

Issue 3
TED Ankara College

LUDIC



Ege Acer
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Zeynep Beril Karartı
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An extraordinary art
magazine for you
to think outside the
box

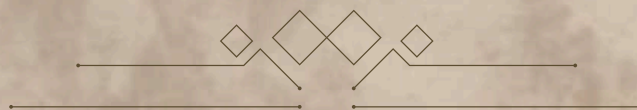
Editors Note

In our newest issue of LUDIC, We decided to look at historical arts, those of the early modern era(1500–1800), and the artists who shaped it.

The future is going to be shaped by those who create art. This is why we pay attention that our students produce everything inside our magazine.

We want to provide a platform to all our students at TED Ankara College where they can share their perspectives on art.

We are the second team of editors in charge of the Ludic Magazine. We wish the first team who are graduating this year good luck in their studies and hope we are fulfilling their expectations.





Gastronomy




Cuisine In The Early Modern Era

Every country has its unique cuisine and this makes Gastronomy an interesting course. Food can be art from a different perspective. Historical cuisine is especially interesting in this case.

Cuisine in the early modern era was limited because even though trading was common, food items expired quickly. People had to depend on the items available to them from the geographical conditions of their country.

The status of people also mattered in what they consumed because wealthy people could access expensive food from outside countries, especially spices.



Buttery Pea Pie

If fresh spring peas are a marvel, butter transforms them into a comfort food extraordinaire. This decadent dish takes that concept to exaggerated heights. This Scottish recipe originates from the 1500s when cooks had to use simple ingredients they had to quell their hunger.

Ingredients:

- 120 g cold butter, cubed
- 250 g flour
- 1 whole egg, one yolk
- 20 g grated parmesan
- 1 tsp salt
- 1 tsp sugar
- melted butter to brush
- sprinkling of sugar

Filling

- 350 g fresh peas (or frozen baby peas), cooked
- 50 g minced citron peel (or a tsp of grated lemon zest)
- 1/4 tsp cinnamon
- 50 g butter
- 2 egg yolks
- 100 g grated parmesan
- 1/2 tsp salt
- 100 ml cream

Instructions

Evenly distribute the cubes of butter on the flour in a food processor. Add salt and pulse to get a grainy texture. Mix the parmesan and the egg together, and with the machine on, pour it through a feed tube until the mixture just starts coming together.

Remove the dough from the container. Form two disks, one smaller than the other.

Wrap in plastic and refrigerate 1/2 hour.

Prepare the filling: Put all of the filling ingredients except the citron in a food processor and blend to a cream. Stir in the citron.

Pre-heat oven to 180°C.

Roll out the larger disk to fit a well-buttered 23cm tart pan. This will require pressing and adjusting.

Dock the pie shell with a fork and pre-bake 15 minutes until dry but not browning.

Roll out the other piece of dough and cut leaf shapes or other decorations of your choosing.

Fill the prepared crust and arrange the leaves on top. Brush generously with melted butter.

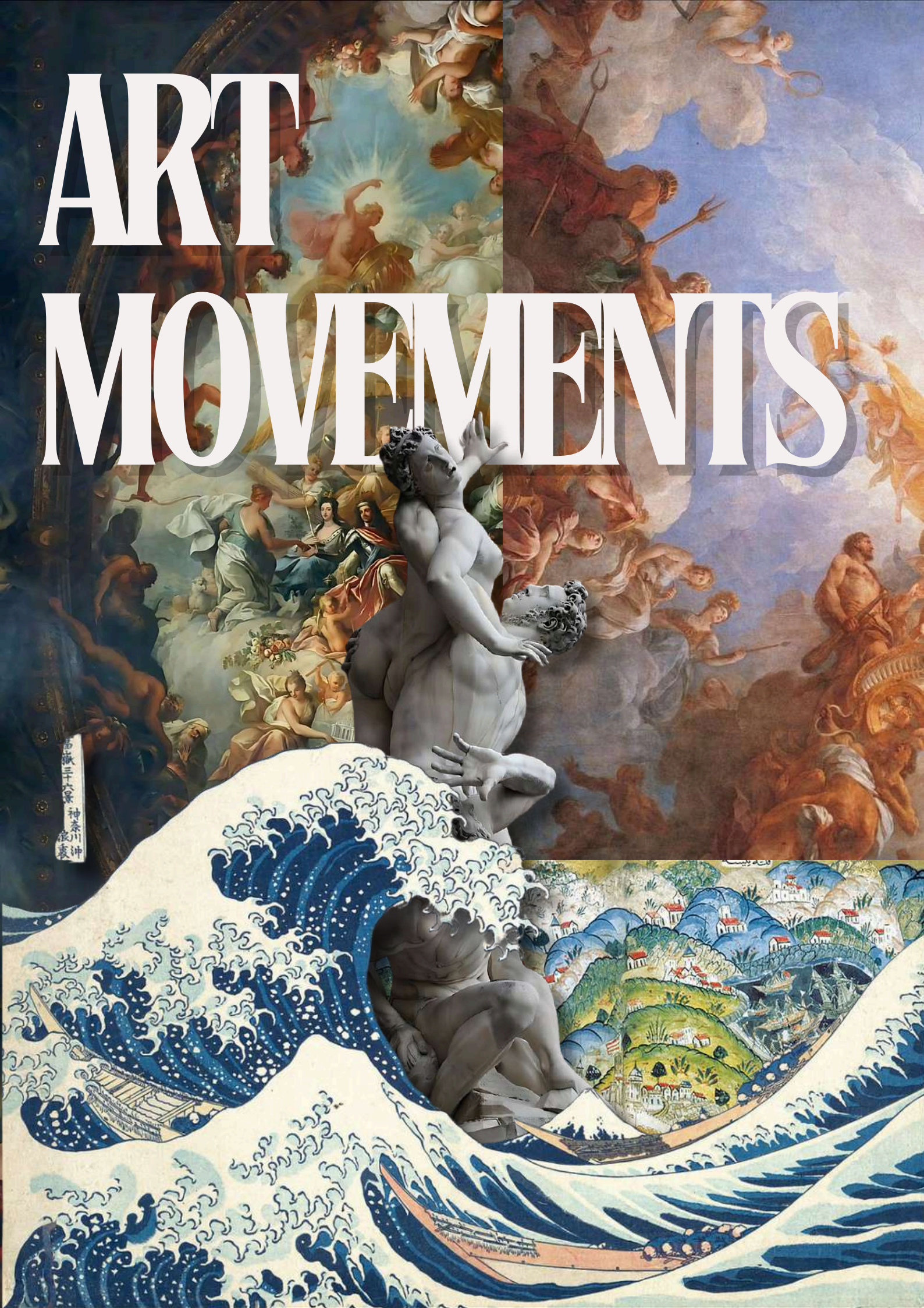
Bake 1/2 hour. If the top crust has started to brown, tent it with foil and continue to bake another 15 minutes.

Remove from oven and sprinkle with sugar.

Allow it to cool in the pan just enough to assure that the walls become sturdy.

Free the pie and serve hot. It is also good at room temperature or cold the next day.

ART MOVEMENTS



Baroque

The Baroque period originated in Italy in the 17th century and soon after flourished within Europe before finally expanding to the world. Rome is the birthplace of the Baroque style and Gian Lorenzo Bernini is considered its father.

The word 'baroque' is derived from the Portuguese 'barocco' which is a term for an irregularly shaped pearl and has long been employed to describe characteristics like bizarre or overdecorated. It describes an extravagant style of art characterized by curving lines, gilt, and gold.

The Baroque style is frequently associated with grandeur, sensuous richness, drama, dynamism, movement, tension, emotional exuberance, and a tendency to blur distinctions between the various arts.



RENAISSANCE

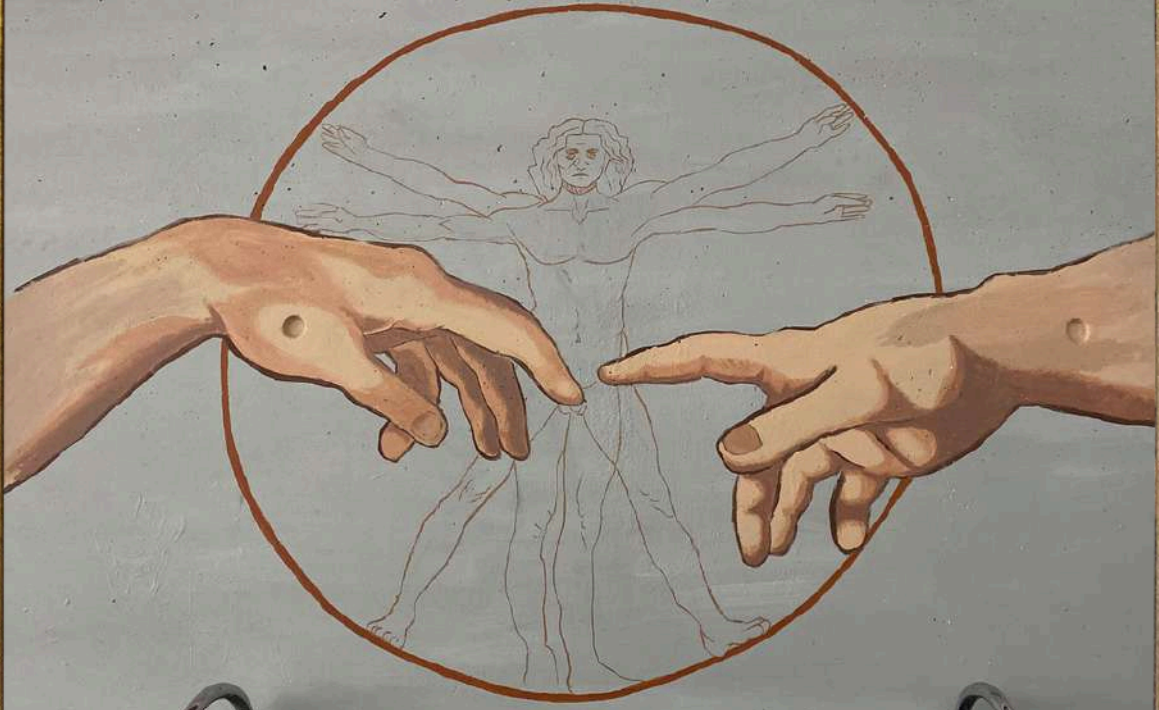


The Renaissance period originating in the 14th century Italy, is considered the European cultural, artistic, political and economic rebirth following the Middle Ages. It is the era that brought light to the darkness.

Art, architecture and science were closely linked during the Renaissance. Artists like da Vinci often fused these fields of study together seamlessly by incorporating scientific principles, such as anatomy into their art work.

Renaissance art was characterized by realism and naturalism. They used techniques such as perspective, shadows and light to add depth to their work. Humanism encouraged Europeans to question the role of the Roman Catholic church during this period.

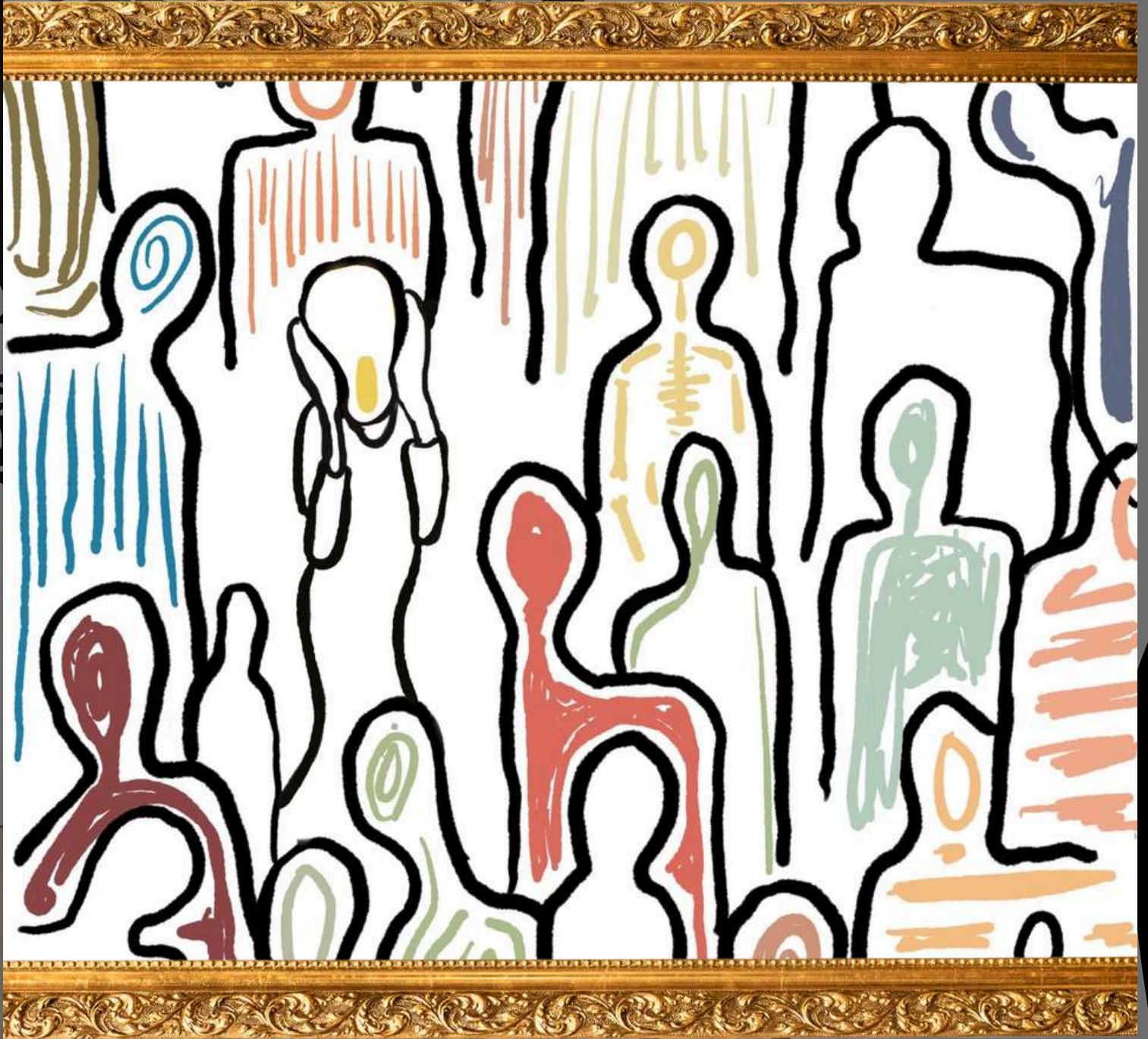
Ayten Gölse Aktuğ & Berat
Karabük 11-S



Leonardo DaVinci and Michaelangelo are two of the most influential artists of all time. Both are widely known for their detailed work on human proportions, anatomy, and symmetry. This artwork done by our students is a direct reference to DaVinci's Vitruvian Man and Michaelangelo's Creation of Adam combining two legendary artworks to tell a story on the creation of perfection.



Dora Yıldız





Chinese art, with its rich history spanning over five millennia, has been deeply influenced by Confucianism, Daoism, and Buddhism, as well as by the natural landscape. Traditional Chinese painting emphasizes harmony, balance, and spontaneity, often using brush and ink to capture the essence of nature or express philosophical ideas. Calligraphy, considered the highest form of visual art in China, is prized for its expressive power and aesthetic beauty, with master calligraphers achieving virtuosic control over brush strokes and composition.





Japanese Art

Japanese art, while influenced by Chinese traditions, developed its own distinctive style characterized by simplicity, asymmetry, and understated elegance. Japanese ink painting, known as sumi-e, emphasizes the beauty of simplicity and imperfection, with artists using minimal brushstrokes to evoke the essence of their subject. Traditional Japanese ceramics, such as pottery and porcelain, are celebrated for their delicate craftsmanship and subtle glazes, reflecting the Japanese reverence for nature and the passage of time. From the serene beauty of Zen gardens to the graceful architecture of temples and tea houses, Japanese art embodies a deep appreciation for the ephemeral and the timeless, inspiring generations of artists and admirers around the world.





Artists



Artists of the Modern Era

- The Early Modern era, has effected the world in a major way, from music to architecture. Stretching from the late 15th to the late 18th century, served as a fertile ground for artistic exploration and ingenuity throughout Europe.
- . Artists of this period were deeply attuned to the cultural, social, and technological shifts unfolding around them, responding with an unparalleled diversity of styles, techniques, and subjects that would leave an indelible mark on the history of art.

Michelangelo

- Being one of the central figures of High Renaissance, Michelangelo Buonarroti is among the most famous artists of all time, recognized for his extraordinary skill and creativity. This Great Florentine artist was born in the year 1475 in the republic of Florence and to date, his works have impacted the western art with such a force that he is considered catapult that changed the direction of art.



- The grandeur of *David* in marble to the divinity of Sistine Chapel ceiling, Michelangelo for all his masterpieces reflects the spirit of Renaissance humanism. Not only his sculptures, paintings and architectural creation are expressed technically, but also the insight of the human body, feeling and gestures. The *David* ensures classic proportionality of the human form blended with the realistic features of marble; its images depict the concentrated pose that portrays Michelangelo's ability on the theme.





- It was not just in sculpture however that Michelangelo showed his true brilliance. His paintings in Sistine Chapel and especially *Creation of Adam* reflect his strength of telling profound theological messages making use of the most touching and clear images. These frescoes were painted with such a prominent use of lights and shadow, with color contribution that altered the art of painting in the future.

- However, Michelangelo did more than painting as he was involved in the architecture particularly in Vatican city in St. Peter's Basilica. He was the one who enriched the experience of Western architects by applying experimentation, as well innovative approach and the uncomfortable structural ideas.

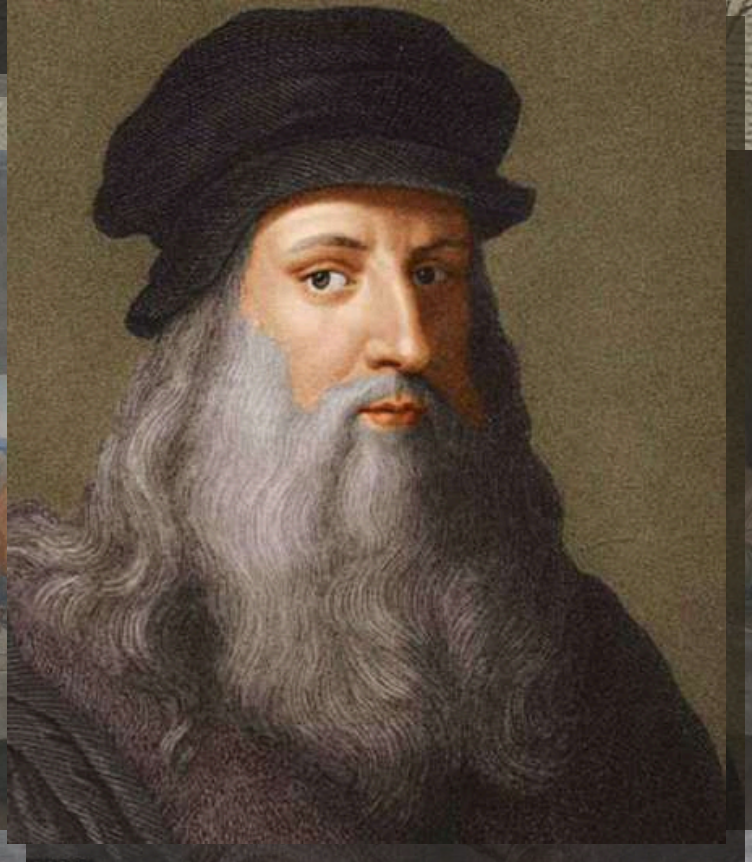


- Other sources of cultural learning can be based on Michelangelo Buonarroti and the history of his work as the true representative of the "Renaissance humanist" and "universal man." Michelangelo's art is outstanding even today as well as his changes in the history of art and interaction with the Divine. Looking back at Michelangelo's work, it is now convenient to note that the creator depicted the brilliance of men as nobody else, inspiring people to create, to strive for the best.



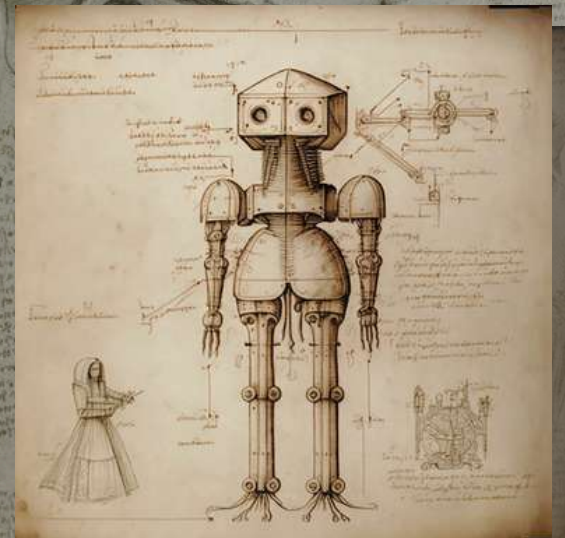
LEONARDO DA VINCI

- Leonardo da Vinci, who was born in the year 1452 in Vinci in Italy, is one of the most celebrated artists of the renaissance period and is often regarded as the embodiment of the 'Renaissance man'. He was a versatile artist and an inventor par excellence and is famed for his versatility in painting, sculpture, architecture, anatomy and inventions among other fields.

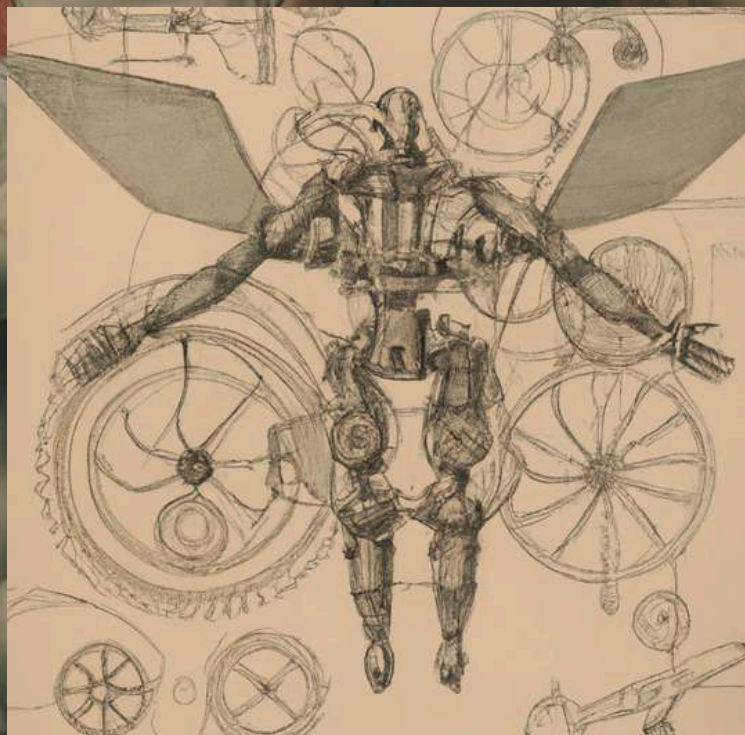


- This is because Leonardo's paintings could be characterized for having exceptional realism and deep emotion as well as new painting methods and approaches. *The Last Supper* portrays a very dramatic moment and internal tension, while *The Mona Lisa's* mysterious half-smile draws the attention of people all around the world. Sfumato is a technique which involves smoky, hazy, and delicate blending of the colors and tones of the artwork and it makes his paintings more realistic and three-dimensional.

- In addition to the masterpieces, a number of drawings and handwritten notes have survived, allowing to look at the work of a genuine universal genius. His careful and accurate studies of the skeleton and musculature, flight and mechanical and aeronautical conceptions disclose unceasing inquiry and creative ability. These works not only demonstrate his aptitude in the area of artistry but also his deep insight into the laws governing the natural environment.



- The legacy of Leonardo Moreira can still be seen today, as his contributions have transcended time and touched upon the fields of art as well as science. Living his life as an example of the rebirth of perspectives and ideas, his focus on the learning process as well as his desire to implement interdisciplinary knowledge makes him an eternal lemur of the Renaissance.
- In thinking about the work of Leonardo da Vinci, we recognize a master whose ideas and creations remain relevant and provocative and whose genius forged a new way of seeing the world. The legacy of his work is irreversible as it proves that there is no limit to what a man can create and invent



Raphael



- Raphael Sanzio da Urbino was born in the year 1483 and is characterized as one of the giants of the High Renaissance famous for his delightful compositions and good harmonies. The features of his work reflect the principles of the Renaissance art focusing on harmony and aesthetics while the stylistic and thematic content reflects the artist's appreciation of the mechanics and expressions of human emotions.

- Among his masterpieces the sculptural group of *the School of Athens* can be considered as the most profound one, as it shows the gathering of the great philosophers with dynamism, wit and intelligence. *The Sistine Madonna* reveals the master's skills in depicting the calmness and the gentleness of the characters whose images leave the heart of the observer touched.



- He also worked in architecture alongside as a painter, giving peas in designing infrastructures like the Vatican Loggias and St. Peter's Basilica in modern day Rome. Unfortunately, his life was cut short but still he left people with love for his impeccable style and fully developed artistry. Today, Raphael preserves the status of one of the brightest and most significant representatives of the High Renaissance, as well as one of the key figures in the development of the stylistic and aesthetic direction in the further evolution of Western painting.

Titian



- Tiziano Vecelli, better known as Titian was recognized early in his own lifetime as a supremely talented painter, and his reputation has never suffered a decline. In 1590, the art theorist Giovanni Lomazzo declared him “the sun amidst small stars not only among the Italians but all the painters of the world.”

- In his portraits he searched and penetrated human character and recorded it in canvases. His religious compositions cover the full range of emotion from the charm of his youthful Madonnas to the tragic depths of the late Crucifixion and the Entombment.



- At the mere age of nine, Titian set out for Venice with his brother Francesco, to become an apprentice to Sebastiano Zuccato, a master of mosaics. Soon after, he passed to the workshop of the Bellini family, where he met his true teacher.

The background is a complex collage. At the top, a samurai in a dark kimono with a blue patterned sash is in a dynamic pose, holding a sword. To his right is a vampire with pale skin, red eyes, and a black cape. Below the samurai, a large, stylized ampersand is superimposed over a scene of fire and destruction. In the bottom right, a cowboy in a brown suit and hat is seen from behind. In the bottom left, a dragon is visible. The overall color palette is dark with splashes of red, orange, and blue.

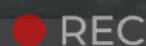
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MODERN ERA

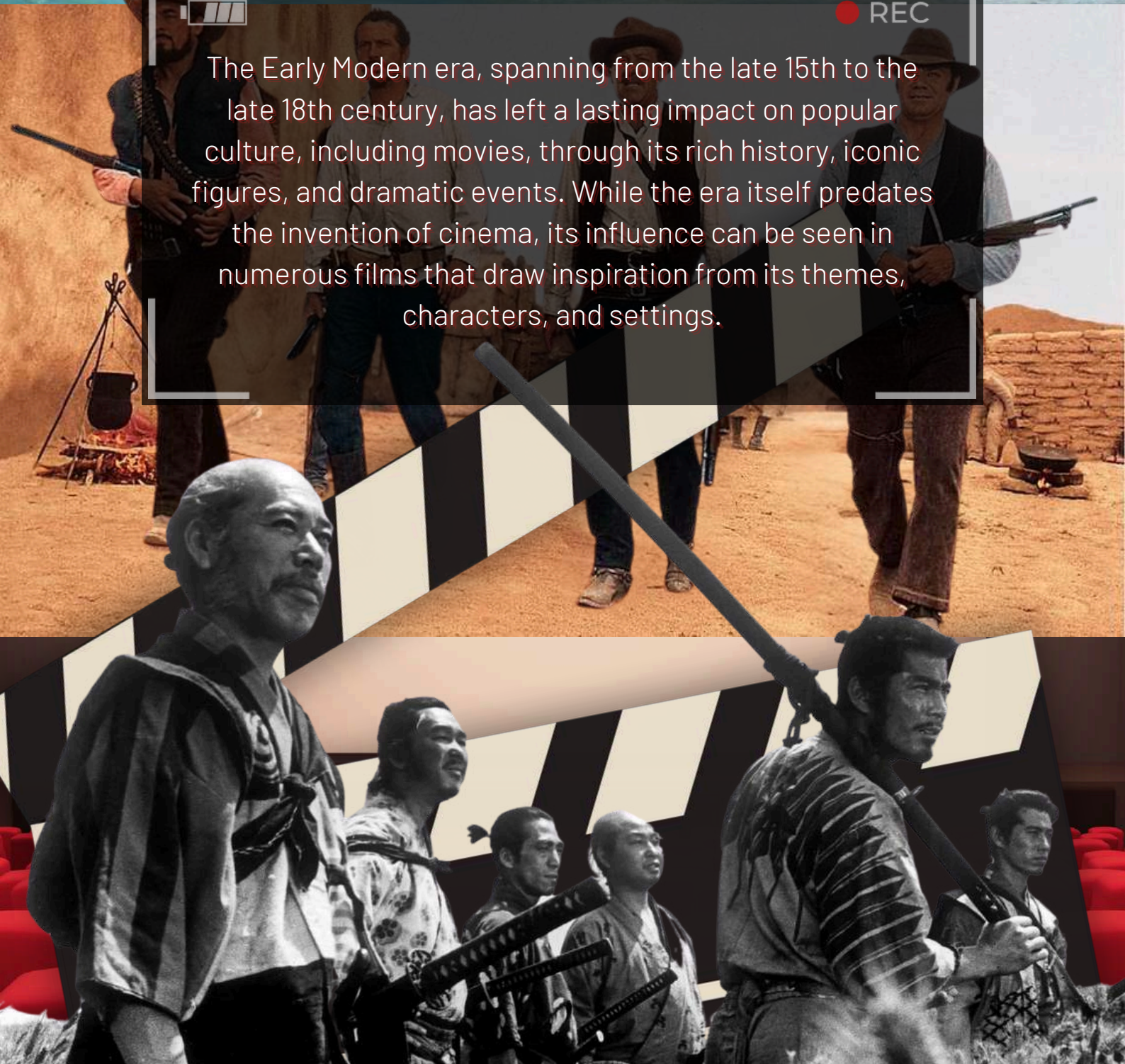
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Pop Culture

MOVIES



The Early Modern era, spanning from the late 15th to the late 18th century, has left a lasting impact on popular culture, including movies, through its rich history, iconic figures, and dramatic events. While the era itself predates the invention of cinema, its influence can be seen in numerous films that draw inspiration from its themes, characters, and settings.



THE LAST SAMURAI

"The Last Samurai" (2003) transports viewers to late 19th century Japan during the Meiji Restoration, a period of profound societal change. Tom Cruise stars as Nathan Algren, an American Civil War veteran hired to train Japanese soldiers in modern warfare. Captured by the samurai he's sent to fight, Algren becomes immersed in their traditional way of life and ultimately joins their cause. The film poignantly explores themes of honor, loyalty, and cultural identity as Algren grapples with the clash between his Western upbringing and the ancient samurai code.

Through epic battle sequences and intimate character moments, "The Last Samurai" delves into the complexities of Japan's transition from feudal isolation to a modern industrialized society. It navigates the tension between tradition and progress, highlighting the resilience of the samurai spirit in the face of technological advancement.

With breathtaking visuals and a stirring score, the film offers a timeless meditation on the universal struggle to reconcile tradition with the forces of change.

Pirates of the Caribbean



"Pirates of the Caribbean: The Curse of the Black Pearl" (2003) draws inspiration from the Early Modern era, particularly the Golden Age of Piracy, which spanned roughly from the late 17th to the early 18th century. During this period, piracy flourished in the Caribbean as European powers vied for control of lucrative trade routes and colonial territories.

The film captures the spirit of the Early Modern era through its portrayal of swashbuckling pirates, colonial power struggles, and maritime adventure.

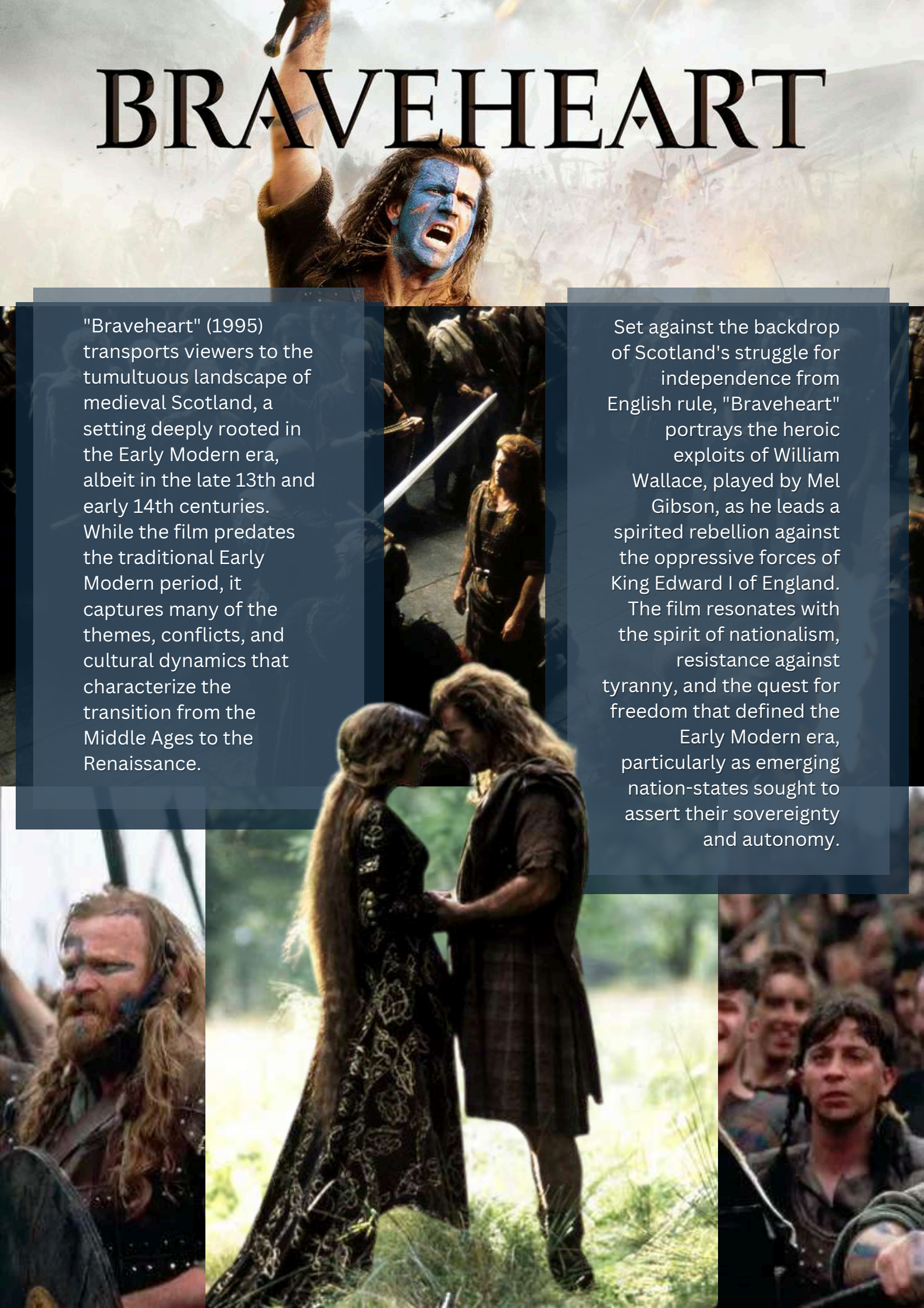
Characters like Captain Jack Sparrow and Captain Barbossa embody the roguish charm and daring exploits associated with historical pirates of the time.

The movie's setting, with its lush tropical landscapes, bustling ports, and sprawling naval battles, evokes the atmosphere of the Caribbean during the era of colonial expansion and exploration.

BRAVEHEART

"Braveheart" (1995) transports viewers to the tumultuous landscape of medieval Scotland, a setting deeply rooted in the Early Modern era, albeit in the late 13th and early 14th centuries. While the film predates the traditional Early Modern period, it captures many of the themes, conflicts, and cultural dynamics that characterize the transition from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance.

Set against the backdrop of Scotland's struggle for independence from English rule, "Braveheart" portrays the heroic exploits of William Wallace, played by Mel Gibson, as he leads a spirited rebellion against the oppressive forces of King Edward I of England. The film resonates with the spirit of nationalism, resistance against tyranny, and the quest for freedom that defined the Early Modern era, particularly as emerging nation-states sought to assert their sovereignty and autonomy.





FASHION



Fashion in the early modern era, spanning from the late 15th to the 18th century, was characterized by elaborate, ornate designs and the use of luxurious materials such as silk, velvet, and brocade. Men's fashion featured doublets, breeches, and ruffled collars, while women's clothing often included corsets, full skirts, and lace accents, with both genders wearing garments that emphasized status and wealth. This period also saw the rise of embellishments like embroidery, pearls, and elaborate headwear, reflecting the influence of royal courts and the aristocracy.

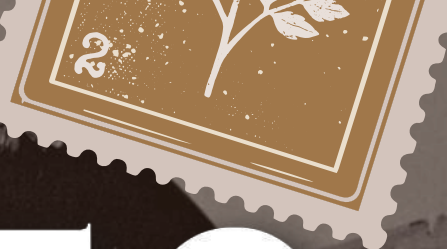
In this section, we will feature a dress designed and built by one of our students Buse Naz Güngör that draws inspiration from the elegance and grandeur of the early modern era, while adding its own unique touch through modern adaptations. By incorporating contemporary materials, cuts, and designs, these styles reinterpret the lavishness of the past, blending historical references with modern sensibilities to create something fresh, yet timeless.



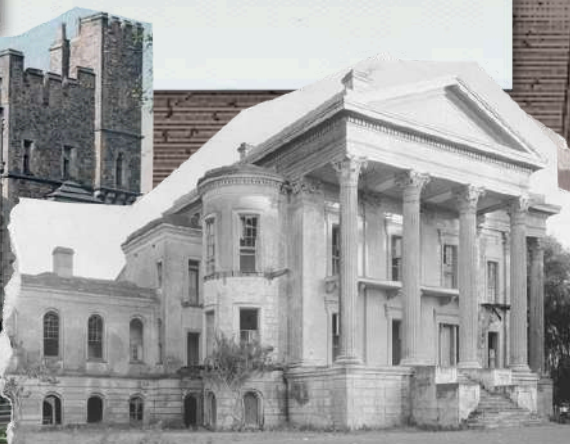








PHOTOGRAPHY

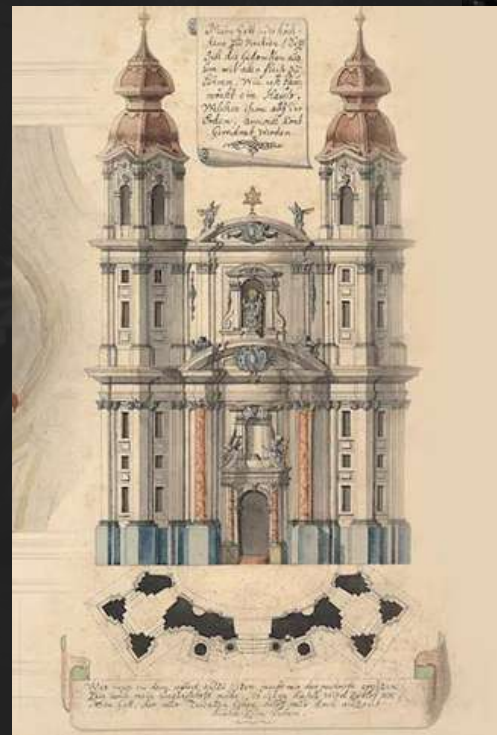
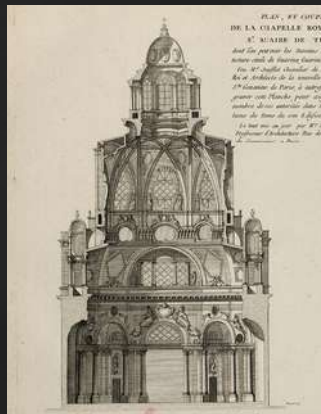


ARCHITECTURE AND PHOTOGRAPHY

*of 16th to
18th c.*

The early modern era, from the 16th to the 18th centuries, was a dynamic period in architecture marked by the transition from the classical revival of the Renaissance to the dramatic forms of the Baroque and the refined elegance of Neoclassicism.

During the Renaissance, architects embraced classical principles such as symmetry and proportion, leading to a renewed appreciation for geometric harmony. This was followed by the Baroque era, which introduced elaborate ornamentation and theatrical designs to evoke grandeur and emotional impact.



In this section, we collected photographs from students who traveled all over Europe and took photos of such architecture. This section will display such works left from that era and show the strength architecture has on an era.

















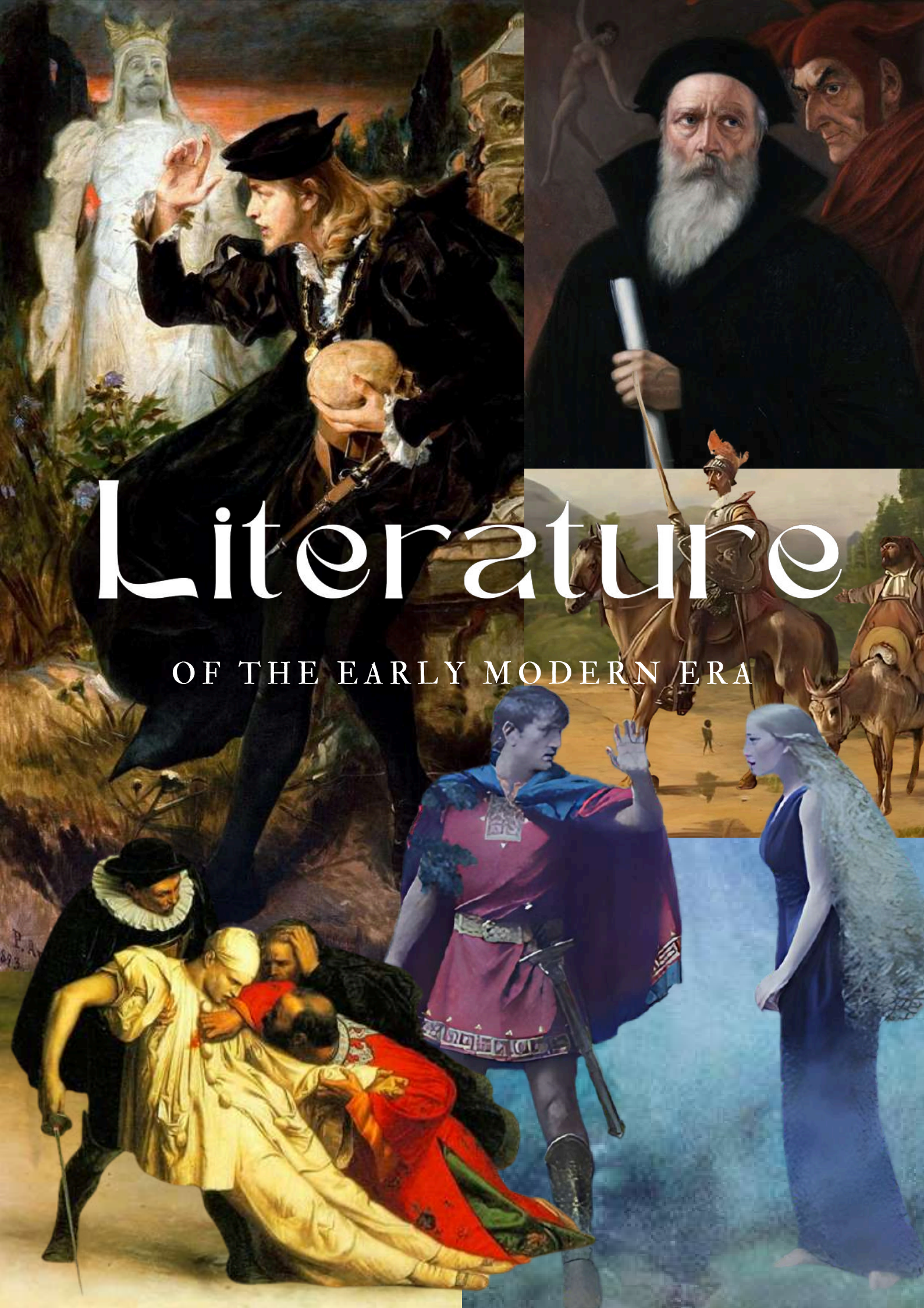




LA GALLERIA DELL'ACCADEMIA
RINGRAZIA FRIENDS OF FLORENCE
PER IL LORO PROGRAMMA DI MANUTENZIONE
DEL *DAVID* E DEI *PRIGIONI* DI MICHELANGELO
DAL 2004 AL 2014 E NEL FUTURO

THE ACCADEMIA GALLERY IS GRATEFUL TO THE
FRIENDS OF FLORENCE FOUNDATION FOR
THEIR PROGRAM IN PRESERVING
MICHELANGELO'S *DAVID* & *PRISONERS*
FROM 2004 TO 2014 AND INTO THE FUTURE





Literature

OF THE EARLY MODERN ERA

Literature

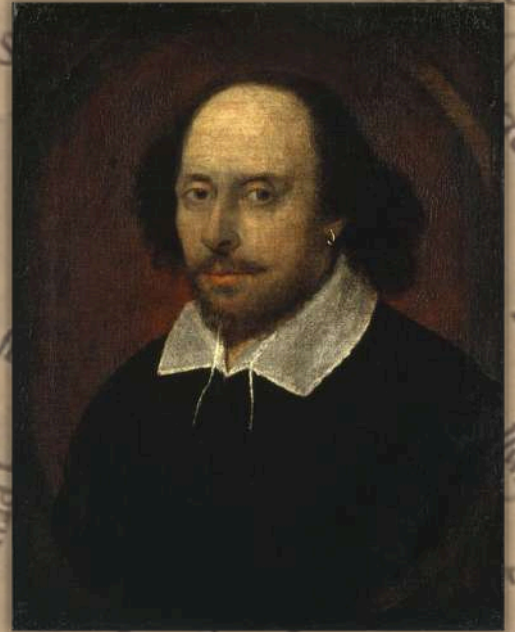
The literature of the Early Modern era, spanning from the late 15th to the late 18th century, represents a pivotal period in the cultural and intellectual history of Europe.

During this transformative era, writers grappled with profound questions about the nature of existence, the role of the individual in society, and the pursuit of truth and knowledge.



William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare (1564-1616) is widely regarded as one of the greatest playwrights and poets in the English language. His plays, ranging from comedies and histories to tragedies and romances, explore universal themes such as love, power, jealousy, betrayal, and the human condition. Masterpieces like "Hamlet," "Othello," "King Lear," "Macbeth," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and "Romeo and Juliet" have left an indelible mark on literature and theatre,



Moliere



Molière, (1622-1673), was a French playwright, actor, and poet, considered one of the greatest masters of comedy in Western literature. Molière's work is characterized by its sharp wit, satirical edge, and keen observation of social manners and human follies. Notable plays such as "Tartuffe," "The Misanthrope," "The School for Wives," and "The Imaginary Invalid" critique the hypocrisy, pretension, and absurdity of the society of his time.

Miguel De Cervantes

Miguel de Cervantes (1547-1616) was a seminal Spanish writer best known for his novel "Don Quixote," which is often hailed as the first modern novel. Born in Alcalá de Henares, Cervantes' masterpiece, published in two parts in 1605 and 1615, follows the misadventures of the idealistic knight-errant Don Quixote and his squire, Sancho Panza.

The novel blends satire, realism, and chivalric romance, offering a deep exploration of reality and human folly.



Daniel Defoe



Daniel Defoe (c. 1660-1731) was an English writer, journalist, and trader, best known for his novel "Robinson Crusoe," "Robinson Crusoe," often regarded as one of the earliest novels in English literature, tells the story of a shipwrecked man's survival on a deserted island, reflecting themes of adventure, self-reliance, and human ingenuity. His realistic fiction and prolific output have made him a key figure in the development of the novel as a literary form.

MIDDLE EAST/OTTOMAN LITERATURE

Ottoman literature refers to the literary works produced within the Ottoman Empire, which spanned from the late 13th century to the early 20th century. It encompasses a wide array of genres, including poetry, prose, historical chronicles, and mystical treatises, reflecting the diverse cultural, linguistic, and religious landscape of the empire.



Poetry held a prominent place in Ottoman literature, with classical Ottoman poets like Fuzuli, Baki, and Nedim achieving renown for their lyrical compositions. Influenced by Persian and Arabic poetic forms, Ottoman poetry explored themes of love, nature, and spirituality, often employing intricate rhyme schemes and metered structures. Sufi poetry, with its emphasis on spiritual enlightenment and divine love, also flourished during the Ottoman era, with poets such as Yunus Emre and Mevlana Rumi leaving a lasting legacy of mystical verse..

In addition to poetry, Ottoman literature encompassed a wide range of prose works, including historical chronicles, biographical accounts, philosophical treatises, and travelogues. Historians like Ibn Kemal and Mustafa Âlî documented the political and military history of the empire, while scholars like Katib Çelebi and Evliya Çelebi produced encyclopedic works that encompassed diverse subjects ranging from geography to literature. The art of storytelling thrived in Ottoman literature as well, with narrative poems and short stories providing entertainment and moral instruction to audiences across the empire.

East Asian Literature

East Asian literature that includes works from China, Japan, and Korea creating a rich and abundant culture. Chinese and its literature, On the other hand, is marked by unparalleled history and legacy as the world's oldest literary tradition which ranges from the *Analects* of Confucius that emphasize on morality and social order, the *Dream of the Red Chamber* that elucidate aristocracy in the Qing Dynasty through extreme detail. The Tang Dynasty poets such as Li Bai and Du Fu represent people's exploration of the world and the inner experience with a melodic note and the passion inspired by humanism.



There are unique sources in the Japanese literature starting from the Heian period court poetry and including such brief poems as Haiku. It is a testimony for the troubled minds that Murasaki Shikibu's *Genji*, a book noted to be the world's first novel, enlightens its readers with a comprehensive understanding of court life and the various psychological issues that the leading characters in the book go through. Linguistic icons such as Matsuo Bashō might make the essence of the nature and the human spirit in a few syllables, as well as constructing the viewpoints that show impermanence and the charming aspect characteristic for the Japanese philosophy.



Surprisingly, Korean literature is not as famous as, for example, Spanish literature nevertheless, it has a rich history. The *Samguk Yusa* which is composed of legends and historical stories is again a good source to have a look on Korea's Three Kingdoms period. On the other hand, the poetry from Joseon Dynasty is more like looking at micro cosmos, personal and sentimental. The **Hyangga** poems also reflect the Korean indigenous elements combined with Buddhism, another theme that denotes Korea's cultural assimilation.



Thus, East Asian literature not only gives a reader a colorful view of the human experience but also connects the ancient past to the contemporary times. These monumental works remain almost relevant today to the current world writers and thinkers, and marks the rich heritage of East Asian literature and the East Asia people.





Our schools English literature department has performed a spectacular display of the play Macbeth by Shakespeare performed by our students. The era in which the play takes place is also aligned with the era this year's LUDIC looks into.



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