he took, he gained the attention and respect of the masses, and in a short time his house was visited as much as the great statesmen.

In 63 BC, he was elected consul of Rome, trying to evade the threat of Sulla's dictatorship. He won this victory against Catilina, one of Sulla's men, and then, having heard of the rebellion that Catilina would start, he warned the senate about this, took Catilina's defense against the senate, and at the end of this process, Catilina was neutralized, and it was not given to anyone. He became the owner of an honor: "Savior of the Fatherland".

He defended Pompeus, first against the dictator Sulla and then against Gaius Julius Caesar, but devoted himself to the study of philosophy, although he had improved relations with Caesar after Pompeus' murder. As a result of this turbulent period, Caesar was also killed, and suddenly Cicero became one of the most influential figures in Rome. He saw Mark Antony as a threat and supported Caesar's heir apparent, Octavian, against him. Because, according to Plutharcus, Cicero had a dream while Pompeus and Caesar were alive. In his dream, Jupiter invites the children to the Capitolium because he wants to see one of them as the Roman emperor. As all the children pass in front of him, he angrily pushes them away one by one, but when Octavian comes across, he extends his hand to him. When Cicero saw this boy, whom he had never seen before, by chance in the Field of Mars the next day, he asked who he was and learned that it was Octavian, Caesar's nephew. Cicero supports this young man against Antony, and it comes at a heavy price. Antony and Octavian come to an

agreement and Antonius, who wanted to kill Cicero, whom he hated, left Octavian helpless at the end of two days and they agreed on the death of Cicero. Cicero was killed by cutting off his head and hands while trying to escape, but in accordance with his dream, Octavian, who defeated Antonius after a while, obtained the title of Caesar. Cicero was a worthy political actor who managed to preserve his virtues at a time of so much turmoil. He had never subjugated his virtues to the power of the sword.

"Tomorrow does not belong to tired and weary people, but to diligent people who can leave their comfort."



/Delfin Berrak OZDEMIRCI



CREWMATE





“ And the Raven, never flitting, still
is sitting, still is sitting
On the pallid bust of Pallas just above
my chamber door;
And his eyes have all the seeming of
a demon’s that is dreaming,
And the lamp-light o’er him streaming
throws his shadow on the floor;
And my soul from out that shadow
that lies floating on the floor
Shall be lifted—nevermore! ”

- Edgar Allan Poe