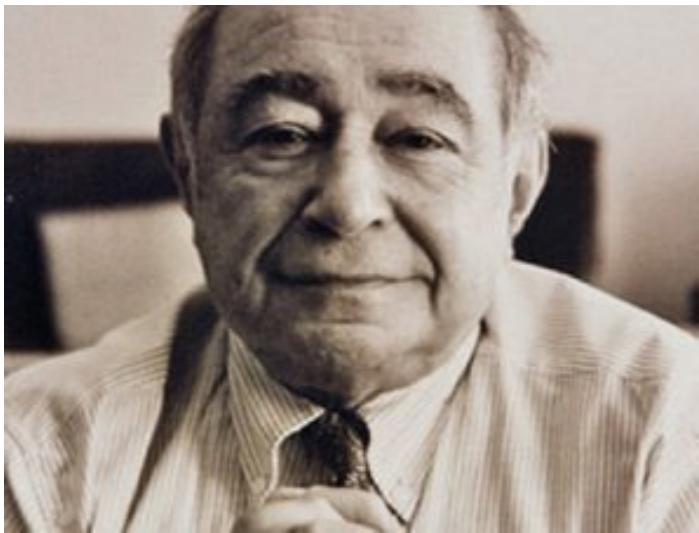




# Karagöz Exhibition



Prof. Metin And (1927 - 2008)



## Shadow theatre comes to Istanbul in 1517

According to the thesis of the most prominent researcher on the field, Prof. Metin And, Turkish shadow theatre came from the Mamluks during the 16th century. He believes that information in the book called *Bedayii'z-zuhUr jf vekaayii' d-diühur*, written by the Arab historian Mehmed b. Ahmad b. İlyasü'l-Hanefi, proves this theory:

“The conqueror of Egypt, Yavuz Sultan Selim, hung the Mamluk Sultan Tumanbay II, 15th April 1511. At the Roda Island Palace in the Nile of Cize a shadow player illustrated how Tumanbay Züveyeyle was hung on his door and the rope snapped twice. The sultan enjoyed the show so much he gave him 80 gold coins and a dress and said, “Come with us when we return to Istanbul so my son also can enjoy the performance”.

1517 can be recognized as the year that shadow theatre reaches Constantinople as its the year the Ottoman-Mamluk war ends and the Sultan returns home.

# Karagöz Exhibition:

- **Large collection of Karagöz puppets** (Handcrafted in leather by Cengiz Özek)
- **Antique Karagöz puppets** (late 19th, beginning 20th century)
- **Traditional handcrafting tools**
- **Examples of other shadow puppet traditions**
- **Large scale graphic content** (suitable for wall prints)
  - + Theories of origin
  - + Areas where Karagöz was active in the Ottoman empire
  - + Comparisons between Mamluk and Turkish shadow puppets
  - + Illustrations of Karagöz in caricatures,  
satire and press (more than 20 examples)
  - + Illustrations of where the costumes of Karagöz and  
Hacivat were inspired from
- **Video rooms**
  - + Karagöz performances
  - + Handcrafting Turkish shadow puppets



Variations of faces and characters of Karagöz







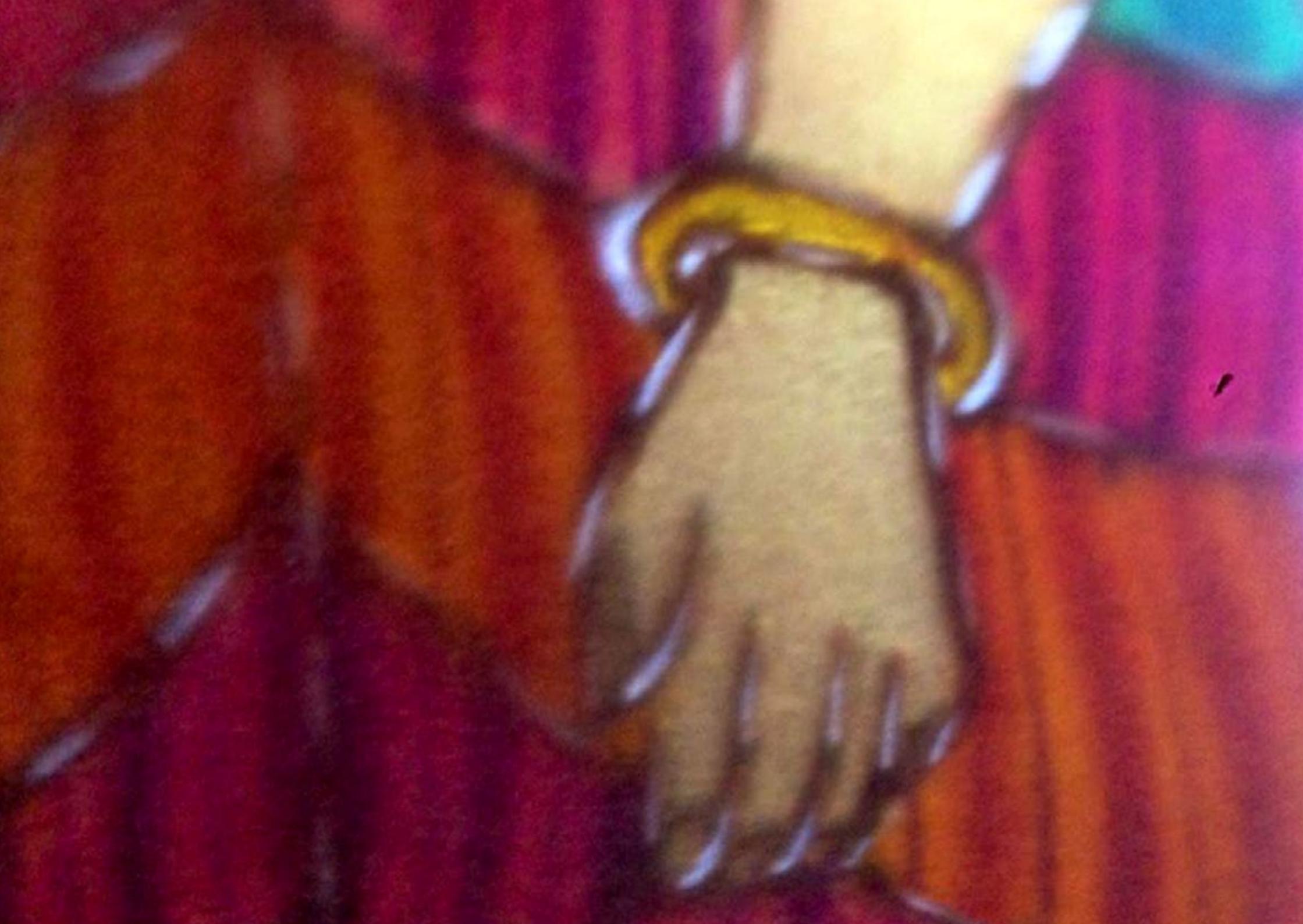
All the colours of Karagöz plays



























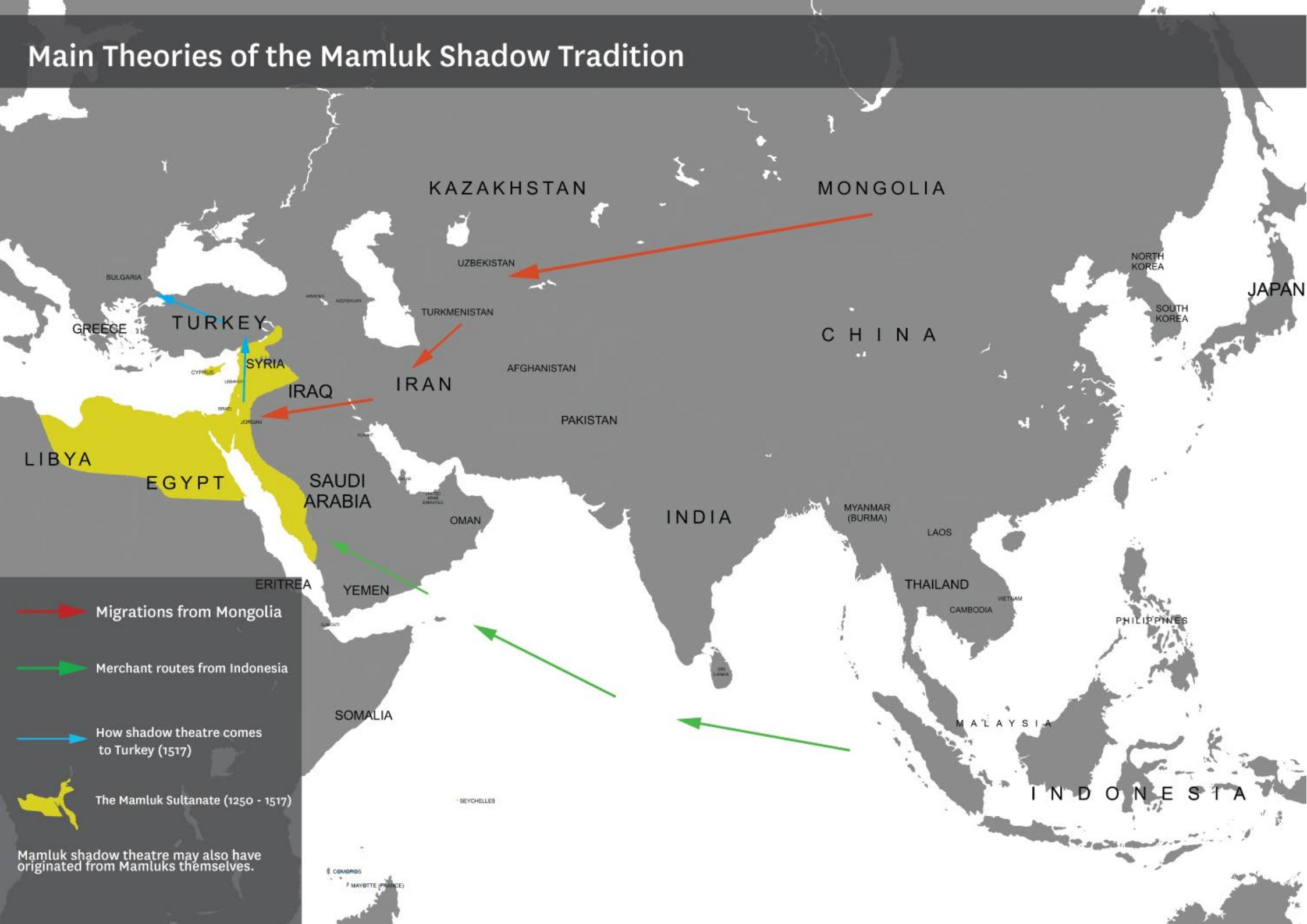






Where did Karagöz come from?

# Main Theories of the Mamluk Shadow Tradition



Did Karagöz come from the Mamluks in 1517?



Mamluk shadow puppets



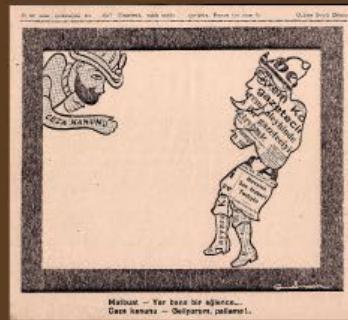
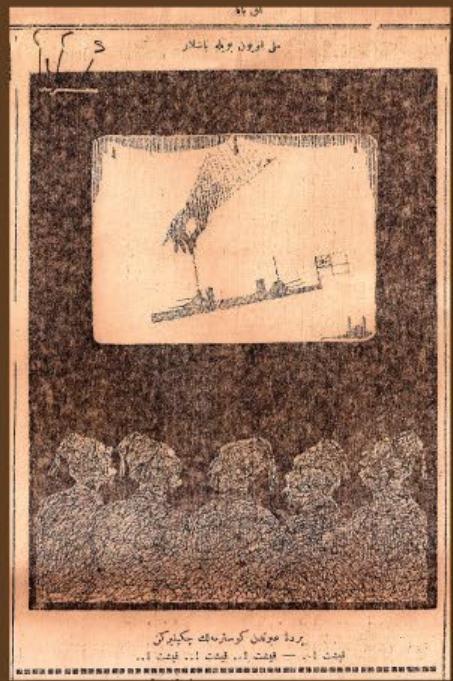
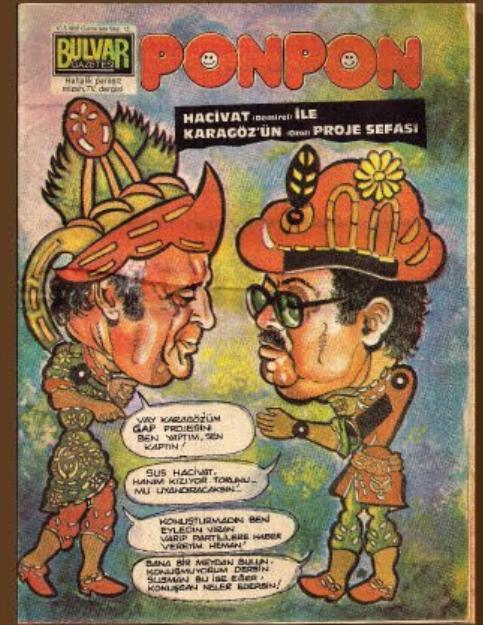
Similarities between Mamluk and Turkish puppets

Which countries adapted Karagöz to their culture?



Karagöz addresses the people through media

# Karagöz also inspired caricaturists





— Aman Hacivat, iyi perçinle. Başka çare yok.  
Ortalık bu haldeyken kabil değil duramam söylerim.  
Halbuki Ceza Kanunu çıkıyor, bittiğim gündür.  
*(Karagöz, no. 305, 18 Mayıs 1911)*



"Hacivat, be sure to fasten it well. It's our only option. We should take no chances as it will be impossible to keep my mouth shut during these problematic times. I will be in big trouble when the new law passes."

# فرهکوز

سر خوش : عودود شیر

صاحب نشری : علی فوار



۱۰۰۰ تومانی : ۱۰۰۰ تومانی

۳۲۴ تومانی : ۳۲۴ تومانی

اداره : اسکن شطبخه جاگه متدمو ۷۸  
پوسیل دافریه المدفو سعدو .

کوندریا سالاری ای سر خوش و نمایش کو شو شیلدر .



سلیمان یاد

دکل منصور

شیر افطه اشتری :

سنہ ایک ۱۹۰۶ نسہ ایکاریہ دو سماں و ولاپا .  
پوسه ایک تہ ۶۵ و ماربہ ۵۰ غلوب شار .



Karagöz and technique





# Video rooms



Handcrafting Karagöz: <https://vimeo.com/146384841>



Performing Karagöz: <https://youtu.be/7Erz-UKjvGU>

# **Additional options:**

- Live Performances
  - + Traditional interpretations
  - + Modern interpretations
- Workshops
  - + Karagöz workshop for professionals
  - + Shadow concept workshop for children
- Symposium
  - + Theme of shadow theatre with focus on Karagöz

