

Miscellaneous**Historical Development of Turkish Sports and Turkish Basketball****Okşay Oğuz¹, Ahmet Gürsel Oğuz²**

Abstract: Sports is a biological, pedagogical, and social phenomenon that improves the physiological and psychological well-being of the individuals, regulates their social behavior, and brings them to a certain level of mental and motoric. In addition, the participation in sports or any physical activity allows the person to discover different identities and roles, offers the opportunity to change self-perception, and stimulates group emotion. In this study, the researches, articles and theses related to sports history, history of Turkish sports and history of Turkish basketball were summarized and compiled and contributed to the researchers who will work in this field. In Turkey, the scientific researches and the scanning methods of resources have been used in this field. As a result, more resources should be searched to reveal the historical development of sports and basketball and to make some determinations. The compilation may also be useful in the lightening, the detection of information that is lacking in this area.

Keywords: sport history; Turkish sports history; Turkish basketball history

Introduction

The thought that the human body is trained for certain purposes is as old as the existence of mankind on earth. In geological periods, each of which lasts for millions of years, humankind has struggled to survive with a strong natural and animal realm. Especially men have had to struggle with their own forces and use their bodies for jobs such as war and hunting. Even the weapons and tools they used for these jobs were based on the use of human power.

¹ Senior Lecturer, PhD, Faculty of Sport Sciences, Selçuk University, Turkey, Address: Ardıçlı Mh.Alaaddin Keykubat, Kampüsü, Konya, Turkey, Tel.: +90 5336390099, E-mail: ooguz@selcuk.edu.tr.

² Senior Lecturer, PhD, Faculty of SportSciences, Selçuk University, Turkey, Address: Ardıçlı Mh.Alaaddin Keykubat, Kampüsü, Konya, Turkey, Tel.: +90 5322419309, Corresponding author: agoguz@selcuk.edu.tr.

In this study, first of all, the history of sports was discussed, the emergence of sport, its structure and the historical process in general. The development of sports together with the transition from conscious and purposeful movements to physical movements made with or without tools within certain rules was finally discussed. In the second episode, it was briefly mentioned as to what happened to the sporda especially in the Turks, from the early ages. In the third chapter, narratives about the history of Turkish basketball were made. In the fourth chapter, the entry of basketball to Turkey was examined by subdividing it into subheadings such as development, national teams and European cups.

History of Sports

The thought that the human body is trained for certain purposes is as old as the existence of mankind on earth. In geological periods, each of which lasts for millions of years, humankind has struggled to survive with a strong natural and animal realm. Especially men have had to struggle with their own forces and use their bodies for jobs such as war and hunting. Even the weapons and tools they used for these works were based on the use of human power. (Turkish sports history overview 1990)

The primitive man has learned to control and develop these movements over time, although his basic movements have been aimed at the beginning. Body culture and exercises are the most basic movements of movement, beginning with walking and running, bouncing for jumping, jumping and wrestling for hunting continued. Later, floatation and rowing movements were seen in the water, which is necessary for transportation. The person who fulfills the basic requirements realized the foundations of today's dance with rhythmical movements to reflect his emotions, enthusiasm, that is his inner world. (Yıldız, 2002) Sports are one of the oldest known social institutions and it is an institution that reinforces peace in times of peace. (Fisek, 1985) Humanity, which started to use slave labor by force, accelerated production. In the place where slave labor is, it is obvious that the slave owner will have free time. This situation encourages slave owners to go to leisure activities such as sports, music and painting. (Fisek, 1985)

If we look at the dates on which the slavery system is most widely used, we see the Greek Site States. Here, the curiosity of the slave-owning citizens is not accidental,

but this can be explained by the slavery system that gives the slave owners free time. (Fisek, 1985)

The first known Olympics in ancient Greece was in BC. It is known that it was organized in Olimpia in 776, but Homer, Iliada and Odessa, which had been known to have lived long before this date, have been performing many sporting activities in this area for centuries. (Tekin, 2014)

In the beginning, the games that were presented with the purpose of loyalty to mythological gods and showing their beliefs were also supported by the political forces in order to stop the wars between the policemen and to declare a ceasefire. (Tekin, 2014)

According to the remains found in the ancient grave called "Beni Hasan" in Egypt, wrestling and similar sports in this region were found in BC. 3000 years. The paintings on the walls and sarcophagi reflect the similarities of today's sports. These sports: wrestling, boxing, jogging, swimming, shooting and horse racing. At the same time, we see that wrestling, running and boxing interest in Sumer in Mesopotamian lands again, and when they come to Anatolia, Hittites use sports to prepare for war. (Tekin, 2014)

B.C. During the years of 2000, Hittites performed sport exercises with these tools to improve their skills, to use tools such as arrows, springs and spears. They also emphasized that the Hittites have documented the winners of the contests and thus gain the purpose. Anatolian civilizations after the Hittites continued these traditions. (İşcan 1988) On the other hand, we can see that some frescoes in the name of Crete make sports activities especially boxing in the year 1500 B.C. (Sipahi, 2001)

As you can see, although it is known that the Olympic Games, the highest level organization of today's sport, originated in Ancient Greece, it can be thought to be influenced by the civilizations of Egypt, Mesopotamia and Anatolia. (Kırılmaz, 2015)

Sports in Turks

Because of the difficult geography between the Aral and Baykal Lakes, the first settlements of the Turks, and the God Mountains in the north of the Himalayan Mountains, the Turks forced them to struggle with nature and to be strong. Under

these circumstances, it is very clear that the sport has an important place in the social structure of the Turks. (Yıldız, 2002) History has been filled with evidence of the existence of sports in the Turks since the earliest times, and the word “strong like Turks” is a result of the prolonged spread of this sport culture. (Güven, 1992)

B.C. In 5000 BC, in Central Asia, sports such as wrestling, boxing, archery, running, throwing and jumping, as well as the construction of the wheel and the wheels, the horse and the car were also used were seen in the Turks. (Yıldız, 2002)

The sport has changed in size by being influenced by technical and technological developments at all times. Even if we emphasize the peaceful side of sport, sports and war have been intertwined in Turks. During the periods of struggle based on muscle power, Turks always played sports as physical and mental preparation. (Güven, 1992)

In all special days and worship, Turks were involved in various sports activities. The participation of sports in the worship of the Turks The mythological gods in ancient Greece should not be confused with the dedicating, loyal sports activities. Because the sports ceremonies held in Turks, even if they are performed on religious days or together with worship, sports are the fronts of functional aspects. For example, after death, it is not societal preference for people to lose weight and physical weakness due to mourning, and at such times the society tended to sport activities. The person was thus prepared to reduce the pain of his life and fulfill the requirements of his life more easily. Sports was also used as a social assistance area. In the tradition known as “HudayYolu”, wealthy people arranged sports performances and distributed food to the audience. In this tradition, which is open to all, sharing was in the upper echelon. The most wrestling, horse races and shooting sports were used in these demonstrations. (Yıldız, 2002) The Turks emphasize the importance of keeping the sporda in front of the sharing.

We can also see the significance of Turks in the various Turkish epics. The mention of spodan in the eleventh episode of DedeKorkut Epic is given as an example. Compared to Greek mythology, Turkish epics place more emphasis on gentlemen, war, sports games, wrestling, arrowing and horseback riding. (Kahraman, 1995) This can be explained by what a challenging and warlike environment the Turks living conditions are. Moreover, Divan-ülLugatitTürk wrote how the Turks played football given the name “tebük” and wrote the rules. (Hiçyılmaz, 1995) The fact that the culture, customs and customs are transmitted to

the next generations in the epics and in the Divan-ülLugatite work in detail, can be seen as proof of how the Turks have absorbed sport.

In the Huns, after the death of the old Turks, the ceremonies (named as YuG) were encouraged, and the soul of the dead was believed to find peace in this way. (Yıldız, 2002)

The Huns, who are good sword users because of their early finds, processes and swords, are known as the first to make a fencing sport. (Noyılmaz, 1995) In Göktürk myths, the “Hakan” elections were written as a result of competitions made according to physical strength and endurance. (Yıldız, 2002) From here it can be said how important sport is to gain political power.

For the first time in the Uighur known as the Turks who settled for the first time, civilization is based on spore, and children are given sports lessons from the young age. Another example of the functionality of the sport is hidden from the point of view of the Uighurs. In Uighurs, sports lessons were aimed not only for physical strength enhancement but also for responsibility, foresight and moral development. We can see from the notes of a Chinese embassy that the Uyghurs along the Yellow River try to learn swimming by making various tools. (Yıldız, 2002) For this tool, which is made using sheep skin, it is possible to make a comment on today's life. Together with the Great Seljuk Empire, Turks built sports centers in various parts of Anatolia. In Konya, Erzurum, Erzincan and Kayseri, the ruins and finds of these facilities were encountered. (Star, 2002) In the Seljuks, there were those who participated in the sports demonstrations from time to time in the Seljuks, and these people had to work in the time they had spent from the state administration to succeed in the demonstrations. (Yıldız, 2002)

Sports in the Ottomans

When it comes to the Ottoman period, it is seen that the spore is of great importance. In the social facilities called “Külliyeler”, sports facilities called “zorhane” are built beside mosque, madrasa, hamam and hospital. In the Ottoman Empire, the term “training” was used as a counterpart for sports, and the term “serviceman” was used as a counterpart for the athlete. Being in the sport is not only about providing facilities, but also by transferring knowledge and more important information. Some foundations called Tekke were also interested in the officials as well as the officials. Sleepers and nutrition were followed regularly and

information was obtained from experienced instructors. (Yıldız, 2002) This information can be interpreted as a stronger sport culture and substructure in the Ottoman period than today.

What a precious institution in the social area of the sport, Suleymaniye Mosque is made to be appointed after the imam is also revealed in the features sought. It is stated in the records that the imam to be appointed should be “a good horse rider, a good serviceman, healthy and handsome”. (Yıldız, 2002) As can be understood from this, the people who represent the society must be an example in all respects. With the reign of Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror, sports were taken under state protection and state support, so that institutionalization and organization began for the first time. The most powerful athletes of the period were assigned as “janissaries”. Enderun-u Hümayun, which was opened to educate young people who are planning to participate in state administration later, was given sports education besides various sciences and sciences. (Yıldız, 2002) It may be the continuation of the past sports traditions that the administrators of the state who are supposed to do high-level jobs should be sporty. When it comes to the reign of Sultan Süleyman the Magnificent, it is seen that there are practices that will ensure that the people are from within the sport. Now, the public can go into sports facilities and practice; the spectator capacity of the spectators was also increased. In this period, besides Istanbul, sporde organization started to be seen with the contribution of local tradesmen. These organizations continued to increase until the 17th century and II. During the Mahmut period, the line reached the stage. (Yıldız, 2002) It can be observed that the spore investments and organizations are increased because of the contribution of the sport.

From the ancient Turks to the Ottoman Empire, the sporting activities from the very first ruler and sultan of the Sultan to the people of the country were made fair without regard to rank, class, winners were rewarded and honored. So much so that Turgut Reis has been recognized thanks to his wrestling success and successfully ascended to the Captain-Derya with his sporty identity. Again, the effect of being a master horse rider when Hamza Bey was appointed as a manager in the flagship cannot be denied. (Yıldız, 2002) It can be interpreted that the sport in the Ottomans was used as a means of ensuring justice and equality.

The most basic necessity in today’s sport is to provide an atmosphere of peace and serenity, and as a reflection of this, the periods in which the sport has raised most

in the Ottoman Empire coincide with periods when the Empire is strongest. (Yıldız, 2002)

The places where the sports demonstrations were mostly used were the entertainment of the sultans, the prince's circumcision, the reception of important soldiers, pre-departure ceremonies, culms, religious festivals, weddings and various special occasions. But the greatest and most magnificent ones, of course, were built before the sultan. The instructor who won the Sultan's liking was rewarded. (Yıldız, 2002) These rewards of the Sultan representing the state are another dimension of the state's sport promotion. (Kırılmaz, 2015)

French teachers who came to Galatasaray Sultan in the 19th century brought gymnastics from Europe. By 1868, gymnastics became a compulsory subject in this school. In the direction of "Maarif-iUmumiye" Ordinance, gymnastics and fencing lessons were given to the students in early 1869, to Mekteb-iTibbye in 1970, and to gymnastics and fencing in idols in 1877. (Yıldız, 2002) when the first Olympics in Athens did not create much interest in the Ottoman Empire, the Turkish Wrestler Koç Mehmet set out to wrestle here, but he was turned down because the Ottomans were not a member of the International Olympic Committee, and the wrestling party was not in the Olympics anyway. (Yıldız, 2002)

Thanks to the British who have come to trade in Izmir and Thessaloniki, football has become one of the most popular sport in the Ottoman Empire. At the beginning of the 20th century a number of soccer teams began to be established. (Yıldız, 2002) The effect of Westernization in the Ottoman Empire was that the sporde showed itself in this way. Balkan wars, World War I, and the War of Independence, even if the sports activities were interrupted at the end of the day was established important clubs. And the public's interest in being a spore continued. (Yıldız, 2002)

Republic of Turkey and Sports

In the first years of the Republic, the institutions from the Ottoman Empire changed their face and opened new institutions. The Ottoman Olympic Society in 1922 to take the name of the Turkish National Olympic Committee; the newly established Alliance of Idemitsu Cemiyeti, Athletics Cemetery, Wrestling Cemetery and Football Cemetery. (Yıldız, 2002) In 1921, 14 Turkish sports clubs

came together to form the Alliance of Turkish Civic Associations (noyılmaz, 1995). This alliance has strengthened Turkish Sports.

The newly established Republic of Turkey has benefited from it in order to be able to survive in the international arena. As an example, we can show the step of the Football Club. In 1923, Football Cemetery applied to the Union of International Football Federations (FIFA); the first national football match was held on October 26, 1923 with Romania. (Yıldız, 2002) In 1924, the Republic of Turkey was officially invited to the Olympics for the first time. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and sportsman Selim Sirgi Tarcan have taken the necessary steps to participate in these Olympics. A total of 31 athletes participated in the Olympic Games in 1924, including athletics, bicycle fencing, wrestling, weightlifting and football. The next Olympics were in Amsterdam, and Turkey joined this organization as a crowded group of 40 sportsmen. However, because the Olympics in 1932 were in Los Angeles, Turkey could not join these Olympics because of distance and financial shortcomings.

When it came to 1936, for the first time, 9 athletes were going to try and learn the winter Olympics held in Garmisch Parten-Kirchen, Germany, while the summer Olympics in Berlin went on with a crowded group including the National Basketball Team. (Yıldız, 2002)

While the Olympics in 1940 and 1944 were postponed due to World War II, the sport continued under difficult conditions in Turkey. In 1942, the General Directorate of Physical Education affiliated to the prime ministry became a positive development which enabled the integration of sports and education with the Ministry of National Education. By 1948, Turkey had participated in the Olympics in London with 67 athletes. While participation in the 1952 Olympic Games in Helsinki was at the previous year's level, only 15 wrestlers could be sent for the distance to the 1956 Melburn Olympic Games. Turkey returned with various achievements and medals from the Rome Summer Olympic Games of 1960. In 1962, Turkey established the independent National Olympic Committee of Turkey from the General Directorate of Physical Education and provided the expected institutionalization in the international arenas. (Yıldız, 2002) In 1969, the Ministry of Youth and Sports was established and the General Directorate of Physical Education was attached to this Ministry. (Yıldız, 2002)

The founding of sports academies in Turkey has found the centers of 1970's. If the 1982 council of higher education law is taken, these academies will be included in the education faculties of the universities and will be called Physical Education and Sports Academy. (Yıldız, 2002) In this respect, significant contributions have been made to the education of the youth educated physical education teachers, coaches and sports managers and to Turkish sports.

Basketball History

The historical researches on the history of basketball reveal that Inca or Aztek tribes in Central America have 800-1500 BC. they play a game that resembles basketball. These Florida residents were throwing a basket of balls on top of a bar. This claim has been proved by Dietrich de Bry in a written copper plate in 1603. The main development of the basketball game was in 1891 at Springfield Massachusetts (USA) college at the end of the last century. James Naismith first presented this game and compiled it by determining its rules. (Taflan)

During the winter months, students showed little interest in games that required movement. Director of the College That's why Glick is. Naismith was tasked to solve this problem. At the same time, he had to find a game that could be played outdoors. It was a cold winter day. He should have created a game or toys that could pass the frustrations of his students and occupy them while sitting in his office in a confused manner. At the same time, he saw that a piece of paper crumpled into the peach chest, standing on the edge, under the influence of the wind. It's an electric shock. She had found the game she was beating her hands, imagining her head in an intuitive motion. He went to the school inspector and asked for two boxes. The foreman could not give it immediately, but he gave two peach pouches standing there. Naismith took these boxes, which looked like basket, and went to the gym. By putting these baskets on the head of a learner, he started playing with two groups of students from nine people. (Taflan)

After that, Dr. Naismith compiled his first rules at 13 points.

These rules found the details needed for the game, such as ball and pot, ball grip and game shape, fouls, penalties, numbering of game, starting game, stopping game and hanging. (Taflan)

One day, a student named Frank Machan visited his supervisor in his office:

- “What is the name of this game?” He asked.
- Naismith says he has not decided yet.
- Machan suggests “bowl-basketball”, which is played with two balls in a basket.
- Naismith gave the student a hand as he rose to his feet and said:
 - “This name kills every game in the world”, the best name for the best game in the world. Dr. James Naismith was the father, and FrakMachan was the godfather. There have been many changes in his time over time. Prior measures of the playing field were determined according to the hall measurements. The penalty line was set in 1896. Potan had different shapes and mechanisms. According to the first rule, if the ball was in the basket, it was counted as a basket. The audiences sitting on the galleries were actively participating in the game by blocking them with their collectors on the basket. To prevent this, the first basketball table was placed. The game was played with 25 people until 1897, the number of players reduced to 5. At the beginning of the game, the ball was rolling and the basket made after each basket was written as 3 numbers. In 1896 it was again considered 2 points. The fouls were punished as a warning. Then punishment began with a penalty shootout. It could not be collected and stolen. The play was then released. The basketball game has spread quickly all over the world.

In 1904 it was played only as a show in the Olympic Games in Saint Louis. In 1932, the International Basketball Association (FIBA) was established in Geneva. The most important task of this union was to determine the rules and spread the settlement. Today is the second largest international community. The basketball Olympic program was only taken by men in 1936 to the Berlin Olympics. (Taflan)

Turkish Basketball History

According to official records, basketball in Turkey was played for the first time in 1904 in Istanbul, at the Robert College Sports Hall (Dodge Gymnasium). The recognition and spread of this sport, which was laid under Robert College under the leadership of a US physical education teacher, over the years Galatasaray High School physical education teacher Ahmet Robenson’s efforts. (tbf.org.tr)

The attempt of Turkish sportsmen to make the first basketball game was realized again in 1911 when Ahmet Robenson organized the students of Galatasaray High School, but due to the multiplicity of injuries, this initiative was abandoned. (tbf.org.tr)

There are some records that Fenerbahçe Sports Club has been operating in basketball branch in 1913. Again, the work undertaken under the supervision of an American teacher under the roof of the Yellow-Laciverti Club in 1919 can be regarded as the first serious attempt. As a result of basketball sport becoming more conscious and reaching wider masses in 1920 with the opening of Young Christian Union (YMCA) organization in Turkey, the first serious basketball encounter in our country was played between 4th of April 1921 at Cağaloğlu Teacher's School garden between the Americans and Turks. This historic match was slightly favored for the "18-14" American team. (tbf.org.tr)

In the first half of 1920s, the first basketball scene in Turkey; Bebek, Üsküdar, Balmumcu and Beykoz. In this period, the number of basketball players in Istanbul High School, Engineering Faculty, Galatasaray, Kabataş and Vefa High School increased rapidly. (tbf.org.tr)

In 1923, with the establishment of the first sports organization, the Alliance of the Turkish Craftsmen Association, official events began in sports encounters. However, regular basketball leagues have not been organized in the first years (tbf.org.tr), as basketball is not fully recognized and therefore is not among the priority branches of this organization.

In the following period; Kurtuluş, Beyogluspor, Barkhoba, Maccabi, Protkeba, Italian Kartal and Galatasaray became the first and serious clubs in basketball. (tbf.org.tr)

While the Istanbul Basketball League was founded in 1925, the Istanbul Basketball Championship started to be organized in 1927. In the first years, minority teams became active in Istanbul basketball, and in 1933 an alternative league was established in which Galatasaray, Beşiktaş, Fenerbahçe, İstanbulspor and Hilal teams were included. In 1933, with the administration of the Turkish Sports Authority, official organizations began to spread throughout the country. Between 1934 and 1936, Galatasaray reached Istanbul championship for three consecutive seasons. (tbf.org.tr)

The official activities of the Turkish Basketball Federation began in 1934 within the Sports Games Federation. The first president of the federation Süreyya Genca has become. Basketball managed under the same roof with the volleyball and handball branches for a long time has acquired a separate direction with the Turkish Basketball Federation (TBF), which was established on 1 March 1959 due to the increase of activities and popularization. Turgut Atakol, who is one of the veteran names of Turkish sports and plays an important role in the establishment activities of the TBF, has undertaken the first presidency of the institution. (tbf.org.tr)

The presidents of the Turkish Basketball Federation came to refer for 33 years by appointment. For the first time in 1992, owing to the resignation of the late Osman Solakoğlu, a semi-official election was held by the Minister of State Responsible for Spordan and elected by the President of the Federation. 59. In the period of the 59th Government, the first step was taken with the decision published in the Official Gazette on Saturday, May 15, 2004. The Basketball Federation made its first general assembly in Ankara on January 5, 2005 and achieved an autonomous structure. Turgay Demirel was elected as the first president of the Autonomous Basketball Federation. Harun Erdenay won the election at the 8th Extraordinary General Assembly held in Ankara on May 27, 2015 and was elected as the President of the Federation. (tbf.org.tr)

Hidayet Türkoğlu was elected the President of Turkish Basketball Federation (tbf.org.tr) by taking 113, which is used in 5 polls in the Ordinary General Assembly held in Ankara on October 26, 2016 and applying 113 votes.

Turkish National Teams

After basketball sport had an official sense of humility in our country, international contacts also started and the first national game was played on Greece on 24 June 1936. It was decided to participate in the basketball branch of the Berlin Olympic Games organized on August 7-14, 1936 and the first national team candidate staff consisting of the following names was collected. Feridun Vasfi, Kamil, Naili, Hayri (Galatasaray); Orhan, Cemal, Faruk, Şeref (Robert Kolej); Shakalak (Liberation); Ben Habip (Istanbulspor); Habip, Penso, Ben Yakar (Barkhoba). However, our

National Team, who defeated Egypt 33-23 in the preliminary round, did not qualify for the finals. (tbf.org.tr)

From that date on, depending on the developments in the country, it has participated in all national activities except short-term exceptions, but it has not achieved a very important success at the level of A National Team except for regional organizations. (tbf.org.tr)

Our A National Team, which took place in almost every European Championship in the previous period, unfortunately did not have the right to participate in the finals for 12 years after the European Championships it joined in 1981. Ay-Yıldızlarımız began to take part in the championship again in 1993 and since then all the champions have participated without any interruption.

Having achieved a great stability and outcome after 1993, our National Team of Men made the best of the last 24 years in the European Championship in Spain in 1997, the 8th. A National Team, once again ranked among the first 8 teams in the 1999 European Championship organized in France, was described as a team to be future by the authorities with its performance.

Our national team, which sustained the ascension, has been continuously and successfully achieved 3 gold, 4 silver and 6 bronze medals in European Championships in the infrastructure category of men's category in this period, while in the championships hosted by our country, first in Europe in 2001 and then in the world in 2010. proved to be permanent. A National Men's Team has also participated in all World Championship finals since 2002. (tbf.org.tr)

A National Women's Team, which has been in all European Championship finals since 2005, has reached the 5th place in the 2012 London Olympics and won bronze medal in the 2013 European Championship after winning the European second place in 2011. Our UmitMilli Girl Team, third in the 2012 European Championship, has won our country's first medal in the category of girls in the infrastructure. UmitKızlarımızın success line continued in 2013 and the European Championship hosted by our country once again won the bronze medal (tbf.org.tr) has shown success.

European Cups and Turkish Teams

Efes Pilsen played the first European Cup final in the 1992-1993 season (tbf.org.tr), playing in the quarter-finals of the Koraç Cup in the 1989-1990 season and defeating KK Bosnia at the end of two matches. In the 1992-1993 season Efes Pilsen in Koraç Cup was the second in the final of the first European Cup. In the 1995-1996 season, the Lacivert-Beyazlars achieved a historic success and became the European champion by signing a first in Turkish basketball in the finals of the Koraç Cup, played with the Italian team Stefanel Milano in Istanbul. Efes Pilsen also moved up to Final-Four in the European League in the 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 seasons, reaching the third place in Europe in both organizations. During the 1996-1997 season, this time Tofas SAS became the second player in Europe, finishing in the Koraç Cup. In women, Galatasaray won the third place in the European League in the 1998-1999 season. In 2009, FIBA reached the Eurocup championship. In 2010 Women's Super Cup was second place. During the 2000-2001 season, the Botaş Women's Team achieved second place in the Rochetti Cup. During the 2004-2005 season, FIBA Women EuroCup also became Fenerbahçe, the second in Europe. Beşiktaş Milangaz Men's Team reached European Championship in FIBA Eurochallenge Cup in 2011-2012 season.

In 2011-2012 season Kayseri Kaski Women's EuroCup ta have been the second in Europe. In the 2012-2013 season, two women's teams and one male Turkish team have been able to play the final in the European Cups. Pınar Karşıyaka in men and FIBA EuroChallenge in İzmir were the second. Women's FIBA EuroCup Kayseri Kaski has been the second in Europe. Fenerbahçe won the European second place in the Euroleague final. The women came in the EuroLeague championship season 2013-14. Galatasaray was the winner of the final. During the 2014-15 season, the two teams waved the Turkish flag at the summit of European Cups. Trabzonspor Medical Park, second in the EuroChallenge Cup.

Fenerbahçe Ulker in the 2014-15 season rose to the Fourth Final in THY EuroLeague and became the first Turkish team to win this success after a long time. The first Quarter was the fourth from the Final experience. (tbf.org.tr) The 2015-16 season was the year of the Turkish teams in the European Cups. Fenerbahçe, THY Euroleague'te topped the second time in the Quad Final, this time the second ranked. Another representative, Galatasaray Odeabank, reached the championship by fighting Eurocup in the 2015-16 season. (tbf.org.tr) 2016-17

season Fenerbahçe, THY Euroleague’te top three times, the Fourth Final has risen. Fenerbahçe lost the final a few years ago this time reached the championship, a province in the history of Turkish Basketball.

Result

As a result; Turkish Basketball has shown a great development in recent years and it has become an important sports in the country. More resources should be searched to reveal the historical development of sport and basketball and to make some determinations. The compilation made may also be useful in lightening the detection of information that is lacking in this area.

Bibliography

- Fişek, K. (1985). *100 Soruda Türkiye Spor Tarihi/Turkey Sport History 100 questions*. Gerçek Yayınevi, İstanbul, pp. 6-12.
- Güven, Ö. (1992). *Türklerde Spor Kültürü/ Sport Culture in Turks*. Ankara: Atatürk Kültür, Dil, Tarih Yüksek Kurumu, p. 1.
- Hiçyılmaz, E. (1995). *Türkiye’de Spor/ Sports in Turkey*. İstanbul: Yeni Yüzyıl Kitaplığı, p. 13.
- İşcan, F. (1988). *Türklerde Spor/ Sports in Turks*. Ankara: MEB Basımevi, pp. 6-13.
- Kahraman, A.(1995). *Osmanlı Devleti’nde Spor/ Sports in the Ottoman State*. Ankara: T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı Yayınları, p. 1.
- Kırılmaz, E.D. (2015). Türkiye Cumhuriyeti’ nde kurulan İlk kadın basketbol takımına dair Sözlü tarih çalışması/ Republic of Turkey was founded in the first women's basketball team on the oral history work. *Yüksek Lisans tezi./ Graduate thesis*. Yeditepe Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü.
- Sipahi, T. (2001). New Evidence From Anatolia Regarding Bull Leaping Scenes in the Art of the Aegean and the Near East. *Anatolica*, (27), pp. 107–125.
- Taflan, İ.H., *Basketbol tekniği ve taktiği/ Basketball technique and tactics*.
- Tekin, A., Tekin G. (2014). Antik Yunan Dönemi: Spor ve Olimpiyat Oyunları/ Ancient Greek Period: Sports and Olympic Games. *Tarih Okulu Dergisi/ History School Magazine (TOD)*, XVIII, makale yeri, pp. 121-140, 3.
- (2017). Türkiye Basketbol Federasyonu resmi web sitesi/ Turkey Basketball Federation official website.
- Yıldız, D. (2002). *Çağlarboyu Türkler’de Spor/ Sports in Çağlarboyu Turks*. İstanbul: Telebasım Yayıncılık, p. 16.