Changing dynamics  
Tax system: timar, iltizam, malikane

Internal administrative system was dependent on local leaders. Provincial governors and regional notables. During 17th and 18th centuries, local dynasts gained power.

After French revolution, the idea of ‘egalite’ made Ottoman system obsolete: the difference between ruling class ‘askeris’ and ‘subjects’.

The main issues were: standardization, centralization, bureaucratization

**Selim III**

He was intellectual and curious about the world. His works can be summarized as:

1. Controlling regional notables (ayans) by getting rid of them
2. Dealing with military weaknesses
3. Setting a centralized army, taxation, administration, education, communication.

Nizam-i Cedid: The name of the new army and the new ruling order. Its features are;

* Why: Strengthening the center against internal and external threats
* How: Creating a single central army trained with western discipline
* Despite the new army, Janisseries survived -> *duality*
* Financial needs for the new army arose
* Officers of the army were not welcomed because they were foreigner
* Medical school, naval engineering school were opened.
* In European capitals, new embassies were opened.
* In education, French effect.

Nizam-i Cedid failed because there was conflict between new and traditional. Janissaries were not happy with the new army and ulema were not happy with the French effect on education.

In 1807, Janissary Revolt kicked Selim out of throne. Its reason was the new army.

**Mahmud II**

He was granted power by ayans. He was a very determined ruler.

Sened-i Ittifak(Deed of Agreement):

* It was a pact between the state and ayans regarding their mutual and against each other responsibilities.
* Ayans were recognized as a power to negotiate.
* Ayans were to obey Sultan, support reforms, and send troops in case of need.
* Sultan was to impose taxes in a just manner and to grant the tax collection to ayans.

Auspicious Event(Vaka-i Hayriye): Janissaries were removed. This way, ulema lost tool of enforcement. They were forced to become milder. Instead, Victorious Army of Muhammad was founded.

First census (men and Muslims) for taxation and soldier recruit.

Fez, trousers; western education.

Baltalimani Commercial Treaty, borrowing money from European states.

Kavalali Mehmet Ali Pasha.

**Tanzimat Era (1839 - 1876):**

Sultans: Abdulmecid, Abdulaziz.

Bureaucrats: Mustafa Resid, Ali, Fuat pashas.

Power shifted from palace to bureaucracy.

Tanzimat Edict was signed for preventing Christian nationalism, gaining support from Europe, avoiding Russian intervention

It offers guarantee for life, honor, and property. All citizens were equal against law. Ottomanism

Islahat Edict explicitly stated equality, abolition of jizye, non-Muslims are obliged to be recruited (conscription) but they could avoid it by paying a fee.

Court of appeals, council of state were founded.

New tax collectors (muhassil) who were sent by the central government tried to improve system. However, former multezims exploited the system and iltizam came back.

There were many other reforms in education, legislative, communication, etc.

Problems were that there was *duality* and reforms were *top-down*.

**Young Ottomans**

It was a secret society, they were hostile against Tanzimat.

Mithat Pasha, Ziya Pasha, Sinasi, Namik Kemal.

They espoused a form of constitutionalism based on such Islamic notions. Only science and technology would be imported from Europe. A modernity without losing identity was the main point.

Commanding right, forbidding wrong

First modern ideologic movement among elites. They published articles to impact people.

**Abdulhamid II (1879-1909)**

The coup against Abdulaziz by Mithat Pasha. First, Murat V came but he was mentally sick. Then, Abdulhamid II came in the middle of international crisis and domestic instability.

His period was seen as despotism. He was paranoid. He created spy network.

Telegraph lines, railroads.

Neo-patrimonialism: Power went back to the palace. Loyalty to sultan was important for promotion.

Pan-Islamism: It has 2 faces. First, it strengthens the cohesiveness if the empire’s populational majority. Also, it threats the European powers with potential Islamic unity.

Public Debt Administration Foreign Board was established.

Crisis in Balkans led to Istanbul Conference. There, Kanuni Esasi was announced to obviate the need for European involvement.

This led to Russian aggression. -> 93 Harbi. Abdulhamid dismissed the parliament.

After that, Ayestefanos Treaty was signed 🡪 Land losses in Balkans; Batum, Ardahan, Kars given to Russia.

Ayestefanos’s heavy articles resulted with Treaty of Berlin 🡪 Some terms were mitigated, Britain wanted Cyprus as the price of negotiation.

**Young Turks**

Liberal and constitutionalist ideas.

Ahmed Riza Bey was the chief ideologue.

Positivism, Materialism, Darwinism, Elitism affected their ideas.

Nesveret magazine

There were many groups from many nations.

It was transformed to *Committee of Union and Progress*.

In 1902 Congress of Ottoman Liberals, they were divided into 2 (schism);

Ahmed Riza: Positivist, centralist, opposed great powers

Prince Sabahattin: Decentralization, support from great powers

In 1907, CUP merged with Ottoman Freedom Society. OFS was founded in Balkans by young military officers.

**1908 Revolution**, they managed to bring constitution back.

Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, Justice

Free Press

Abdulhamid was still dominant until 31 March Incident

31 March Incident: Counter revolution, CUP was exiled from Istanbul but remained powerful in Macedonia. CUP sent Action Army under Mahmut Sevket Pasha. The army occupied Istanbul in 1909 and dethroned Abdulhamid.

The strong power of military shook CUP’s absolute domination. In 1911, Freedom and Accord Party was founded as opposition to CUP. CUP oppressed them in 1912 Big Stick Election.

After Italy took Tripolitania as a result of crisis in Balkans, Group of Saviour officers object against 1912 elections and CUP resigns.

**1912-1913 Balkan Wars**

At the first phase, all the European territories of Ottoman were lost. There were two parallel conferences in London: one between Ottoman and Balkan states, other between great powers. Meanwhile, Edirne was under siege.

This gave CUP the chance of acting 🡪 Bab-i Ali Coup. It started single party era in empire.

Second phase of the Balkan wars was against Bulgaria. Ottoman exploited the chance and took Edirne back.

**WWI**

Allied powers vs Central powers

Gavrilo Princip killed the archduke and war began.

Ottoman sided with Germany because they thought the war would only be against Russia.

Goeben & Breslau 🡪 attack on Russia shores by Turkish flagged ships.

Ottoman aims were: getting rid of capitulations, full Ottoman control over autonomous regions, gaining territory, etc.

After Russian forfeited form the war because of Bolshevik revolution, Ottoman regained the Eastern territories back. (including Kars)

**END OF WWI**

USA entered the war in 1917.

Wilson’s 14 principles were effective on peace treaties.

Paris Peace Conference (Skyes-Picot)

Mudros Armistice 🡪 Occupation of straits, capitulations, Ottoman army disarmed, railways and telegraph lines, Article 7: Entente powers are given the right to occupy territories, Article 24: Entente powers were given the right to intervene in Armenian provinces.

Vahdettin’s concern was dynasty and caliphate. He tried to build good relations with British.

CUP left the country

Associations for the Defense of Rights were established in Anatolia and Thrace.

**INDEPENDENCE WAR**

Greek Occupation – Mustafa Kemal in Samsun – Amasya Circular –

Erzurum Congress: national pact draft, Mustafa Kemal as the president of representative committee.

National Pact: *Territories inhabited by an Ottoman Muslim majority formed an indivisible whole*. Plebiscite for Kars, Ardahan, Batum, Western Thrace, Arab provinces. *No capitulations*. Security for Istanbul

Sivas Congress: All Associations for Defense of Rights are unified. Mandate was rejected. Armed actions formed.

Resistance was more serious, and Ali Riza Pasha was more moderate.

Parliament was reopened and national pact was voted in the last session in 1920 January. In March 1920, Britain invaded Istanbul because they were disturbed by the resistance.

Grand National Assembly was formed. Both legislative and executive.

Serves Treaty

Armenian, Kurdish states. Great powers’ lands, capitulations, straits international.

Eastern – Gumru Treaty with Armenians

Southwestern – Italy withdrew

Southern – Ankara Agreement with France

Western – 1/2 Inonu, Kutahya-Eskisehir, Sakarya, Dumlupinar

I Inonu: Moscow Treaty

Teskilati Esasiye: Concentration of powers, GNA is the sole representative

II Inonu: Italian and French start to withdraw

Kutahya-Eskisehir: Mustafa Kemal took all the authority of the GNA.

Tekalifi Milliye:

Sakarya:

Dumlupinar:

Mudanya Armistice

**Lausanne Treaty**

Istanbul government and GNA were both invited. As a reaction to this, Mustafa Kemal abolished sultanate. Caliphate continued for religious reasons.

Turkey was known as a sovereign entity.

National Pact was mostly realized but Mosul stayed In Iraq.

Alexandrette was an autonomous region of Syria. They announced independency and joined Turkey in 1939.

Straits were internationalized but we gained full sovereignty with Montreux Conference.

Capitulations were abolished but Turkey payed Ottoman’s debts and it couldn’t regulate the tariffs a couple of years.

Population Exchange with Greece. It completed Islamisation of Anatolia.

Readings: Hasan Kayali – Young Turks and CUP

Sukru Hanioglu – Modern Ottoman Period

Sean McMeekin – WW1 and the Establishment of the Republic

Zurcher – Struggle for Independence & Emergence of One-Party State