

ISTANBUL GELISIM UNIVERSITY

ATATURK'S PRINCIPLES AND HISTORY OF TURKISH REVOLUTION I

INTRODUCTION

WEEK 1

Assc. Prof. Ercan KARAKOÇ



CIVIL WAR VERSUS REVOLUTION

Revolution is a forcible

overthrow of a

government or social

order, in favour of a new system.

Revolution generally

takes place between

the governing party

and the general

population.

In a revolution, a

smaller party rises

against the governing

party.

EVOLUTION VERSUS **REVOLUTION**

Evolution is a slow and gradual change or development

Refer to the change in the heritable characteristics of biological populations over successive generations

change

Revolution a sudden, extreme, or complete change in the way people live, work, etc.

Refer to the forcible overthrow of a government or social order in favor of a new one

Slow and gradual Sudden and dramatic

change

Pediaa.com

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Civil War generally takes place between two groups of citizens of the same country.

Civil War is a war

between citizens of the

same country.

In a civil war, the two warring parties are generally equal in power.

Pediaa.com



Required Book

Atatürk _{ve} Türk İnkılâp Tarihi

Hacettepe Üniversitesi Atatürk İlkeleri ve İnkılâp Tarihi Enstitüsü Öğretim Üyeleri

Prof. Dr. Fatma ACUN



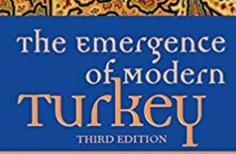
Komisyon Prof. Dr. Reflik TURAN Prof. Dr. Mustafa SAFRAN Prof. Dr. Necdet HAYTA Doc. Dr. N. All ÇAKMAK Doc. Dr. Cengiz DÖNMEZ Yrd. Doc. Dr. Muhammet ŞAHİN

19. Baski

Beta



Supplementary Books in English





Bernard Lewis

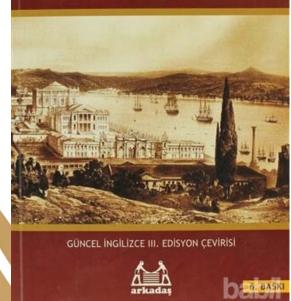


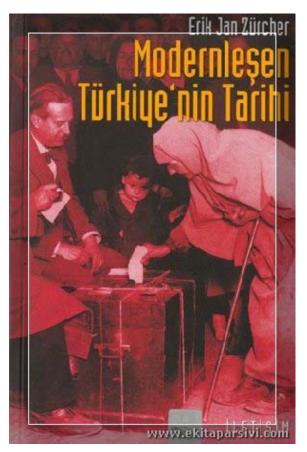




Supplementary Books in Turkish

BERNARD LEWIS MODERN TÜRKİYE'NİN DOĞUŞU

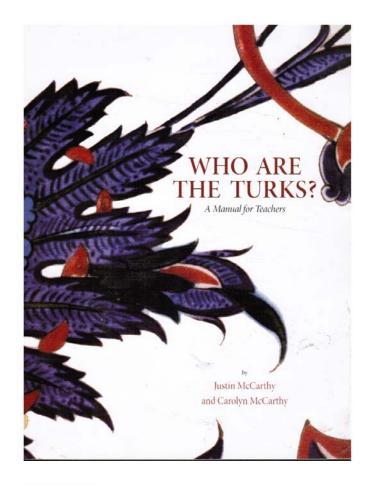








Supplementary Books in English



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The scope of the course

- History of Modern Turkey
 - Late period of the Ottoman Empire and
 - Establishment of Turkish Republic.
- This course will be dealing with topics to understand the Ottoman Empire, its collapse and foundation of the new republic.
- The main focus will be on the Ottoman Reforms at the second half of the 19th Century, the collapse of the Empire and Turkish Independence War.
- The military, political and organizational background of the Independence War will be studied.
- The reforms and principles of Ataturk will be examined.



Atatürk The Biography of the Founder

The Biography of the Founder of Modern Turkey

ANDREW MAN

"Thanks to Andrew Mango's new biography, the best in the English language, a man both demontered and idolized appears to us in three dimensions. Mango vividly depicts the political setting that invested Atartick's beliefs with such urgency." —MIO144E, DORAN, Winhight Part Book World ANDREW MANGO

Modern Türkiye'nin Kurucusu

RK

Remzi Kitabevi

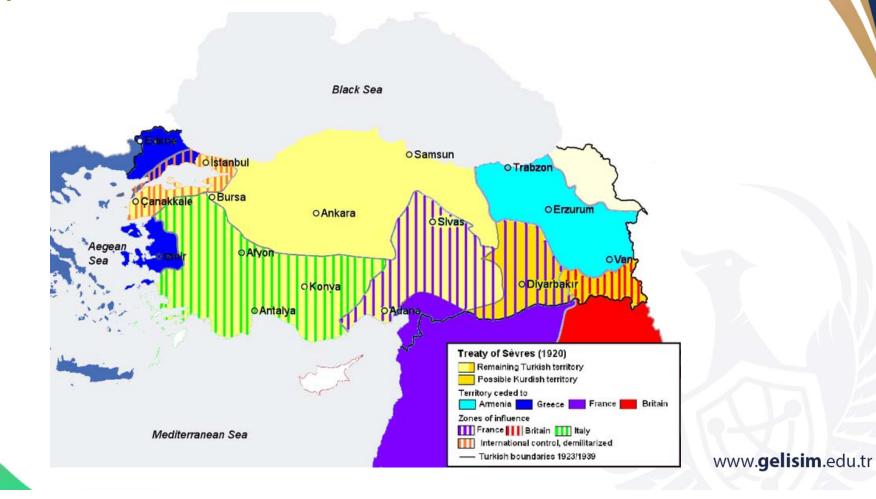


Aims of this course

- To understand Turkish National Struggle appropriately.
 - The Independence War
- To give comprehensive information about Ataturk and Turkish Revolution.
 - How the reforms were made.
- To explain Kemalist ideology
 - Based on Science
 - Our true mentor in life is science (Hayatta en hakiki mürşit ilimdir)
- To convey process of modern Turkish history for next generations properly.
 - How the republic was proclaimed.
- To express internal and external threats for future of Turkey.
 - What are targets of external enemies?
 - Example of Sevres Treaty of 1920
 - What are targets of internal dangers?
 - Some fundamental activities



Treaty of Sèvres





Course learning outcomes

- The students will be able to learn meaning and benefits of historical researches.
- The students will be able to learn the pre-modern Ottoman history in general.
- The students will be able to evaluate Ottoman history within European modernization process.
- The students will be able to evaluate 19th century Ottoman history within the context of reform efforts.
- The students will understand and evaluate today in relation to the history of Ottoman Empire and modern Turkey.
- The students will be able to learn establishment of Turkish Republic.
- The students will be able to learn reforms and principles of Ataturk which were carried out early period of modern Turkey.



Characteristics of Turkish Revolution

- It is a people's movement
 - National struggle
- Destruction of the existing regime
 - Abolition of the Sultanate and Proclamation of the Republic

- It is an attempt to re-establish a new system
 - Revolutions made (Alphabet Law, Dress Law, Civil Law

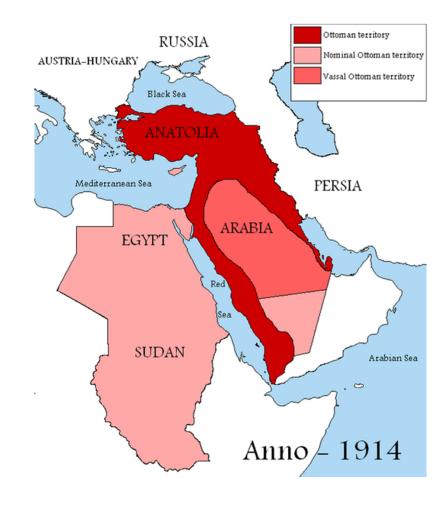






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Some basic concepts

- İnkılâp (revolution, devrim)
 - İnkılap covers İhtilal
- Meşrutiyet (constitutional monarchy, şartlı monarşi)
- Tekâmül (evolution, evrim)
- Islâhat (reform, yenilik)
- Askeri Darbe (coup d'etat)
 - Askeri müdahale (military intervention)

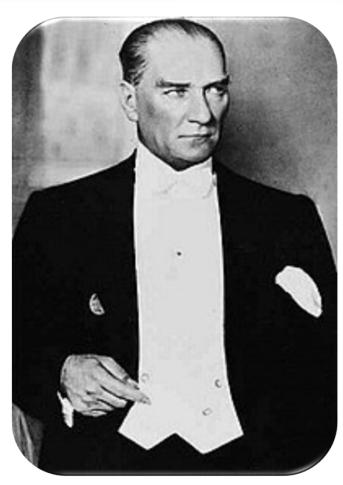


Revolution

- İnkılâp (revolution, devrim)
 - A change in the way a country is governed, usually to a different political system and often using violence or war.
 - A forcible overthrow of a government or social order, in favor of a new system
 - There is an old system which is against the spirit of time.
 - There is a sudden action such as rebellion
 - Using violence
 - At the end, there is a regime change, and a new order and system
 - Radical change
- The French Revolution changed France from a monarchy to a republic.
- The Turkish Revolution changed Turkey from constitutional monarchy to a republic.







Mustafa Kemal Atatürk



Vladimir Lenin



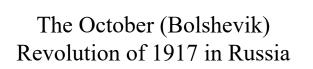
- Stages of Revolution
 - Preparation or Thought Stage
 - Intellectuals, writers and journalists prepare community with their speeches, articles and writings for any radical change.
 - Turkish Alphabet Revolution or Dress Revolution
 - Action Stage
 - Conflicts, revolts, wars
 - Turkish Independence War
 - Radical Change Stage
 - Declaration of new regime
 - Abolition of the Sultanate and proclamation of the republic



French Revolution

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Constitutional Monarchy

- Meşrûtiyet (constitutional monarchy, şartlı monarşi)
 - A system of government in which a country is ruled by a king, sultan and queen whose power is limited by a written or unwritten constitution (customary law).
 - A system of government in which a king or queen is head of state, but laws are made and put into effect by a legislature, or a country that has this system of government.
 - In constitutional monarchies the ruler holds his position by heredity, but there exists also a constitution, which defines the distribution of powers among the branches that compose the government and fixes the limits of authority vested in each.



Meclis-i Mebusan (Lower House-Chamber of Deputies)



Opening ceremony of the chamber of deputies, Dolmabahce Palace, 1876



Ottoman Constitution: Kanun-i Esasi, Fundamental Law



Ottoman Constitution of 1876



Abdul Hamid II

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Meclis-i Ayan (Upper House-Senate)

• Lower House + Upper House : General Assembly of Ottoman Empire

• or

- Chamber of Deputies + Senate : General Assembly of Ottoman Empire
 - or in Turkish
- Meclis-i Mebusan (Millet Meclisi) + Meclis-i Ayan (Senato): Osmanlı Genel Meclisi

Ottoman System had Bicameral Legislature



محلس اعدارہ - آجاع سالونی Le Sénat - la salle des ségures

Meclis-i Âyan Hall, Cemile Sultan Palace



Evolution and Reform

- Tekâmül (evolution, evrim)
 - a gradual process of change and development
 - a process of gradual, peaceful, progressive change or development, as in social or economic structure or institutions.
 - The Evolution of language
 - The Evolution of modern art

- Islahat (reform, yenilik)
 - Make changes in (something, especially an institution or practice) in order to improve it
 - Modernization desiring to consolidate social, political and economic foundations of the State
 - As Ottoman Tanzimat and Islahat Fermanı
 - Not radical transformation
 - So, it is not a revolution
 - Briefly, reforms are made by the ruling elites of time to solve problems and prevent a radical transformation like revolution.

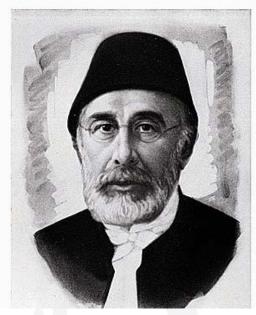




Mustafa Resit Pasha, the principal architect of the Imperial Edict of Gulhane of 1839 (Tanzimat Fermanı)



Mehmet Emin Pasha the principal architect of the Imerial Edict of 1856 (Islahat Fermanı)



Mehmet Fuat Pasha

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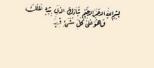




Sultan Abdülmecid

• Edict of Gulhane of 1839-Tanzimat Fermanı

• For Turkish text CLICK



جمع سلمه اولام اولت الملت هذت المعارف بالمنام معلم معيد فأبر وفزن شاور كانف عالبت الانتينت سلطت ستبرك فين وكتن يولن مستك رفه ومرمق بذعار ولعن يعتكر جذاكات وإدرار عاى منافر واسبه متعاجرة سط شعارة فان منفر مغار ولتكاه وللمعد مسبع مرفح فت قصرية جتلم يستعده الحلوسان المسترير الملاز ترجافته ماده والجرار مملك المرزوريسي والمتحالة الجشرج مقرب جندی هریز دورفردزند دانلاختریان حقائل مرج بر سماراتیک وای دند اعلی درایا تعد ناصر اعلی دروی دور عین ای صلح من المسترية من من من المسترية من من المراسل و من وين المسترية على والمدينة على والمدينة على والمان المسترية من المنافسة ولماضي منذ روافقك قابل والمساولة فظل اساب لا قام سر تعتي الدفتي على الدرسة على المقارفة من وهذه عن الم رویست وی می جد مدانت مین و مدون به است. ۱۰ رویش فاط اولیز عرب وقات علیٰ دوله اعلاد اول ودون برخاب شرکی و توس و شارد به وزند بری ودن عبر والک تحریر برای المان س عن جعد لمزيز عدية وفتع وتابر وفته وجهاريندك البران عن مان السبس والمحاليز جار وتعفيز علواتين والمنين والحد وعدار منتقب لمك حدث عند ومدت ستواصفه فقدارته عدان الملجب شركا وتابعها والمطبق العربتما والمستنت بالمهلك نظنه كرديك ففت للادعن فعرست خياز مواللسبة كالظ جار بالوجود الإجواصراده تشابا يكى يواتحا لل وملاحل الحرك معرودي فقر إسرائه وتلاست الدينية عال المن حد واستلات الملتى دائر، الجام همد والانتر مسرقت جامنا مطالبي بيني وتنظهار دانية مان فعنوان عن من من المسلحة بين ما من من من المسلحة المسلحة المسلحة المس مسرقت جامنا مطالبي بين وتنظهار دانية مان فعسرت المقالة حامة البرهكي، دان دانية المشبعين والمادريكوية ومادياته الميسر والمطارح على أعد تشريق من أحوال والمعاكزة الغذاكات مس الديني ممان وتم هراكن المشرع ولمنا عشرته الملاتين الدست كمد كمان والمناجلة ووجراجى ولأب الكلوة موالية جى شوه ماداده مد وتبعد بالمراه مي المحاصرة ماین الجعنز 1: برای دنی جریمرز بایل هزون اکم به مفتوده داره ترخران ایک برویسریت حال مای کرد برو الماسيهية الجا وترام الردانين المستعربيني ولته أذافته فالمسرا والمطلب المسلط والعرف والمراع المالان والراب بالملك سع ب على والبن وسك بعار المطوف والمراسي الله والمعالمات المصالي المحرر الم عارات المساري المعالي مین ویک فرطور عدان الحسب بسازیر اهان ماک طورت میون دفت کرد بورکی تا رسید اول را کرونها می التصويدين العاري المسارية المراجع المسافقة المراجع في وتبد والمارد الجرافي وتدور والمردن والمراجع وال بينان محدما زجود الجاره كماني وحارجي محاصلات والمحالية ومحالية المستعد المستعد والمحالية والمع يتقال والمنا وجوه - بالجروي دفة قتله ذبه والمراز فق عرار تنك هخطاري والجرزوف وليزر وارتفرسك فلد توميد والميضوعية كليك المالا يسويوننك دفي أقدى وقصرنا مهترين ولفاء الطرحة هواكمنت وذاها غورتا علران والمراج وبسعاص لمسر ودرت والعذيف المقاجف والمارجينة، متليط سيات فالجام وزر وعلى المنازع معادلة فعداد المحارث كالارتداس والمستان مكاديس مستصرس فعيلا طريعه بدعيان ويشتد فيسر المحاريتين عاملة فأندتنا فقاسي عناروه فافتاروه بالموادلي فيهجهمف حفيدهوالاي فتهم مسمع سراجار بعار في المروف رار مناك وع دائل من مناف الموال والمعار للارا ماها ومعرف الجرفان بوفت راحطاني رفعة رتك بحث وناحق وارفت المكاردة سراد المعن والعترب المراجعة عليه المع الماني ماهن وسعرت بالانتراب مستعد معامل ومعرف المحال والمحال المكان المستعد وما الاروا الذي المعالم العالية عن المتار معامل العامة محفظ المطارف والمحال المستعل سيان ما يعاد الحال معامل محال المحال المحال معان المستع العارة المعام والمحال محمل معامل والمحال المحال المحال المحال المحال المحال المحال المحال المحال المحال المحال المحال المحال المحترمات من ما مان معلم المان عن المالي من من المسلمان من المعلم المعلمان من المعلمان المعلمان المعلمان المعلم المعلم المعلم المعلم العد المعلمات المعلم المعلم المعلم المعلم المعلم العلم المعلم المعلمان المعلمان المعلم الم المعلم المعلم المعلم المعلم المعلم المعلم المعلم المعلم المعلم المعلم المعلم المعلم المعلمان المعلم المعلم المع مین سین دوست می به ری و مناز دلیل ما و مرا به دی ادار و ارز ما و می این دوست ما دره می وند دوست می مود در دوست این تبدیر واقع می اینانی و مت تاریز کره نابیه و مواجع هم دور و مارکه به اور دامر سی موجع معیه به و مناز می می این زیرور و وواد داری اول و ما روز را و ما مان و اور دست هم از اینا دی دار سر دارد می و ما و در دارد برای موجه ماهای ساخران و مرد این اول و ما روز سال مان و اور دست هم و یک دو از مرد می و ما و مان و مان و مان و مان و مان بر مرتب شد روی دانی المان بوست میرم وانی موست می مود می این این از این است. مرتب می از مان المانیند از دارا استی از استان والی مانی کرد بر المان استی و در اماران بی شود (المانی). این مدیر است از این این المانیند ار مربعه سر ویرد بین الاست استان می دو دومان وجه می وارج . دق باسی استاسط ما در جالب مسط اطراف دفته میدان وجه می وارج استار برای ساید امن استار می هدد دفت طبخه. بومانه مای مربعه بسیران می سال علوا مای بین اسط معند بی استا خط دارند دنه مد این طبخه می



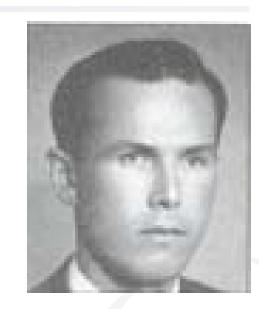
Coup d'état

- Askeri Darbe (coup d'état)
 - A coup d'état or overthrow is an illegal and overt seizure of a state by the military or other elites within the state apparatus.
 - Coup d'état is made against the ruling government and government is forcibly removed from administration.
 - Coup d'état can be carried out within the chain of command as well as by the junta, a group of officers, within the army.
 - 27 May 1960 coup d'état was carried out by a junta
 - 12 September 1980 coup d'état was carried out within the chain of command.









The innocent Turkish statesmen were executed after coup of 27 May 1960: Prime Minister Adnan Menderes, Foreign Minister Fatin Rüştü Zorlu and Finance Minister Hasan Polatkan



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What is History?

- History is the study of the past through the archives, memoirs, ruins and all other remnants of previous civilizations and societies, by considering the conditions, correlations, causes and results of historical records as well.



History repeats itself.



The Ottoman Empire: An Overview

- A frontier principality (Beylik) circa 1300 in Asia Minor, Anatolia.
- 1453, Istanbul
- The Turkish Empire.

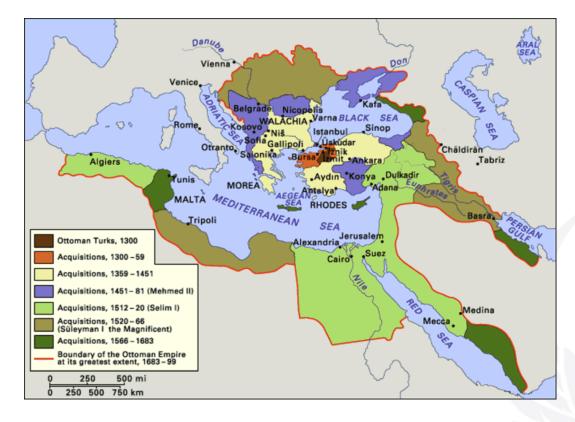


Beyliks and other states



- Osman Gazi
 - Fought against the Byzantine Empire
- Orhan Gazi, Bursa
- Thanks to Sucesses and Trade
 - the support of Turkish migrant tribes and obtained a wider source of soldiers.
- Transition to Europe and conquests
 - Lands of Bulgaria and Greece
- The Fall of the Byzantium Empire, formerly Constantinople

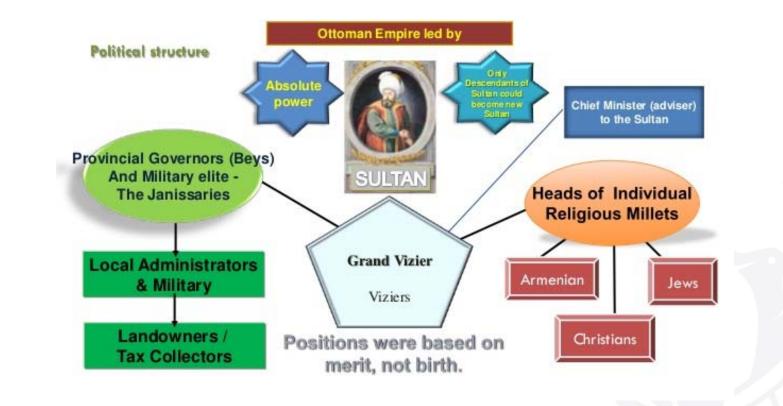




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Ottoman Ruling System



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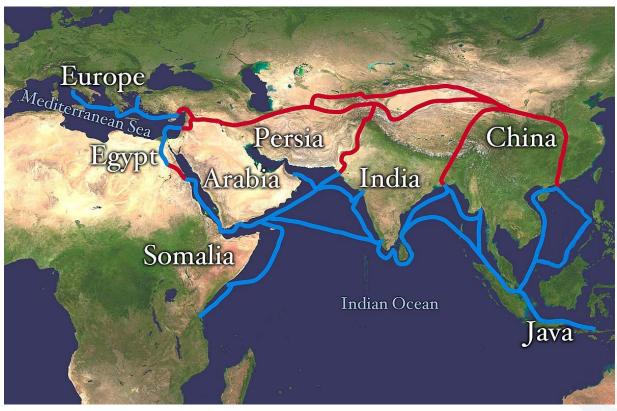
State Organization of the Empire during classical period

	Sultan	
	Divan-ı Hümayun	
Military Elite	Administrative Elite	Religious Elite
Military Officers	Civil bureaucrats	Religion, law and education bureaucrats
Undertake administrative and military duties	Carry out correspondence and finance Works	Undertake supervision of administration, education and judicial affairs
Representatives are viziers and admiral in chief	Nisanci (Sealer) and defterdar (as Finance Minister)	Seyhulislam (grand mufti) and kazaskers (chief judge)

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Old Trade Routes



The Silk Road (red) and the Spice Road

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Well known Ottoman Sultans



The entry of Mehmed the Conqueror (1432-1481) into Constantinople



Selim the Resolute (1470-1520)



Suleiman the Magnificent, or Suleiman the Lawgiver (1494-1566)