

MODULE 1: FROM EMPIRE TO NATION STATE 1789-1938**Changing Dynamics**

- Tax system;
 - Tumar: Land was divided into a variety of fiefs (*imars*) whose revenues were allotted to the administrators – the beys and viziers – as their salaries.
 - İltizam(tax farm): selling by auction a source of revenue for a specific period of time, generally 3 years, to a private person
 - Malikane: tax farms for life
- Internal administrative system was dependent on local leaders
 - Regional notables and provincial governors
- 17th and 18th century: local dynasts and notables amassed power

Issues:

1. Centralization
2. Standardization
3. Bureaucratization

SELİM III:

Intellectual sultan, very curious about the world, especially Europe

1. Controlling local notables → getting rid of them
 - Ayan : local powerful people
2. Dealing with military weaknesses
3. Creating a centralized army, taxation, administration, education, communication

Nizam-ı Cedid (New Order): the name of the army and new system

- Strengthen the center against internal and external enemies
- Producing a single central army trained in western military techniques
- Despite new army, Janissaries survived. → duality
- Monetary needs for preparation of army (officers + equipment)
- Foreign officers for army were not welcomed (mostly French)
- Medical school, naval engineering school
- Embassy: London, Vienna, Berlin, Paris
- French effect on education (introduction of new ideas)

1807 Janissary Revolt

and Selim was deposed (Kalâkçı Mustafa Paşa İsyanı) Demand was to dissolve Nizam-ı Cedid.

French Revolution:

- Equality of individuals
- Ottoman social system obsolete: differences between ruling class (askeri) and subjects (reaya)

MAHMUD II (1808-1839)

- He had been put in power by Alendar Mustafa Paşa (ayan of Rusçuk).
- Alendar came with his soldiers for Selim III. Since Selim III was assassinated, Mahmud II was raised to throne.
- Very determined sultan
- Alendar was rewarded and made Grand vizier by Mahmud II.
- Sened-i ittifak (Deed of Agreement) 1807 and Control of local notables
 - Represented a pact signed between the state and the ayan with respect to their mutual responsibilities.
 - Sultan recognized Ayans by means of the negotiations.
 - Ayans agreed to obey Sultan and support the reforms. (in the time of threat, emergency, they will send people and defend, protect Sultan.)
 - In return, sultan promised to impose taxes in a just manner and grant the tax collection right to Ayans. Then ayans would collect taxes in the same way.
- Auspicious Event (Vaka-i Hayriye) (1826)- The end of Janissaries
 - Janissaries became undisciplined and ineffective to the point of being liability
 - Janissaries opposed reforms as well
 - They had rebelled in a bid to quash the creation of European-style fighting force paved the way for the formation of a central army command and further military reforms
 - Ulema lost tool of enforcement. Ulema were compelled to adopt a more conciliatory stance towards reforms

- New army: Mülâlem Asakir-i Mansure-i Muhammedîye (Victorious Army of Muhammad)

- Mahmud got rid of Venetians and made deal with Ayans= 2 important things achieved
- He exposed himself
- Takvîn-i Vekayî: İlk resmi gazete
- First census: Yeni kurdugu ordunun devamını sağlayacak insan ve servet durumunu öğrenmek için (erkek+Mustuman)
- Bakanlıklar temeli anılmıştır: Baş vekil + hanıçye nazırı + tâhlîye nazırı
- Tercüme Odası: Rumların Yunan başkaldırısından dolayı sadık ve güvenilir konumunu kaybetmesinden dolayı Rum tercümanları azledildi. Tercüme Ofası sadece bir daire değil Fransızca okuma, yazma, konuşma öğretilen bir eğitim bürosuydu.
- Modern bir kadronun meydana gelmesinde etkili oldu.
- Postal service
- Fez: Standardization of the clothing of state officials and sign of modernization
- Why was education important: Reformları yürütecek bir kadronun oluşması gerekiyordu.

Two major results of transformation:

1. 1838 Baltalimanı Commercial Treaty: abolishing monopolies and allowing British merchants to buy goods without restriction and at a custom tariff equal to that paid by domestic merchants.
2. Ottoman decision to borrow money from European states and economic agents in 1853.

Kavâlî Mehmet Ali Paşa: 1798 Misir was occupied by French troops. He was an officer in the Ottoman expeditionary (sefer) force against French. In 1803 he became the leaders of that corps and had established himself "de facto ruler" of Egypt. In 1808, he was officially recognized as governor of Egypt by the sultan.

Economic Reforms:

- 1793 New Revenues Treasury: finance new troops and their military campaigns
- 1805 Arsenal Treasury due to rising naval expenses
- 1838: State started to allocate cash salaries → centralized bureaucracy and monetary economy
 - New and standard gold and silver coins of fixed value
 - Slowly move away from provisionism and self sufficiency

TÂNZİMAT EDEBİ (1839-1876)

- Tanzim: arranging, regulating or reforming
- Sultans: Abdülmecid, Abdülaziz
- Bureaucrats: Mustafa Resîd Pasa, Ali and Fuat Pasa
- The centre of power shifted from the palace to the Porte, the bureaucracy !!!
- Two major documents
 1. Tanzimat Edict-1839 (Tanzimat Fermanı)
 2. İslahat Edict- 1856 (İslahat Fermanı)

Reasons:

1. Tanzimat Edict-1839: It was written by İleçit Pasa but promulgated in the name of new sultan. New laws will be established that focus on:
 - Reforms in taxation: An orderly system of taxation
 - Reform in Military/Conscription: A system of conscription for the army
 - Guarantee for life, honour and property to all subjects
 - Reform in judicial procedures: Equality before the law of all subjects, whatever their religion (although this was formulated somewhat ambiguously in the document) → implicit

Comments on Tanzimat Edict

- Reforms in taxation: An orderly system of taxation
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- Ottomanism: Antidote to separationism. Previously it is important to be Muslim and people are stated according to their religion. Now it is important to be Ottoman. Get rid of differences.
- Ottoman Law of Nationality 1869 defined citizenship in non-denominational terms.

- 2. ISLAHAT EDICT 1856
 - Explicitly stated equality
 - "Without exception, of all my imperial subjects of every religion and sect"
 - Abolition of *jizye*
 - Decree invited non-muslims to form assemblies to reorganize their affairs.
 - As a result non-Muslim communities drew up communal regulations sometimes called constitutions and formed representative bodies.
 - It forbade language or practices that held some communities lower than others
 - It proclaimed Ottoman subjects of all religions eligible for official appointment according to their ability and opened civil and military schools to all
 - The decree extended the obligation of military services to non-Muslims but allowed for exemption upon payment of a fee (*bedel*)→*bedel-i askeri*

AREAS OF REFORMS

- 1. Military
 - Nizamiye troops: expanded and equipped (kara ordusuna verilen yeni isim)
 - 1845 Conscription (zorunlu askerlik) : non-muslims "bedel-i askeri"
 - 1841 Provincial armies → local notable lost control over local armies
 - Modern Navy

2. Bureaucracy & Provincial Administration

- 1876, 35-70,000 bureaucrats with regular salaries
- Meclis-i Vala
 - Court of Appeals (Yargıtay)
 - Şuray-i Devlet (Danıştay)
 - New provincial organization, 1864 – 71→ hierarchical provincial bureaucracy(vilayet-sancak-kaza-nâhiye)
 - Provincial councils (eyalet meclisleri)→ hukukun temsilcileri yerel esrafın ve önemli milletlerin temsilcileriyle müzakerelerde bulunuyordu
 - Foreign Affairs: sadice dış ilişkileri yönetmeyip, idari, adli ve eğitime yönelik reformların ayrıntılı hâl hazırlanmasında on ayak oluyordu.

TAX

- Daha adil ve daha etkin bir vergi sistemi kuma çabaları vardı.
- Merkezden atanmış aylaklı muhassıller vasıtasyyla yapılan doğrudan vergi tahsilinin iltizam sistemini yeterini aldığı görülmüştür.
- Amaç merkezin gücünü artırmak ve çırçığının yıkını azaltmak.
- Yeterli sayıda tecrübeli muhassıl olarak atanacak menur olmayanca iltizam elinde tutmuş yerel esraf vergi tahsilini baltaladı ve yeterli vergi tahsilini olanaksız hale geldi. (Muhabisi: 1839'da Tanzimat'tan sonra vilayet, sancak ve

kazalarda devletin gelir ve giderlerinden sorumlu memurlar muhassıl unvanını tasnimîşlerdir. Muhassıller bölgelerdeki insan sayısun ve gelirleri bilmektedikleri için vergi toplanmada sorun yaşamadılar)

⇒ Büyüklâside tâm da maaş sisteminin geçildiği strada devlet gelirleri hayli düşünce iltizam sistemi yeniden yürürlüğe girdi.

3. Legislative

- Abolishing death penalty for apostasy(din değiştirmen), 1844
- Seriat was limited to family issues
- 1843 New Penal Code: equality among muslim and non-muslims
- 1850 Commercial Law
- 1867 Land Code: allow foreigners to own lands
- Establishment of Secular Nizamiye Courts, 1869 → gayrimuslimleri de kapsayan davalarla bekâr
- 1863 Maritime Law

4. Education

- Need for new personnel
- Goal of elite formation
- New school for civil officials: Rüşdiye schools (upper elementary schools) 1839
- İdadiye (middle schools): to prepare students for the military academy 1845
- Sultanîye 1868
- Mekteb-i Mülkiye 1859: civil service school (bürokrasi ve ordu için mesleki yüksek okul)
- Maarrif-i Umumiye Nizamnamesi, 1869 (3-tic: system)
 - Büyük köy ve kasabada
 - Her kentte
 - Her vilayet meitkâne'ine öğretim kurumu kurulması
- First state school for girls, 1859 -School for Women Teachers, 1870
- Plurality in education
 1. Geleneksel Müslüman okulları –medreseler-
 2. Tanzimatâta kurulan laik devlet okulları –secular state schools-
 3. Milletlerin kütüp parasını temin ettigi millet okulları –millet schools-
- 4. Yabancı Katolik ve Protestan misyoner okulları –missionary schools

Other Examples of Modernization:

- Newspaper:
 - First privately owned Ottoman language newspaper, *Ceride-i Hâvâdis* (1840)
 - First Turkish-owned non-official newspaper was Yusuf Aghâ's *Tertümau-ı Ahval* (1860)
 - 1855, Telegram Service

Problems of Tanzimat Era:

- 1. Duality: The people who supported the new are enthusiastic about it. People who are old-fashioned are resisted.

Overarching Ottoman identity clashed with the increasing autonomy of religious.

- 2. Top-down: Tanzimat reform politikaları hiçbir zaman halkın istegine dayanamamıştı.

Zorda topluma kabul ettilermişti. Bu nedenle kitle desteği asla geniş olmadı.

Reactions:

1. Hristiyan halk
2. Müslüman halk
3. Reformcu çevrelerin bir kısmı

YOUNG OTTOMANS:

- Founded as a **secret society** in 1865 by a group of Ottoman intellectuals. They began to express dissent (uyuşmazlık)
- A loose coalition of intellectuals and former bureaucrats who came together around a shared **hostility toward Tanzimat reforms and their exponents**
- Mihâfî Paşa, Ziya Paşa, Şinasi, Namık Kemal, Ali Suavi
- Young Ottoman publications in the Ottoman press caused a stir in public
- Hardly monolithic

Thoughts:

- The Young Ottomans espoused a form of **constitutionalism based on such Islamic notions**
- Ottoman importation from Europe be limited to “**scientific and industrial progress**”
- Create a new Ottoman culture that would be **modern without losing its identity in westernization**
- **Constitutional government**
 - Temsil= müslüman ve geyrimuslim bütün Osmanlı tobasına tam bir yurttaşlık ve devlete sadakat duygusu asla olsa da (kanıtlanır)
 - Appreciation of both European and Islamic thought (Liberal değerlerin İslami kanıtlanması)
- Commanding right and forbidding wrong
- Consultation
- In using Islamic terms to convey pivotal ideas of liberal political theory, they recycled old terms to convey new ideas
 - Namık Kemal yeni bir sözcük doğarcığı geliştirdi: Vatan, patrie, Hürriyet, liberty, Millet nation,
 - Özgürlikçi ve milliyetçi olan Müslüman kırıklıklara ideolojik araç olacaktı.

- İmparatorluğun seçkinler sınıfı içерisindeki ilk modern ideolojik hareket sayılabilir. Yazalarında bir kamuoyu yaratmak ve onu etkilemek için bilinci şekilde çalışmak ilk kez onların yaptığı bir işti.

REIGN OF ABDULHAMID II. 1876 – 1909

- The Coup 1876 against Abdulaziz by Mithat Paşa
- V. Murat promise constitution but not hold (deteriorating nervous condition, not a stable character)
- Abdulhamid II on throne 1876, in the middle of international crisis and domestic instability
 - Need for a sultan who is going to work with Bab-ı Ali but at the end of the day is able to create his own terms.
- Sultan Abdulhamid appointed Midhat Paşa as Grand vizier

Elements of Hamidian Rule:

- The red, last or great sultan of Ottoman Empire
- Abdulhamid's period is generally seen as “**despotism (istihbâd)**”, dwelling on its secrecy, paranoia and illiberalism.
 - Flourishing of popular press, education for both girls and boys, a rapid increase in public services.
- Deeply suspicious of people, skeptical Sultan
- Loyalty to sultan important was very important
- Alaylı (not educated but loyal to sultan) vs. Mektebî (educated)
- Created spy network (Jurnalcılık)
- Asiret mektepleri (tribal school)
- Centralization
 - Telegraph lines
 - Railroad Construction (Bağdat, Hicaz)
 - Armenian Uprisings and Greece conflict
- Neo-patrimonialism: power flowed back to the palace
 - The idea that sultan is the **only ruler**. Sultan enjoys the **absolute power**, all power flows from the leader. The idea here is to extend the expanded authority of the palace over the workings of the Porte. He asserted his own authority over the bureaucratic establishments.

- Pan-Islamism: Return of Islam to center stage. “Islamic unity” concept to hold Muslims together.
 - Abdulhamid saw the attractiveness of pursuing a policy of **Islamic unity** in the face of European encroachment (saldırı). His Islamic policy was known as pan-Islamism and it was a two-sided phenomenon. On the one hand, it was a positive strategy aimed at majority of his imperial subjects as it sought to take advantage of the new demographic situation and to **strengthen the cohesiveness of the empire's Islamic base**. On the other hand, it was also negative or threatening policy intended to remind the European powers, France and Great Britain in particular, that the Ottoman sultan-caliph held considerable sway over many millions of their overseas imperial subjects.

- Fiscal situation: empire failed to meet payments of debt in 1875 and agreed to international oversight of its financial obligations in future

- **Public Debt Administration Foreign Board (Duyunu Umumiye)** was established in Istanbul, 1881. Directly managed some revenues sources, 30%

CRISIS IN BALKANS

- 1875-6: Revolt broke out against Ottoman tax collections in Bosnia, Serbia, Bulgaria
 - Financial instability together with growing nationalist sentiments across the empire was the source of provincial unrests.
 - Bulgarian Horrors against rebels
- **1876-İstanbul Conference:** for European powers decide fate of the Ottoman Balkans. Opening day, Ottoman delegate announced with some fanfare the promulgation of Ottoman Constitution that, in Ottoman eyes would obviate the need for European involvement in Ottoman affairs.

- **Treaty of Berlin (1878):** European Powers' action to limit Russian gains
 - Very large and independent Bulgaria
 - Territorial gains for Serbia, Montenegro and Greece in Balkans
 - Independence of Serbia, Montenegro, Romania
 - Internal reforms in various Ottoman areas including Armenia
 - Massive financial indemnity to Russia
 - Batum, Ardahan, Kars were given to Russia

Ayastefanos (Yeşilköy, San Stefano) Peace Treaty was signed.

- Sultan's right under Martial Law was to exile anyone on the basis of a police report identifying that person as security risk
- Conference broke up with Russia preparing for war
- Russia: continue southward expansion and reduce Ottoman Empire's influence over Muslim minorities.

1877-8: Russian-Ottoman War/ 93 Harbi: Ottoman resistance cracked and Russian troops marched on Ottoman capital

- Abdulhamid dismissed parliament after some of its members criticized his conduct of the war.

- **Kanun-i Esasi: Constitution**
 - Drawn up by a commission including ulama, military officers and civil officers
 - It showed the extent to which ideals such as rule of law, guaranteed rights and equality had affected Ottoman thinking
 - The articles were grouped in sections pertaining to empire's territorial integrity; the sultanaate; the subjects' rights and obligations; the ministers; the officials; the parliament; the court; the provinces; and a final miscellany (terfesme).
- Article 7 left sultan's prerogatives undefined although it mentioned many of them; these included appointing and dismissing ministers
- Enforcement of şeriat and kanun formed part of the imperial prerogative
- **Sultan's right to continue legislating by decree was nowhere restricted; and his freedom to veto laws passed in parliament.**

THE YOUNG TURK MOVEMENT AND ITS MAJOR POLITICAL IDEAS

Young Turks

- Opposition movement
- Antipathy to the Hamidian regime and sought to bring it down.
- Young Turk movement: umbrella category that included vast spectrum of groups
 - Many of their members were educated in Western style school of Ottoman Empire,
 - Effect of liberal and constitutional ideas
- Chief ideologue of CUP was Ahmed Rıza Bey.

Organizational background:

- ❖ **Ottoman Unity Committee (İttihad-i Osmani) 1889:** Small group of medical schools (tibbiye) students formed. Aim was to reach modern constitution and challenge corrupted Abdulhamid regime. It spread quickly with the establishment of cells in other schools of higher education. However, many members had to flee Europe in early 1890s due to political repression.

Ideas that Young Turks were influenced from:

- Positivism
- Materialism
- Darwinism
- Elitism

- ❖ 1895-name was changed to CUP (Ottoman Committee of Union and Progress, İttihat ve Terakki Cemiyeti)

Congress of Ottoman Liberals 1902 (division)

First pluralization was signaled. New ideas emerged within Y.T. But common enemy was Abd II. Prominent Names:

- Ahmet Rıza:
 - Influenced by Darwinist and atheist ideas in Paris
 - Positivist, believe in scientific reality rather than religion
 - Strict centralism
 - Opposed the idea of great powers intervention → dissolution.
- Prince Sabahattin:
 - Liberal agenda rooted in decentralization and private initiative and thus at odds with agenda with Ahmet Rıza.
 - He wanted to get support of great powers to intervene Ottoman affairs and help CUP.
 - Interested in an alliance with Britain and more accommodating to the various Armenian groups favoring autonomy
 - League of Private Initiative and Decentralization (*Tesçebübüs-ü Şahsi ve Aden-i Merkeziyet Cemiyeti*)
- Mızancı Murat: combination of liberalism and Islamic solidarity

- ❖ **1906-Osmancı Hürriyet Cemiyeti (Ottoman Freedom Society):** A separate secret organization began to be organized by Ottoman officers in Macedonia in 1906 to overthrow Abdulhamid administration and reintroduce constitutional government. Low rank Ottoman army members support.
 - Involvement of officers from Macedonia and Edirne armies
 - 1907-TC merged with Osmancı Hürriyet Cemiyeti: Increase in military capability

SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL PERIOD AND CUP 1908-1913

1908	1909	1911	1912	1913	1914	1913
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CUP Supervisionary Government**CUP Full Power****1908 Revolution**

- Rumors about Anglo-Russian alliance about reforms in Macedonia.
- When the news about meeting reached Salonica, the cup decided to act.
- Ottoman military commanders started a rebellion: restoration of the constitution
 - Sultan tried to beat them yet did not manage. The sultan gave in and announced that the constitution would be applied in full and parliament was brought back after 30 years.
 - Hürriyet Fedaileleri: Resneli Niyazi bey, Eyüp Sabri bey, Enver bey

Political Vision of Young Turk Revolution

- Banner: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, and Justice
- Free press and virtually unlimited individual liberties
- Parliamentary democracy headed by a responsible government and administered by a meritocratic bureaucracy
- A new fraternal Ottoman identity, united against European intervention in the affairs of the empire
- The elections were held in November–December 1908

- Abdulhamid was still the dominant power until 31 Mart Incident.
- A direct clash with Sultan could be dangerous

- Young, Unknown, Inexperienced
- Although the CUP enjoyed a majority in the first chamber of deputies and successfully kept the government on a short leash, its hold on power was far from absolute.

31 Mart Incident (April 1909 Counter Revolution)

- Elements of the opposition united in support of a military uprising in the capital.
- Clearly, CUP rule was tenuous, its control over the armed forces incomplete.
- New measures provoked resentment
- Islamın ve Şerratin (eski düzenin) geri getirilmesi adına yapılan silahlı bir ayaklanma. İsyancılar hükümet binasına yürüyünce hucum etti ve yapacağının bitemedi ve kalabalıkla döntmeye karar verdi. Sadrazam istifa etti. CUP İstanbul'dan suruldu ama sonrasında ve özellikle Makedonya'daki konumunu korudu.

Note: (Opposition parties to CUP) Religious-conservative Mohammedan Union Party, the centre-left Democratic Party, the Liberal Party and the Moderate Freedom-Lovers' Party. However, none of these parties was strong enough to mount an independent challenge to the CUP and they thus tended to coalesce into heterogeneous opposition blocs.

Action Army: Combining volunteers with the principal divisions of the Ottoman Second and Third Armies in Europe – the very same units upon which it had depended in 1908 - the CUP assembled an Action Army, and marched on Istanbul in force to crush the rebellion.

- This army was led by Mahmut Sevket Pasha.
- The army occupied Istanbul on April 1909.
- CUP used the rebellion as an excuse to overthrow Abdulhamid II.
- As a result, Abdulhamid II was deposed and sent to Salonica, and Mehmet Resat V became as a new sultan.

(CUP tarafından askeri bir sefer başlatıldı ve bu amaçla Hareket ordusu kuruldu. 15 Nisan'dan itibaren de isyancılara karşı sefer başlandı. 24 Nisan günü fazla direnişle karşılaşmadan şehri işgal etti. Isyan bastırıldı ve askeri mahkeme kuruldu.)

CUP Controlling measures

- Curtail fundamental liberties that posed a threat to CUP domination.
- Martial law was imposed
- Law of Strike to halt labor unrest
- Labor unions were dissolved
- Press Law restricted freedom of press
- Sultan's right to banish individuals was eliminated
- New budget

Power struggle continues

- 1909-1913 dönemi siyasi çekişme dönemiymiidi. CUP sarsıldı. İlkadır ordunun eline geçti. Ordu hükümetin üzerine geçti. CUP de konumları nedenyile siyaset nüfusa sahip olan subaylar ordu disiplinine zarar veriyordu.

ACCT101-302 BLAW202 ECR311-410 ECON100-101-102-201-202-311-321-322-330-333-340-360-480-481 EFIN301 MKTG201 HIST300 INFL101-201-301-311-410 MATH101-102-201-202 MFIN202-301 MGEC330-333 MGIS301 TEL: 0532 347 57 60 YİĞİT. www.alivelleteam.com

ACCT101-302 BLAW202 ECR311-410 ECON100-101-102-201-202-311-321-322-330-333-340-360-480-481 EFIN301 ECR311 HIST300 INFL101-201-301-311-410 MATH101-102-201-202 MFIN202-301 MGEC330-333 MGIS301 MKTG201 OPSM301-302 PSYC100 QMBU01 DEKLERİNDE YARDIMCI OLUR. TEL: 0532 347 57 60 YİĞİT. www.alivelleteam.com

- 1911 Freedom and Accord Party (Hürriyet ve İttifak Fırkası)
 - Widely different views (ulama, non muslim liberals)
 - First serious democratic challenge to CUP
 - Banner of opposition to the CUP.
- Liberal Entente won a big victory in a by-election held in the capital. (Aralık 1911 Ara Seçim (by pass election) İttihatçıların mebusandaki çoğunluğu kaybetmekten korkmasına yol açmış.)

1912 Big Stick Election (Sopah Seçim)

- CUP's attempts to restore its hold over the parliament
- Control these elections including direct intervention in the campaign process
- CUP intervention was almost certainly responsible for the crushing defeat of the opposition, which managed to retain a mere 6 seats in the 278-seat chamber of deputies.

INTERNATIONAL ISSUES:

1911 Italian Occupation of Tripolitania

- Last African territories still ruled from Istanbul, they possessed a sentimental value that far outweighed their strategic significance:
- Defense was not easy matter (supply & reinforcement)
- The small local garrison and an Ottoman-trained militia, led by Ottoman officers struggled into the region
- Effective resistance
- The sudden emergence of a new threat in the Balkans altered Ottoman calculations. The danger of a two-front war compelled Ottoman negotiators to liquidate the lesser conflict and come to terms with the Italians.

Group of Saviour Officers:

- Reaction to 1912 elections
- Ultimatum of Saviour Officers
- CUP-backed government resigned
- Dissolution of the Parliament
- For a brief period, from August 1912 to January 1913, the CUP, beaten and humiliated, rejoined the ranks of the opposition.
- State of emergency and panic surrounding the Balkan crisis of late 1912 provided an opportunity for the CUP. As the crisis reached a fever pitch, the Committee organized mass rallies in support of war

1912-1913 BALKAN WARS

First phase

- Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro (Karadağ)
- Balkan states smelled weakness in the Ottoman war effort against Italy
- The Balkan allies inflicted the most humiliating defeats on the Ottoman armies.
- Within weeks, all of European Turkey was lost
- Two parallel conferences in London
 - At the first, Ottoman and Balkan delegates met to discuss the future of European Turkey and the Northern Aegean Islands. At the second, the ambassadors of the Great Powers debated a general settlement in the Balkans.
- All the while, Edirne, which had been the capital of the empire between 1365 and 1453, remained under siege.

1913 Bab-ı Ali Coup

- Londra Konferansı yurt sevgisi adına CUP'ya eyleme geçme şansı verdi ("Free Edirne")
- CUP bir gerçekçe bulunuş oldu ve darbeye girişti. Kabineyi bastılar ve yeni bir kabine kurdular.
- Mahmud Şevket Paşa=grand vizier + minister of war (daha sonra FAP tarafından öldürülmüştür)
- New government was set
- CUP direct control started. Triumvirate: Enver Pasha, Talat Pasha Cemal Pasha
- 1913-1918: Single party rule of CUP

Second Phase of Balkan War

- Conflict between the Balkan allies over the division of the spoils.
- Greece, Romania and Serbia declared war on Bulgaria and scored decisive victories in the battles.
- But the dissolution of the Balkan alliance also provided the Ottomans with the opportunity to recover some of their losses.
- Defying the warnings of the Great Powers, the Ottoman army marched on Edirne, recapturing the city.
- Ottoman government had to deal with an immense financial drain resulting from the losses of territory and materiel
- Difficulty of resettling hundreds of thousands of refugees pouring in from the lost regions.
- The renunciation of territories with large non-Turkish populations, and the ensuing atrocities against Muslims in those lands, dealt the Ottomanist ideal a shattering blow.

Effect of Balkan Wars

giving the upper hand to the Turkish in the internal debate over the basis of loyalty in the empire.

1914-1918 OTTOMAN EMPIRE AND FIRST WORLD WAR

World War I

Central Powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria

- German unification in 1871 had transformed the traditional European balance
- German became enthusiastic participant in imperialist conquest for colonies
- German also pursued an ambitious programme of naval expansion

Gavrilo Princip: assassination of the Austrian archduke by a Serbian nationalist in Sarajevo (trigger event)

- The crisis brought on by the Sarajevo incident gave impetus to Ottoman efforts to secure an alliance that would both protect Ottoman territorial integrity and enable the empire to recover a portion of the territories recently lost to Greece and Bulgaria.

Why did Germany ally with Ottoman?

1. Open up new fronts against Russia and Great Britain
2. Declare a global jihad - holy war against the Allies.
3. Being able to control the straits and routes to colonies of other Great Powers

Why did Ottoman side with Germany?

1. Not to be isolated
2. To keep the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire
3. Miscalculation-Ottoman Empire expected that the war would be only with Russia.

- Goeben & Breslau into Ottoman territorial Waters
- Ottoman Empire did not return ships, fictitious purchase and ships were called Yavuz & Midilli
- Surprise naval attack on Russia Black Sea port cities by CUP
- Benefit: two strong war ships to the Ottoman navy
- Cost: German military mission in the capital and the hand of the pro-German faction within the government and CUP.

Expectations of Ottoman leaders from the war

- They hoped to secure a more advantageous treaty of alliance from Germany, one that would provide them with protection against both European and Balkan powers.

- Full Ottoman control would be reestablished over the various autonomous regions of the empire
- Opportunity for territorial gains in the war
- Get rid of foreign capitulations once and for all

Ottoman Fronts & Events

- Caucasus Front → devastating defeat
- Gallipoli Front → great saga
- Arabian

1. The Ottoman armies fought against the Russians in the Caucasus

2. Against the British in the Dardanelles, Mesopotamia and the Suez Canal / Syria-Palestine.

- In two of these theatres, in the Caucasus and on the Suez Canal, Ottoman offensives ended in disaster:

- Ottoman defensive efforts on the other fronts, however, proved far more effective; their greatest single achievement was undoubtedly the defeat they inflicted on the British and their allies in the Dardanelles between March 1915 and April 1916.
 - They inflicted 40,000 casualties (including prisoners of war) on the British forces at Gallipoli, and forced them to withdraw in April 1916.
 - They succeeded in delaying the British advance up from the Persian Gulf through Mesopotamia. Although the British finally captured Baghdad in March 1917, they had not taken Mosul by the time of the armistice

The Ottomans also assisted forces on the Macedonian, Romanian and Galician fronts in Europe, and engaged in minor military operations in different parts of the Arabian Peninsula, North Africa and Iran.

Mudros Armistice (October 31, 1918)

- ⇒ 1917 when the outbreak of revolution in Russia gave the Ottoman war effort a new lease on life. The Bolsheviks' separate peace with the Entente Powers at Brest-Litovsk in March 1918 restored to Ottoman possession the territories occupied by Russian forces during the war, in addition to the three eastern provinces lost to Russia in 1878.
- ⇒ One of the most tragic events of the war was the deportation of much of Anatolia's Armenian population. On the grounds that the Armenian revolutionary committees were actively aiding the Russian enemy, the Ottoman government decided to deport all Armenians affiliated with the Armenian Apostolic Church from the war zone (on the Caucasian front) to Syria. In practice, many Armenian communities outside the war zone and many members of the Armenian intellectual and cultural elite were also uprooted. The deportations, accompanied by massacres and carried out with

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brutality under harsh conditions of climate and hunger, led to massive loss of life and the termination of the Armenian presence in Anatolia.

END OF WAR

- Creation of Karakol (the Guard): underground organization to mobilize what was left to Anatolia to organize resistance. They aimed to strengthen the resistance in Anatolia and the Caucasus by sending able people, money, arms and supplies from the capital.
- USA entered war (1917)
- Russian Revolution (1917)

- Wilson 14 Principles: principles of peace and justice→League of Nation
- Wilson 14 Principles: principles of peace and justice→League of Nation

Paris Peace Conference: negotiations among major European powers and between them and their client states. There was no serious negotiation between victors and defeated states. The latter were simply presented with a final text.

Secret Treaties:

1. Constantinople Agreement (1915): Fr+Ing accepted Russian demands
Doğu Anadolu'nun bazı kısımları + İstanbul ve boğazların işgalii
2. Treaty of London (1915): Entente Powers - Italy (Güneybatı Anatolu)
3. Sykes Picot Agreement (1916): Fr-Br
Fransa'ya: Suriye'nin kuzey bölgeleri ve Suriye içinde petrol zengin Musul vilayetinde kadar uzanan bir nüfuz bölgesi verilir.
İng: Bağdat + Basra + Akdeniz e çıkış noktalarını
Filistin uluslararası bir statu kazanacaktır
Arap Krallığı'na bazı bölgeler verilmiştir

4. St Jean de Martinne (1917):

İtalya'nın, İzmir ve iç bölgeleri dahil, Güney anadoludaki hak iddiaları yeniden tanınılmış ancak Rusya devrimini bunun onannmasını engellemiştir.

After WWI◦ Vahdettin 1918

- His concern was to survive his dynasty and caliphate-use of "appeasement" policy: daha elverişli bir barış anlaşması elde etmek için Ittihad Devletleriyle özellikle İngiltere ile iyi ilişkiler kurdu.
- Sultanat ve dn dusundugu temel iki konudur.

- Mudros Armistice 31 October 1918
- CUP left the country(Cemal-Enver-Talat)

- Mütâfa-i Hukuk: Beginning in 1919, throughout Anatolia and Thrace

'Associations for the Defence of Rights' (Mudaafiyî Hukuk Cemiyetleri) were established and became instrumental in organizing the national resistance movement

INDEPENDENCE WAR1919:

- Greek Occupation in Izmir (16 May 1919): boost to national movement

Mustafa Kemal landed to Samsun

- Ananya Circular (21-22) June 1919: Ali Fuat Paşa, Hüseyin Rauf, Colonel Refet Country was in danger, that the government in Istanbul was unable to protect it and that only the nation could save it.

Erzurum Congress-local, 23 July-7 August 1919

- By Şark-i Mütâfa-i Hukuk unified version of Mütâfa-i Hukuk Cemiyeti.
- Drafting of national pact(declaration)
- Representative committee (Heyet-i temsiliye) with Mustafa Kemal as president
- Mustafa Kemal resigned from his official position
- National Pact (mîsâk-i milî): Beyannâme direniş haraketinin amacının resmi ifadesiydi.
- Territories inhabited by an Ottoman Muslim majority (unite in religion, race and aim) formed an indivisible whole.
- National determination for Muslim majority
- A plebiscite (referendum) for Kars, Ardahan, Batum & western Thrace & Arab provinces (to determine the future fate of these regions)
- Kapitülasyonlara dönük kabul edilmeyeceler

- İstanbul ve Marmara'nın güvenliği sağlanmalıdır.

Sivas Congress-Countrywide, 4-11 Sept 1919

- 31 provincial representatives managed to reach Sivas
- Main aim was to extend Erzurum Congress decision to whole country and modify the organization.
- All of Mütâfa-i Hukuk Cemiyetleri was unified. (Anatolia and Thrace)
- Armed actions formed and mandate was rejected.

- Resistance movement was getting serious and Ali Rıza Paşa adopted much more pro-nationalist line and attempted to reach an accord with resistance.

İstanbul government and resistance movement

- Talk between moderate Istanbul government and national resistance leaders
- Reopening of the parliament in Istanbul and national pact is related to these negotiations.

- The last Ottoman Parliament, which was formed after elections in autumn 1919, was yet another sign of the growing strength of the national resistance, as most of the parliamentarians were sympathetic, if not outright supportive, of the nationalist movement.
- This Parliament adopted the National Pact on 28 January 1920 that vowed never to submit to the partition and foreign occupation of Anatolia and eastern Thrace and laid down the objectives of the resistance movement.

- Britain was disturbed by the growing appeal of resistance movement
- British invasion of Istanbul 16 March 1920: parliament was dissolved. Some of members were exiled or jailed.
- April 23, 1920: GNA was opened in Ankara
- Sevres Treaty August 1920: Sultan's government in Istanbul signed. Meantime,
- Growing national movement in Anatolia and Thrace
- Entente powers had neither the will nor the means to impose the treaty

Grand National Assembly (Ankara 23 April 1920)

- Basic Organization Law: sovereignty belonged to nation which was represented by the nationalist assembly Ankara
- The assembly possessed both legislative and executive powers and derived its legitimacy from people
- Parallel government in Ankara

Sevres Treaty (10 Aug 1920)

- Eastern Thrace and the area around Izmir were given to Greece
- The straits were internationalized.
- An independent Armenian republic was created in Eastern Anatolia.
- France established mandates in Syria and Lebanon and a sphere of influence in southern Anatolia.
- Britain established mandates in Palestine, southern Syria (now called Transjordan) and Mesopotamia (Iraq) including Mosul.
- Italy received the southwestern part of Asia Minor as a sphere of influence.
- Kurdistan to the North of the province of Mosul was left with the Ottoman Empire, but was to receive autonomy and the right to appeal for independence to the League of Nations within a year.
- Capitulations reinstated.

INDEPENDENCE WAR**Eastern Front**

- Ankara government signed a peace agreement with Armenia which was soon to become a Soviet Republic → Gümüş Anlaşması 1920
 - Treaty of Friendship with Soviet Russia was signed
 - Setting the international border + providing for Soviet military and financial aids
- Italy and France changed their policies toward Ankara government
 - Italy withdrew unilaterally in 1921
 - Ankara Agreement with France led the permanent withdrawal of France from Anatolia

Western Front

- 1. İnönü → Duzenli ordunun batıdaki ilk başarısıdır.
 - Moskova Anlaşması 1921: relinquish Batum but Ankara government retained Arvin, Kars, Ardahan and received promise for monetary and military aid from Moscow
 - Millet Meclisi'nin gücü ve otoritesi artı

Teskilat-ı Esasiye (Law of Fundamental Organization): first constitution of Turkey

- "Sovereignty belongs unconditionally to millet"
- Concentration of all powers in the assembly
- Grand National Assembly as the sole representative of millet
- Only delegates from GNA should participate in negotiations with foreign governments
- II. İnönü → Zafer: İtalya ve Fransızların çekilmeye başlaması

- Kütahya-Eskişehir → Yeniliği: Eskişehir'in düşmesi panik yarattı ve Mustafa Kemal meclisin isteği üzerine ordunun komutasını bizzat üstlendi ve üç ay boyunca meclisin bütün yetkilileri kendisine verildi.
 - Tekalifi: Hükümet kursal kesimdeki bütün gıda maddeleri ve çiftlik hayvanlarıyla mevcut bütün silan ve cephanenin üçte birine el koymuş. Askerle alınabilecek herkes hizmete çağrıldı.
- Sakarya Savaşı → Muharebeden sonra Yunan güçleri geri çekilmeye başladı.

- Dumlupınar → 1922'de Yunanlıları Anadoludan tamamen atmak amacıyla saldırır eni verilmiş. Yunan ordusu bozguna uğradı ve 30 Ağustos'ta savaş kazandı. Yunan ordusunun çekilisi başladı. 9 Eylül'de Türk süvarileri Izmir'e girdi.
- Mudanya Armistice, 1922: the agreement ceased the hostilities between Turkish and Greek forces and stipulated Greek withdrawal. In Mudanya, the contours of the new state of Turkey took shape. It was to receive international recognition at Lausanne 8 months later.

Ulusal direniş içerisindeki anlaşmazlıklar

- İkinci grup: 1922. Mustafa Kemal'le alımladıkları artan mutlakiyet ve köktenciliğe karşı oluşan muhtalef!
- 1922'deki bağımsızlık savaşında alınan zafer Mustafa Kemal'in konumunu fazlasıyla güçlendirdi ve Mufaşa-i hukuk grubunu siyaset bir partisiye "Halk Fırkası"na dönüştürme isteği oldu. İlk kez Cumhuriyet ve halifeliğin kaldırılmasının sözü geçti.
- İkinci grup liderlerinden biri öldürülmüş ortam gerildi. Mustafa Kemal meclisi dağıtı. Ve yeni parti için beyanname hazırlandı.

LAUSANNE TREATY (24 JULY, 1923)

Lausanne Meetings (1922-23)

- İstanbul government and GNA were both called by Entente Powers
- Abolition of Ottoman Sultanate 1 November 1922.: reaction
- Valdettin went to exile in Malta. Abdulmecid: Caliph
- Caliphate continued, only for religious reaction.
- Complete and undivided Turkish sovereignty
- Delege Ismet Inonu

Agreement:

- Turkey as a sovereign geo-political entity
- Goals of National Pact were largely attained
- The Mosul stayed in Iraq with British control for issue to be taken to League of Nations.
- Milletler Cemiyeti Mosul'un Irak'a bırakılmasını uygun buldu. 1925 yılında alınan bu karar Türkiye Haziran 1926'da resmen kabul etti. Buna karşılık bolgedeki petrol gelirinin %10'u 25 yıllıkına Türkiye'ye verildi. Tr daha sonra Ingiltere'nin 700 bin sterlin ödemesi karşılığında bu haktan fedakârlık etti.
- Sancak of Alexandreia remained with French Syria, except for Gökçada and Bozcaada; the Aegean islands remained with Greece and Italy.
- Hatay dış işlerinde Suriye tarafından temsil edilen ayrı bir "bağımsız varlık" oldu. Seçimler yapıldı. Fakat bu sırada kanlı ayaktaannalar oldu. Bu sırada dünyadaki iehlikeli durum Fransayı ne pahasına olursa olursa Türkiyeyle anlaşmaya varmeye itti. Fr-Tr ortak seçimi yaptı. 40 milletvelilinin 22'si Türklerden oluştu. Yeni meclis ilk toplantıda bağımsız Hatay cumhuriyetini ilan etti. Meclis 29 Haziran 1939'da Türkiye ile bireleştiğini ilan etti
- Anatolia and Eastern Thrace became part of the new state and there was no mention of Armenia and Kurdistan.

THE NEW TURKISH REPUBLIC CONSOLIDATION OF POWER PERIOD

- 1922-Abolishment of the Sultanate
- 1923-Proclamation of the Republic
- People's Party-(established 1923. Later 1924-Republican People's Party)
 - Authoritarian-Centralist-Radical
 - Believed in unity of powers controlled by national assembly
 - National economy attempts
 - Revolutionary changes despite reaction from people
- Progressive Republican Party (1924)
 - Ali Fuat, Kazım Karabekir, Rauf Orbay, Adnan Adıvar
 - More liberal programme based on decreasing role of state to a minimum and introducing administrative decentralization
 - Opposed radical, centralist and authoritarian tendencies.
 - Respect for religious beliefs
 - Change should be slow and society should understand and support changes.
- 1924-Abolishment of the Caliphate and Secular Reforms
- 1924-New Constitution

- 1925 Sheikh Sait Rebellion

1. Kurds supported the resistance movement
2. 20% of population was Kurd but no mention of them in Lausanne. Kurds were promised of autonomy during war yet this promise was not kept
3. The abolishment of Caliphate: important religious symbol
4. Mosul: officially lost in 1926
5. Nationalist republic to construct a new national consciousness, developed a repressive policy towards Kurdish identity. The public use of Kurdish and the teaching of Kurdish were prohibited
6. Influential Kurdish landowners and tribal chiefs were forcibly resettled in the west
7. Dual aims: autonomous Kurdistan or restoration of the holy law and caliphate

End

- Law on the Maintenance of Order (Takrir-i Sükünn Kanunu): This law was enabling the government to ban any organization against government.
- Independence Tribunals (İstiklal Mahkemeleri) Special courts to crush enemies of the state and became an instrument by which the government terrorized and eliminated many of its political opponents.
- High Treason Law was amended to include "political use of religion"
- Martial law was applied. Progressive party was closed down. Oppositions were eliminated. Why PRP closed? It became a challenge unquestioned and unchallenged rule of RPP.
- Single party rule of CHP: transform and control society
- 1926-Assassination attempt to Mustafa Kemal
 - A plot to assassinate him was uncovered. The plotters were arrested and turned out to be a small band of professional gunmen led by a former representative in national assembly
 - May-June 1926 extended inspection tour of the south and west of the country
 - M.Kemal was well aware of capabilities of his opponent and of their expertise in underground organization still felt insecure
 - As long as the former leaders of the cup and prp were still around with their prestige as heroes from the independence war intact, they could exploit the prevailing discontent arising from the continuing bad economic situation and unpopularity of the reforms
 - Almost all surviving prominent unionists were arrested
 - 16 were condemned to death despite the fact that most of them had not been proved to be involved
 - 4 of accused were hanged and number of others received prison sentences

Second Trial of Multi Party

- Free Republican Party 1930 (Fethi Okyar)
 - Purpose was easing the discontent against government
 - Complaints about the regime started
 - Allowed debate over single party era and statism
 - Loyal to regime, criticisms were towards economic policies of RPP.
 - Liberality, foreign investment was suggested.
 - Unexpected support due to RPP's unpopularity
 - Nov 1930 (only in 3 months) FRP dissolved itself upon Mustafa Kemal's recommendation.
- Menemen Incident
 - Number of dervishes led by Derviş Melnjet, a Cretan Muslim who belonged to the suppressed Nakşibendi Sufi order had taken arms and attacked government soldiers in Menemen, a small agricultural town north of Izmir.
 - Swiftly suppressed by the government
 - Increasing Mustafa Kemal's concerns about popular unrest
 - Hundreds of people in various parts of Turkey were arrested on charges that they were part of rebellion or that they were affiliated with Nakşibendi. Many of them were tried in court martial, and twenty-eight were executed.
 - Led to a more totalitarian regime.

Economic Transformation of the New Republic

- Population fell about 30% (wars between 1912-1923)
 - Decrease in the number of non-Muslims
 - Loss in Armenian population + 1.2 million Greek left
 - Important part of economic elite was lost
- 1923-Lausanne and Economic clauses

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- 1923-İznir Economic Congress

- Türk lider takminun ekonomik sorunların önemini kavramış olduklarıın göstergesiydi. Siyasi bağımsızlıktan sonra ekonomik bağımsızlığın da önemli olduğu vurgulanmıştır. Kongre Fransız ve İngiliz delegelere hitap etmektedir. Kongrede 1100 çiftçi, tıccar, işçi sanayi temsilcisi ekonomi politikalarını tartışı.
- Yerel sanayinin korunması istenmiştir. Yabancılara ayrıcalıklı muamele gösterilmemesi şartıyla yabancı yatırımlardan sorumlu olduğu karma bir ekonomi isteği çıkmıştır.
- Nationalization of trade (elimination of Non-Muslim)
- "In both our present and future factories our workers (Muslim-Turk) should work"

Finance

- İş Bankası (1924)
- Sanayi ve Mardin Bankası (1925)
- Ziraat Bankası (1925)
- TC Merkez Bankası (1931)
- Sümerbank (1933)
- Etibank (1935)
- Denizbank (1937)
- Halkbank (1938)

Reforms:

Secularization: lay control over religion (education, law, state)

- Attack on religious symbols and their replacement by the symbols of European civilization
- Secularization of social life

1924: Islamic law courts was dismantled

1924: Tevhidi-Tedrisat: eğitim kurumlarının hepsinin eğitim bakanlığına bağlanması

1925: Religious shrines and dervish convents were closed down

1925: Hat reform (fez was banned)

1926: Civil code of Law: superseded Islamic law in personal matters

1926: Gregorian calendar

1928: The statement "Islam is the religion of Turkish state" was removed from the constitution.

1928: Alphabet change.

- 1934: The metric system of weights and measurements were introduced.
- 1934: Law on surnames.
- 1934: Women were given the right to elect and to be elected.

Holding Companies: Sümerbank (tekstil) & Etibank (maden)

1935: Sunday was made the weekly day of rest.

- ✓ Administration of all vakufs was placed in the hand of prime minister

- ✓ Prohibition of religious dress outside mosques

- ✓ Seyhülislam position was dissolved

Aims of all the reforms (religious and others):

- to reduce the influence of religious organizations on political and social life
- to break all connections with Ottoman past
- to shift popular loyalty towards state and nation
- to create a feeling of national political community
- to create standardization and equality among citizens

NATIONALISM AND NATIONALIST REFORMS:

CHP ideology

- One language, one culture, one ideal
 - Assimilating cultural differences among citizens + construction of Turkish citizenship
 - Citizenship (being a Turkish citizen) vs Nationality (Turkishness)
- 1. Muslim ethnic Turks → real or first class citizens
- 2. Non-Turkish Muslims → second-class citizens
- 3. Non-Muslim minorities → unwanted citizens
 - Non-Turkish Muslims + Non-Muslims were considered Turks as long as they willing to accept "One language, one culture, one ideal"

Identity aspect of citizenship (new citizens for the new republic)

- Second half of 1920s-1930s "Turkey belongs to Turks"
- Unity in language, culture and blood (not ideal)
- Non-muslim people were legally citizens but treated as "half citizens, aliens or guests". They were the "others" in society
- Turkification process:
 - Cultural Turkification
 - Economic Turkification

CULTURAL TURKIFICATION

Turkey for Turks

Immigration and settlement policies (homogenization of the population)

- Homogeneous nation state: Muslim + speaking Turkish + Turkish culture
- 1. Population exchange
 - 1923 Non-Muslim Turkish citizens living in Turkish territories would be exchanged with Muslim Greek citizens living in Greek territories (exempt from Greece inhabiting Istanbul and Muslim in Western Thrace)
 - 1.2 mil left Turkey and 400,000 Romanian Muslims arrived in exchange
 - Non-Muslim 2.5% of population (from 20%) → half citizen or unwanted citizens
 - It was more difficult to assimilate non-Muslim than non-Turk Muslims
 - Religion is the key to enter Turkey

2. Turkification of Eastern Provinces

- Kurdish citizens: another target of assimilation policies
- War of National Independence: inseparable brothers (öz kardeş)
- But government tried to Turkify Eastern Provinces
 - 1. Deporting Kurds to the western parts
 - 2. Change the place of settlement. From hard to reach Dersim area to Elazığ plain
 - 3. Settle Turkish speaking immigrants in Eastern provinces

- Law: government can adjust the demographic composition of the country against Kurdish citizens

◦ Emphasis on Turkish language: Ezanın Türkçeləşməsi

- People's Houses: for propaganda and teaching the language and education of new citizens
- Creation of National Identity
 - Turkish History Institute and Turkish History Thesis (Türk Tarıh Kurumu ve Türk Tarıh Tezii)
 - Turkish Language Institute and Sun Language Theory (Türk Dil Kurumu ve Güneş Dil Teorisi)

ECONOMIC TURKIFICATION

- Civil Service Law: all civil servants must be Turk
 - Use of term "Turk" instead of "citizens of Turkish Republic"
- A Law in 1926: all companies must keep their record in Turkish
- Another law: Companies dealing with economics have to use the Turkish language
- 1929: a law forbidding employment of Non-Muslim citizens in Turkey had been sent to Parliament.
- Headline: In Turkey, a work is for the Turks (Turkiye'de iş Türklerindir)
- Turkiye'de Türk vatandaşlarla tatsis edilen Sanat ve Hizmetler hakkında kanun. Foreigners working in unapproved areas were required to quit the work.
- Foreigners and non-citizens: Greek in Istanbul (not citizen)
- Journal: "Praise be to God, there is no Jewish civil servant in Turkish state's department"
- Mid 1930's slogan: "Love it or leave it"

TURKISH FOREIGN POLICY 1923-1945

1920s & 1930s Foreign Policy: Peace at home, peace abroad

- 1925: Friendship Treaty with Soviet Union (natural ally)
 - First Five-Year Economic Plan, 1930-1935
- 1928: Neutrality Agreement with Italy
 - Mussolini in Italy: fascism and expansionist threat
- 1930: Friendship Treaty with Greece
- 1932: Member of League of Nations: against aggression
- 1934: Balkan Entente with Greece-Romania-Yugoslavia
 - Safeguarding the members' territorial integrity against Bulgarian revisionism
- 1936: Montreux: Straight Issue solved

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- 1937: Sadabad Pact with Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan(Guarantee borders)
- 1939-1945: Active Neutrality: Stay out of war whatever the cost is but at the same time maintain good relations with parties of both sides.

• Axis Powers: Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, Japan were not happy due to their losses in WWI.
 • Allied Powers: Britain, France, Soviet Union, USA
 • Turkey was "everywhere!"
 • Neutral, balance politics
 • Active Neutrality: "Friendship with all, ally with none"

TURKISH SOLIKROM
TO NATE-S.L.I. 14

WORLD WAR II
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