



ISTANBUL
GELISIM
UNIVERSITY

ATATURK'S PRINCIPLES AND HISTORY OF TURKISH REVOLUTION I

**THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY:
OPENING OF GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,
REACTIONS AGAINST THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND TREATY OF SEVRES**

WEEK 10

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Stages of Turkish War of Independence





The National Assembly

- After the last Ottoman Parliament passed the National Pact which formulated the integrity of Turkey and armed resistance against the occupiers, The British officially invaded Istanbul and dismissed the Parliament.
- Damad Ferid Pasha became grand vizier again on April 5 and, with religious support, set out to crush the Nationalists.
- Therefore, Mustafa Kemal Pasha sent circulars to the military and administrative bodies to convene the new parliament with exceptional powers.
- In addition to the current deputies of the dismissed Ottoman Parliament, new deputies were elected in the newly-held elections in Anatolia.
- All deputies headed for Ankara to join the new assembly.

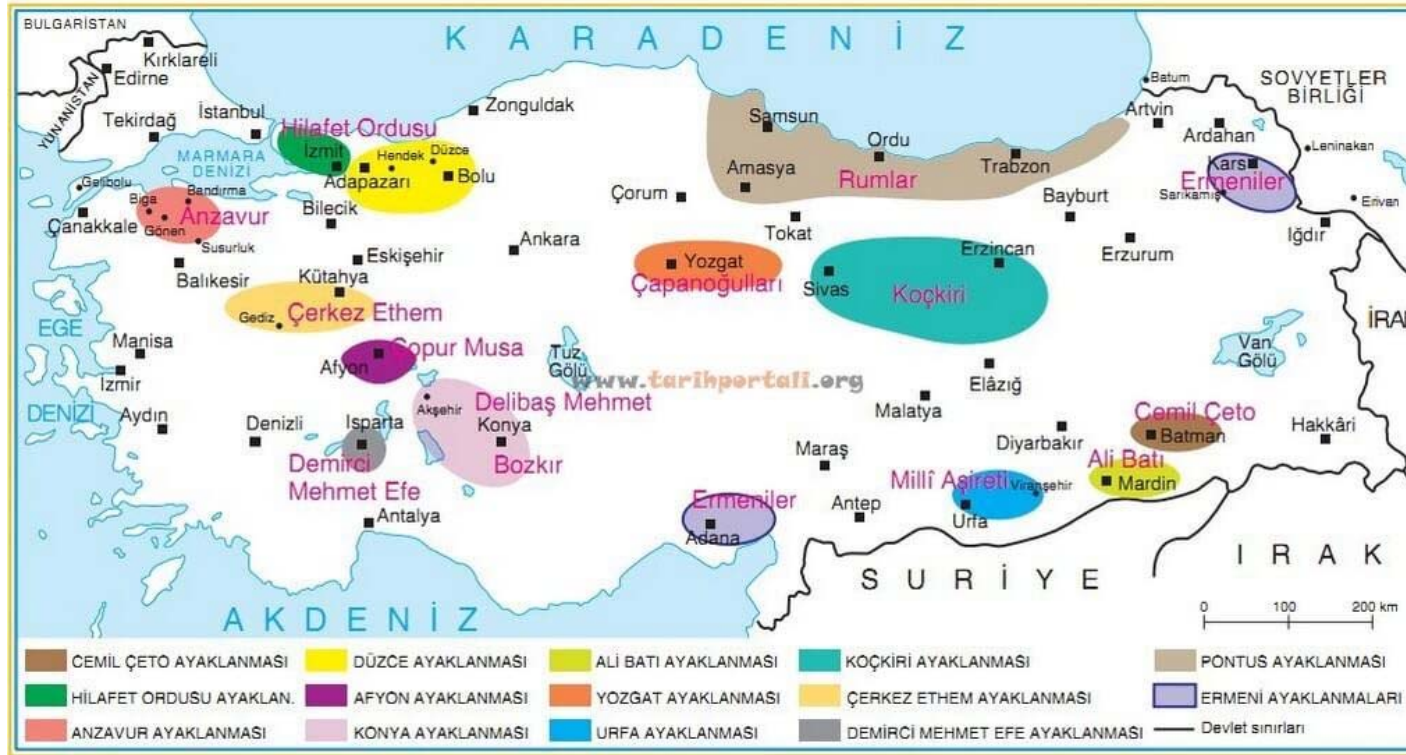
- Some of the leading officers from Istanbul also participated in the nationalist movement such as Fevzi Pasha and Ismet Bey.
- The deputies met in Ankara on April 23, 1920 and the new parliament was called as The Grand National Assembly.
- The Assembly elected Mustafa Kemal as the president and Fevzi Pasha became the chief of the general staff.





- As a reaction to the Grand National Assembly, the British and the Ottoman Government took precautions against the Nationalist Movement.
- The Ottoman Government distributed a fatwa (a religious decree) which proclaimed the Nationalists «Rebels» and this resulted in opposition and resistance in the region.
- Moreover, the British and the Istanbul Government incited revolts and resistance against the Nationalist Forces and provoked local tribes to ignite clashes.
- The Nationalists were now faced with local uprisings, official Ottoman forces, and Greek hostility.

The Local Uprisings against the National Assembly





Causes

- The revolts were motivated by different ambitions and therefore, took place in different parts of Anatolia.
- Minorities rebelled against the National Assembly for independence while some tribes rose as a result of the provocations of the British and Istanbul Government.
- What's more, some Nationalist groups mutinied against the National Assembly to protest joining the regular army.
- Important Revolts:
 - Anzavur Revolt
 - Kuva-yi Inzibatiye Forces
 - Armenian and Greek Revolts
 - Ethem and Demirci Forces Uprisings.



Precautions against the Revolts

- To end all the revolts and strengthen the authority of the new government and Assembly in Ankara, Nationalists took precautions.
 - Firstly, the Treason Act was passed in the Assembly and new courts of Independence were established with exceptional powers to try the rebels and opposers to the National Assembly.
 - The official connection with the Istanbul Government was cancelled.
 - The Associations of Defense of Rights were converted to a regular army and all resistance forces were obliged to enter the new army's command.

Anzavur Revolt

- The Revolt of Ahmet Anzavur was a series of revolts from October 1919 to November 1920
- He was motivated by British secret service and Ottoman Empire higher-ups to revolt against Mustafa Kemal Pasha and Turkish nationalists during the Turkish War of Independence.
- He revolted three times at different times.
- Finally, he was captured and executed.



Anzavur Ahmed Bey

Kuva-yi Inzibatiye Forces

- The Istanbul government attempted to militarily defeat the Ankara Government using its Kuva-yi Inzibatiye, commonly known as the Army of the Caliphate.
- It was an army established on 18 April 1920 by the imperial government of the Ottoman Empire in order to fight against the Turkish National Movement.
- The army was unsuccessful.



Süleyman Şefik Pasha, was the commander of the *Kuvâ-yi Inzibâtiye*

Uprising of Circassian Ethem

- He was instrumental in putting down various rebellions against the authority of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey.
- Eventually he had a disagreement with the government in Ankara, refusing to join his forces with the regular army.
- Turkish Army had to repress his forces.



Circassian Ethem



The Results of the Revolts

- These uprisings took much time and sources for the Nationalist movement to quell, and this prolonged the time of Independence War.
- Furthermore, the struggle of the Nationalists against these revolts facilitated the occupations of the Allies and Greeks.
- However, the uprisings accelerated the establishment of the regular army and fortified the authority of the National Assembly in Anatolia.
- Local uprisings and the Ottoman forces were defeated, principally by irregular forces, who at the end of 1920 were brought under Mustafa Kemal's control.



The Treaty of Sevres

- After the World War I, the peace conference was held in Paris, starting on January 18, 1919.
- The first draft of the treaty was submitted to the Istanbul government on May 11, 1920 but the Tefvik Pasha cabinet rejected the proposal as it was completely against the sovereignty rights of an independent government.
- The British, hence, encouraged Greece to start an attack in Anatolia to force the Turkish government to sign the treaty.
- The peace treaty between the Ottoman Government and the Allies was signed in Sevres, Paris on August 10, 1920, by the delegation headed by Damad Ferid.
- The treaty was never ratified by the Ottoman Parliament and therefore, never duly recognized by the Turkish state.

Treaty of Sevres is the Treaty of Peace Between the Allied Powers and the Ottoman Empire

- The map shows Partitioning of Ottoman Turkey according to the aborted Treaty of Sèvres





- The Sevres Treaty was comprised of 443 articles and would actually create a small and dependent Turkish state which was surrounded by Allied powers.
- The Straits would be abandoned under the control of an international commission and Eastern part of Turkey were divided between a prospective Armenia and Kurdistan.
- Izmir and Western Anatolia would be ceded to Greece for five years, after which a referendum would determine the fate of Izmir.
- All financial and judicial system would be organized in accordance with the rules to be determined by the Allies.



Sevres Treaty

- Agreed to by remnants of the collapsed Ottoman Empire –a formalization of the **Armistice of Mudros** which ended the fighting of WW1
- Extremely limited sovereignty and the division of most of its territory among the victorious Allies.
- Only one third of Anatolia remained free of direct occupation
- Creation of autonomous countries of Kurdistan and Armenia with international “assistance” with their formation.
- Ottoman ceded their claim to Arab by recognizing San Remo agreement and the Hashemite Kingdom of the Hijaz.
- Article 6 states the British commitment to the establishment of Jews in “close settlement” in Palestine but Article 26 states the right to “postpone or withhold application of this provision ... [depending on] local conditions.”



Key points of Treaty

- Treaty of Sevres was seen as a total humiliation for the Turkish population, which eventually rallies behind Mustafa Kemal in opposition to the treaty.
- Ottoman supporters and nationalist held the common goal of stopping the spread of Western influence/control
- War weariness and the lack of resources made implementation of the European post war settlements tentative/limited.

