



ISTANBUL
GELISIM
UNIVERSITY

ATATURK'S PRINCIPLES AND HISTORY OF TURKISH REVOLUTION I

WEEK 5

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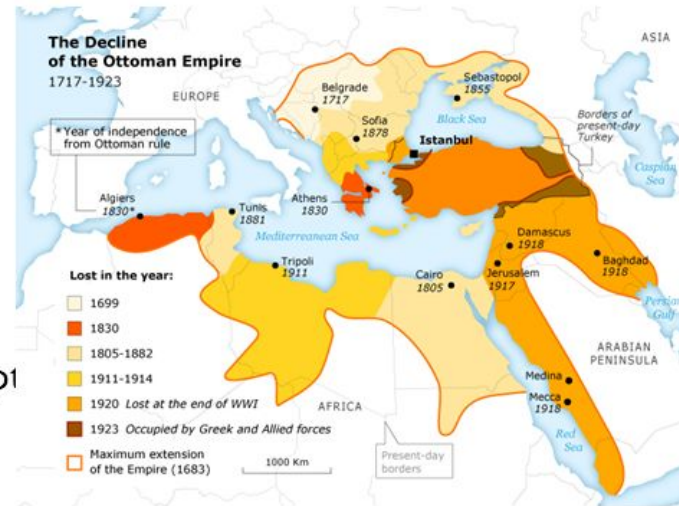
Ottoman Empire in the 19th Century

Millets System

- Orthodox/Greek
- Armenian
- Assyrians/Syriac Christian
- Protestants
- Jews
- Muslim inclusive of all sects

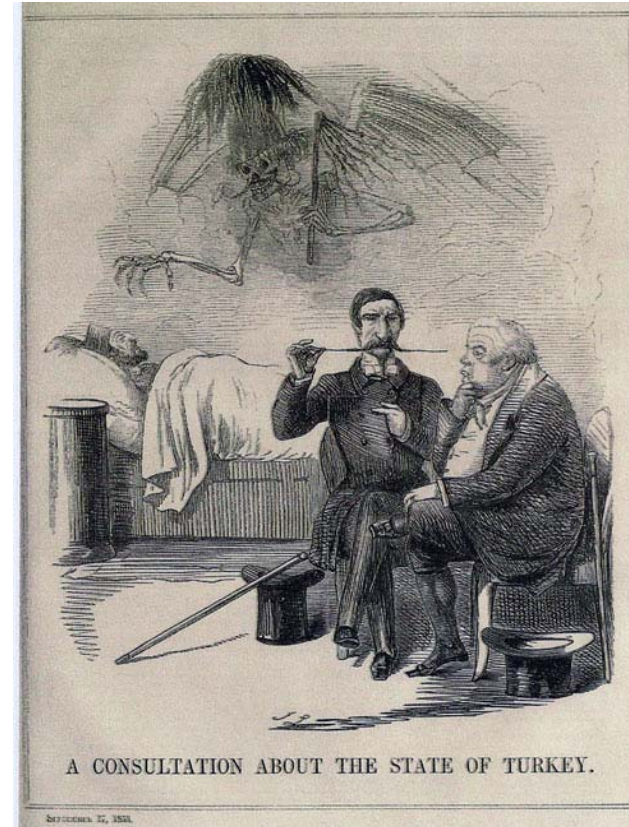
Saving The Empire

- Tanzimat period after Edict of Gulhane, 1839 and 1856 Khatti-I Humaun – The Illustrious Rescript
- Minority rights
- Military reforms
- Education reforms
- Political reforms -1876 parliament and constitution
- Better communications system





The Russian Bear Hug



Turkey - "The sick man of Europe"



European nations always involving themselves in the affairs of the Ottoman Empire

- involved in wars to protect their own territorial interests
- involved in treaties and conferences to maintain balance of power
- interested in protecting economic ambitions in the region

Empire in Decline

- Early 1800s, Ottoman Empire could not defend self against independence movement, external threats
- 1830, Greece had gained independence; Russia controlled Caucasus; Serbia self-ruled

The Eastern Question

- Situation created “Eastern Question”—what would happen if Ottoman Empire collapsed?
- Russia wanted Constantinople, access to Mediterranean
- French, British aided Ottoman Empire, held Russia off



Scissors in hand, the great powers cutting up the map of the Ottoman Empire



Treaty of Berlin in 1878: Treaty between Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, and Turkey, for the Settlement of the Affairs of the East after the Russo-Turkish War (1877–1878)



Ottoman Ideological Movements

- After the irreversible decline and the start of the dissolution in the Empire, the Ottoman elite focused their attention on finding new ways to bring back the glorios days of the Empire.
- After the revolts in the Balkans by the minorities, the formation of an Ottoman nation was devised on equality basis among the Ottoman millets (nations, ethnicities).
- Advocated mainly by the Young Ottomans notables of which were Namık Kemal, Şinasi and Ziya Pasha, **Pan-Ottomanism** suggested all-loyal and all-connected-to-Empire subjects governed by a representative, constitutional and parliamentary state.
- However, Pan-Ottomanism declined after the Balkan Wars which parted all the Balkan Nations from the Empire.

Islam and Ottomanism: The Young Ottomans

- Ottomanism and Islam as means of strengthening empire
- Young Ottomans: Intellectual elites who consider means to save the empire.
- Many exiled in Europe
- Critics of the Tanzimat, Sultan and reforms
- Concerned not of reforms in themselves but the way in which they were carried out
- Constitutionalists
- Abolition of 1876 constitution
- Involved in political affairs as well as writing plays, poetry, etc

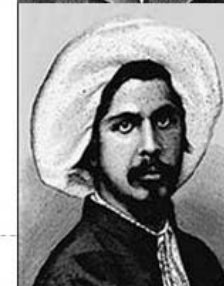
Ibrahim Sinasi, 1826-1871
Pioneer of Turkish newspaper, wrote first Turkish play and book of proverbs



Namik Kemal, 1840-1888
Poet and playwright. Coins terms "Vatan" (fatherland) and "Hurriyet" (political freedom).



Ali Sauvi 1838-1878
Journal editor and religious scholar. Died in a coup attempt.





- **Pan-Islamism** emerged in the 19th Century and defended that the only way to survive and develop the Empire could be reached thanks to union of all Muslim nations.
- During the reign of Abdulhamid II, this ideology gained power and the Sultan himself followed and utilized Pan-Islamism to counterbalance the colonialist expansion of the Great Powers in Africa and Asia which were populated mostly by the Muslims.
- Mehmed Akif, the writer of the National Anthem of modern Turkey, also supported and expanded Pan-Islamism with his writings and poems.
- However, Pan-Islamism lost its effect after the destructive revolt of the Arabs during the World War I.



Ottomanism and Pan Islamism

The intellectual/institutional trends toward Islamic unity that emerged starting in the mid-19th century and continuing throughout the 20th cent. The need for a unified Islamic identity was a product of the challenges posed by Western intervention in and domination of Muslim societies during the colonialist period. Used cultural ideas to achieve nationalist political ends. Unlike the ethnic identities emphasized in European nationalisms, however, pan-Islamism emphasized the religious heritage and symbols that both united all Muslims and set them apart from their Western Christian colonialist.

Advanced by the Young Turks at the end of the 19th century, originally proclaimed “the equality of all Ottomans,” that is, of all subjects of the Ottoman Empire irrespective of their nationality and religion.



1. Ottomanism, i.e. union of different communities around Ottoman throne
2. Pan-Islamism: regenerate empire on basis of Islamic practices
3. Pan-Turkism: union of Turkic peoples under Ottoman flag
4. Westernism: adopt Western practices

- **Westernization** was a matter since the 18th Century in the Ottoman Empire and reforms were conducted for many years to rehabilitate the Empire.
 - All Tanzimat reforms were based on the Western systems and applications.
- **Occidentalism** was a reaction to the failures of the Tanzimat reforms and the famous Tanzimat Reformers like Mustafa Reshid Pasha, Ali Pasha and Fuat Pasha who were accused of imitating the West.
- Pro-Westernist intellectuals like Abdullah Cevdet were of the opinion that the only way to develop was to adopt the European Civilization as a whole and modernize/Westernize the country completely.
 - Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, founder of modern Turkey, was of this opinion and

- **Pan-Turkism** described/imagined a country which included all the Turkish peoples under one administration as the solution to the survival problem of the country.
- Fueled by the ideas and works of İsmail Gaspıralı, Yusuf Akçura and Ziya Gökalp, Pan-Turkism became the dominant ideology in the Empire. Especially after the Balkan Wars and the Arab Revolts, Pan-Turkism and Turkish nationalism expanded to government policies.
- National Economy Program was the most remarkable legacy of that time and aimed to formation of Turkish bourgeoisie.
 - Gokalp: “We belong to the Turkish nation, the Muslim religion, and the European civilization.”



Gökalp rejected Pan Ottomanism and Pan Islamism in favor of Turkish nationalism. He advocated a re-Turkification of the Ottoman Empire, by promoting Turkish language and culture to all Ottoman citizenry.

Types of Nationalist Movements

Type	Characteristics	Examples
Unification	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mergers of politically divided but culturally similar lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 19th century Germany• 19th century Italy
Separation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Culturally distinct group resists being added to a state or tries to break away	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Greeks in the Ottoman Empire• French-speaking Canadians
State-building	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Culturally distinct groups form into a new state by accepting a single culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The United States• Turkey



The Ottoman Empire at the start of the 20th century

- The First Constitutional Period ended in 1878 during the Russo-Turkish War which resulted in heavy losses in the Balkans.
- This disaster was followed with the transfer of some Ottoman revenues to the Public Debt Administration to pay foreign loans.
- The reign of Abdulhamid II experienced a rapid increase in the railways and roads in the Empire which were mostly funded through concessions to the Germans, the French and the English.
- However, after the Ali Suavi's failed coup attempt, the Sultan tightened his authority and banned, prevented and punished the opposition.
- Furthermore, the Armenian revolts started in this period and some Armenian groups plotted an assassination to the Sultan and attacked on the Ottoman Bank in Istanbul.
- Young Turks, organized under the Committee of Union and Progress rose during the reign of Abdulhamid II and as a result of the pressure of the government, the Committee had to maintain its opposition abroad through publications which were sent to Empire.





The Second Constitutional Period

- In 1908, a milestone in the Turkish history took place and Unionists achieved to force the Sultan to re-convene the assembly and restore the Constitution.
- Despite the counter coup by the fundamentalists on April 13, 1909, the Unionists was able to repress the uprising thanks to the Army of Actions from the cradle of the Unionists, Manastir.
- Chamber of Deputies voted on the deposition of the Sultan Abdulhamid and his brother Mehmed got the throne. This term was named as the Second Constitutional Period.
- The earlier times of this period witnessed a turmoil which was caused by the power struggle between the Unionists and their opposers like Kamil Pasha, Liberal Union (Ahrar Fırkası) and Freedom and Accord Party (Hürriyet Fırkası).
- During this turmoil, Austria-Hungary annexed the Bosnia and Greece declared the union with Crete.



- The political arena and the army were split into two groups which were the Unionists and the opposers.
- By the way, Ottoman financial situation was worse and the famous Finance Minister Cavid Bey struggled to find loans from France and Germany and to reform the Ottoman Treasury.
- The Ottoman society enjoyed a liberal administration during the first years of the Constitution. The first worker strike, public boycott against Austria, boom of newspaper and magazine publishing were the result of this freedom.
- The restrictions of the Hamidian Regime were over and the Empire lands was started to be introduced to electricity, telegrams.
- The army was modernized and rejuvenated with modern arms and younger and educated officers.

Flyer for the new constitution (1908)



Enver Pasha depicted on a Young Turks flyer with the slogan "Long live the fatherland, long live the nation, long live liberty" written in Ottoman Turkish and French.



Young Turks

- Were a political reform movement in the early 20th century
- Favoring replacement of the **absolute monarchy** of the Ottoman Empire with a **constitutional monarchy**
- Later officially known as the **Committee of Union and Progress (CUP)**
- Their leaders led a rebellion against the absolute rule of Sultan **Abdul Hamid II** in the 1908 **Young Turk Revolution**



- Young Turk coup in 1908
 - forces Abdul Hamid II to reinstate 1878 constitution.
- Young Turks
 - Educated young officers who created the Committee of Union and Progress.
 - Eventually deposed Abdul Hamid II in favor of his brother.
 - CUP dominated parliament, but unable to hold weak empire together.
- Austria annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Bulgaria took Rumelia.
- Other regions broke away or were invaded by European powers.
- Russia promoted reforms in Macedonia, to drive Ottomans out of Europe.
- Eventually Ottomans lose all European territory except for part of Rumelia.

Turco-Italian War: Tripolitanian War: Trablusgarp Savaşı

- On September 29, 1911, Italy attacked on Tripolitania (current Libya), the last Ottoman land on North Africa. Tripolitania was administered mostly by the local rulers and there were not sufficient Ottoman forces to defend the region.
- Limited supply of logistics and insufficient Ottoman troops could temporarily hinder the Italian invasion. Mustafa Kemal, Enver and some other renowned Ottoman officers voluntarily went to fight against the Italians.
- However, unexpected attack of the Balkan States forced the Ottomans to sign a treaty called Treaty of Ouchy with Italians on October 18, 1912, by leaving the last Ottoman lands in Africa to the Italians.



Italian troops firing on the Turks in Tripoli, 1911.



Some members of **the Young Turks**: İshak Sükuti, Serâceddin Bey, Tunalı Hilmi, Âkil Muhtar, Mithat Şükrü, Emin Bey, Lutfi Bey, Doctor Şefik Bey, Nûri Ahmed, Doctor Reshid and Münif Bey

Treaty of Ouchy signed in 1912



Turkish and Italian delegations at Lausanne (1912). From left to right (seating): Pietro Bertolini, Mehmet Nabi Bey, Guido Fusinato, Rumbeyoglu Fahreddin, and Giuseppe Volpi.

- The Ottomans would withdraw all military personnel from Tripoli and Benghazi vilayets (Libya) but in return, Italy would return Rhodes and the other Aegean islands it held back to the Turks.
- Tripoli and Benghazi vilayets would have a special status and a *naib* (regent) and a *qadi* (muslim judge) would represent the Caliph.
- Before the appointment of these *qadis* and *naibs*, the Ottomans would consult the Italian government.
- The Ottoman government would be responsible for the expenses of these *qadis* and *naibs*.



Mustafa Kemal (left) founder of Modern Turkey with an Ottoman military officer and Libyan *mujahideen* (volunteers) in Tripolitanian War



Balkan Wars (1912-1913)

- Balkan Wars were the conflict including the Ottoman Empire against Bulgaria, Montenegro, Greece and Serbia. These Balkan countries which all separated from the Ottoman Empire formed the Balkan League in 1912 against the Ottoman Empire to deport the Ottomans out of the Balkans.
- The First Balkan War started with the attack of Montenegro on October 8, 1912 and other Balkan states participated soon.
- In spite of the general expectation of the Europeans towards an Ottoman victory, Ottomans were heavily defeated on all fronts and had to retreat rapidly. Ottoman forces could stop the Bulgarian offensive at the outskirts of Istanbul, by leaving Edirne to the Bulgarian invasion.

Russia and the Balkan League against the Ottomans



Military alliance (Balkan League) poster, 1912.

Balkan Wars (1912-1913)



The territorial gains of the Balkan states after the First Balkan War and the line of expansion according to the prewar secret agreement between Serbia and Bulgaria



1912 cartoon shows Balkan states attacking Ottoman Empire in First Balkan War, October 1912

Balkan Wars

Serbian forces entering the town of Mitrovica; Ottoman troops at the Battle of Kumanovo; the Greek king and the Bulgarian tsar in Thessaloniki; Bulgarian heavy artillery

As a result of the war, the League captured and partitioned almost all remaining European territories of the Ottoman Empire. Ensuing events also led to the creation of an independent Albania.



- Meanwhile, the Unionists lost their grip on the government and Kamil Pasha, who was known for his hate for the Unionists came to power.
- Kamil Pasha Cabinet was overthrown by a coup organized by the leading Unionists, Talat Bey, Enver Bey and Yakup Cemil.
- The Unionists made use of the shameful defeat against the Balkan States; broke into the cabinet meeting and forced Kamil Pasha to resign.

The front page of the *Le Petit Journal* magazine in February 1913 depicting the assassination of Minister of War Nazim Pasha during the coup.



1913 Coup

Enver Bey asking Kâmil Pasha to resign during the raid on the Sublime Porte.





Crowd gathering in front of the main Sublime Porte building shortly after the coup inside





- After the coup, Mahmud Shevket Pasha, famous commander of the Army of Actions, became the Grand Vizier and Talat Bey the Interior Minister.
- After taking over the control of the country, Committee of Union and Progress started a counter attack on Edirne, taking advantage of the war among the Balkan League countries. Enver Bey led the Ottoman Army and recaptured the former Ottoman capital.
- The new Grand Vizier was assassinated on June 11, 1913, and Said Halim Pasha was assigned as the Grand Vizier and Enver Bey became the War Minister.

Mahmud Shevket Pasha, He was assassinated in Constantinople, on 11 June 1913

The Three Pashas: Enver, Cemal and Talat

- Three senior members of the Committee for Progress & Unity (CUP). This triumvirate essentially controlled the Empire's strategic and internal affairs from January 1913 to October 1918.
- They were known as “**The Three Pashas**” –
 - Ismail **Enver** Pasha
 - Ahmed **Djemal** Pasha
 - Mehmed **Talat** Pasha



Mehmed Talat Pasha – GV & Minister of Interior
Ismail Enver Pasha – Minister of War
Ahmed Cemal Pasha – Minister of Navy