



ISTANBUL
GELISIM
UNIVERSITY

ATATURK'S PRINCIPLES AND HISTORY OF TURKISH REVOLUTION I

**ARMISTICE OF MUDROS, 14 POINTS OF WOODROW WILSON,
OCCUPATION OF SMYRNA (İZMİR),
AND DETRIMENTAL AND BENEFICIAL SOCIETIES
WEEK 7**

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The Armistice of Mudros (30 October 1918)

- The World War I ended in 1918 with the destructive victory of the Allied Powers pioneered by the Great Britain.
- The war was over for the Ottoman Empire when the Armistice of Mudros was signed between the Ottoman Delegation headed by Naval Minister Rauf Bey and Admiral Calthorpe, the Commander of the British Fleet in Mediterranean on the board of Agamemnon warship.
 - (Agamemnon was the king attacking on Troy.)
- The Armistice concluded that all Ottoman garrisons would surrender to the Allied Powers; the Straits would be opened for the Allied occupation.
- In addition, the Ottoman Army was shrunk from 400.000 soldiers to 50.000 and ports, ships, railways, rolling stocks, arms, communication systems were all submitted to the Allied control.



British Warship
Agamemnon



Signatories of the
Armistice of Mudros,
Ottoman naval minister
Rauf Bey (**left**) and British
admiral Calthorpe (**right**)





- However, the most destructive articles of the Armistice was about the «possibility of threat against the Allied» and the «Six Provinces»
- The Allied States had the right to occupy any strategic place in Turkey which they see a possible threat against their forces (Article 7)
- Furthermore, the «Six Provinces» were the Eastern part of Anatolia and here was designed to form an independent Armenian state. Therefore, the armistice allowed the Allies to occupy any of these provinces in case of disorder (Article 24).
- This two articles constituted the basis of occupations in Turkey and led to a rush to invade the devastated Ottoman lands.

Under the terms of the armistice,

- the Ottomans surrendered their remaining garrisons in Hejaz, Yemen, Syria, Mesopotamia, Tripolitania, and Cyrenaica;
- the Allies were to occupy the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, Batum (now in southwest Georgia), and the Taurus tunnel system; and
- the Allies won the right to occupy “in case of disorder” the six Armenian provinces in Anatolia and to seize “any strategic points” in case of a threat to Allied security.
- The Ottoman army was demobilized, and Turkish ports, railways, and other strategic points were made available for use by the Allies.

Occupations of the Entente Powers after Mudros Armistice



Occupation of Istanbul by the Entente Powers

- Istanbul, the capital of the Ottoman Empire, was occupied on November 13, 1918, by the Allied forces and the administration of the city was taken over by the Allied High Commissioners.
- The Ottoman Government in Istanbul could not resist the occupations, could not sustain the control of the parts of the administration and the army and Ottoman Empire was actually confined to the palace.
- The inefficiency and the unresponsiveness of the Ottoman government raised a national movement in Anatolia and the people started to organize local resistance against the occupants.



British occupation forces at the port of Karaköy



Allied occupation troops marching along
the Grande Rue de Péra (İstiklal Caddesi)



British submarine HMS M1 in
Constantinople

The Fourteen Points of Woodrow Wilson

- At the end of the war, American president Woodrow Wilson declared fourteen points of peace negotiations, and this also facilitated the surrender of the Central Powers.
- According to these principles, Ottoman lands populated by the Turks would be assured sovereignty and the minorities under the Ottoman rule to have their own choice of rule.
- Moreover, the principle for the cancellation of the secret deals/agreements and open negotiations for the treaties affected the Central Powers' approach to the war.



President Wilson's Fourteen Points

1. Open diplomacy
2. Freedom of the Seas
3. Removal of economic barriers
4. Reduction of armaments
5. Adjustment of colonial claims
6. Conquered territories in Russia
7. Preservation of Belgian sovereignty
8. Restoration of French territory
9. Redrawing of Italian frontiers
10. Division of Austria-Hungary
11. Redrawing of Balkan boundaries
12. Limitations on Turkey
13. Establishment of an independent Poland
14. Creation of an Association of Nations



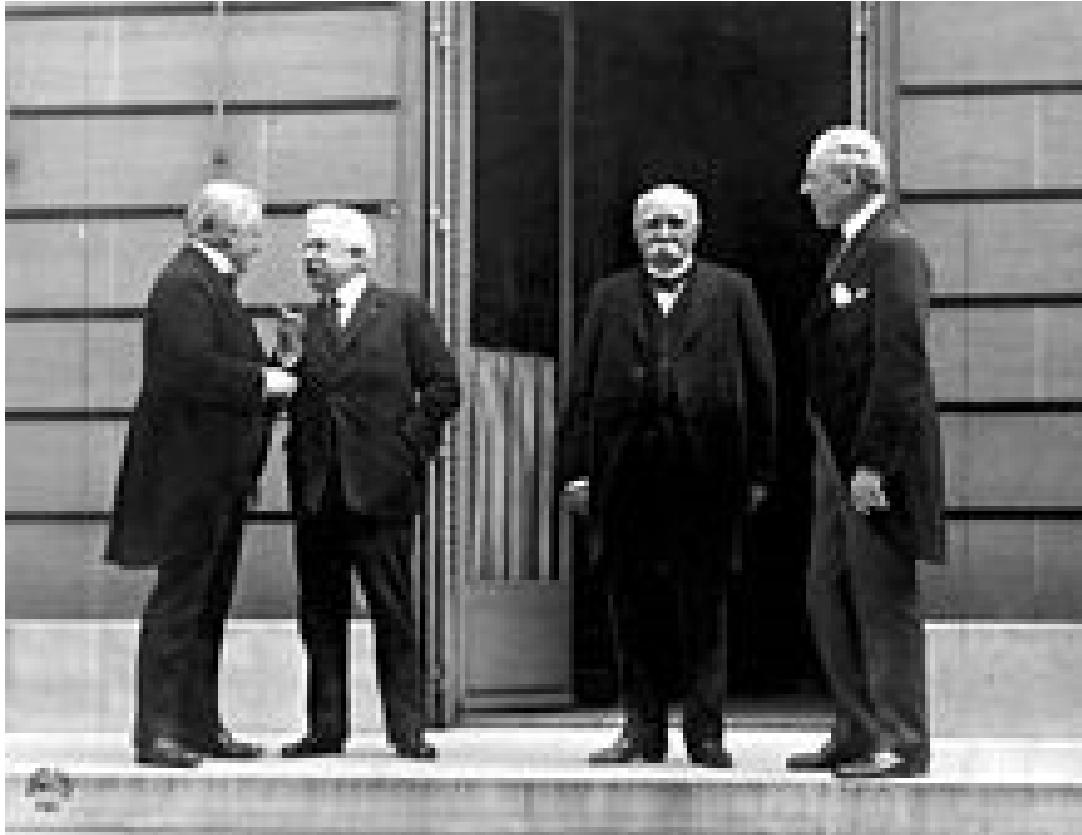
Within the 14 Points

- **Eight deal with geopolitical issues that would have to be resolved after the war.**
 1. Russia - should be allowed to operate whatever government it wanted
 2. Belgium - should be evacuated and restored to the situation before the war.
 3. France - should have Alsace-Lorraine and any lands taken away during the war restored.
 4. Italy - The Italian border should be readjusted according to nationality
 5. National Self -Determination - The national groups in Europe should be given their independence.
 6. Romania, Montenegro and Serbia - Should be evacuated and Serbia should have an outlet to the sea
 7. Turkey - The people of Turkey should have a say in their future
 8. Poland - Poland should become an independent state with an outlet to the sea
- **The remaining six dealt with general ideology. These were the most important.**
 1. Freedom of the seas
 2. An end to secret treaties and negotiations
 3. Establishing equal and free trade
 4. Arms reduction
 5. Granting self-government to the peoples in Central Europe
 6. League of Nations



Paris Peace Conference, 1919

- The Paris Peace Conference was the meeting of the victorious Allied Powers following the end of World War I to set the peace terms for the defeated Central Powers and opened on 18 January 1919.
- The major or main decisions were the creation of the League of Nations, as well as the five peace treaties with the defeated states; the awarding of German and Ottoman overseas possessions as "mandates", chiefly to Britain and France; reparations imposed on Germany; and the drawing of new national boundaries (sometimes with plebiscites) to better reflect ethnic boundaries.
- The five major powers (France, Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States) controlled the Conference.
- The "Big Four" were the Prime Minister of France, Georges Clemenceau; the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, David Lloyd George; the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson; and the Prime Minister of Italy, Vittorio Emanuele Orlando.
- League of Nations
- Treaty of Versailles with Germany
- Treaty of Saint-Germain with Austria
- Treaty of Neuilly with Bulgaria
- Treaty of Trianon with Hungary and
- Treaty of Sevres with Ottoman Empire



"The Big Four" made all the major decisions at the Paris Peace Conference (from left to right, David Lloyd George of Britain, Vittorio Emanuele Orlando of Italy, Georges Clemenceau of France, Woodrow Wilson of the U.S.).

Greek Occupation of Smyrna (İzmir)

- Greece gained independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1821 and expanded its country through more gaining from the Ottomans.
- After the end of the World War I, the Greek Army started the Asia Minor Campaign upon the British encouragement for territorial expansion in Anatolia.
- After Paris Peace Conference, the first Greek forces landed in Izmir on May 15, 1919 and took control of the city and the surroundings.
- Izmir was not the first place in Turkey to be occupied but this invasion created a public awakening and the rise of a national reaction.





Greek troops marching on Izmir's coastal street
May 1919



Greek women celebrating Greek troops

Greek Territorial Gains between 1832 and 1947.





Detrimental and Beneficial Societies after the Armistice

- After the Armistice and the following occupations resulted in a power vacuum and there emerged many societies and associations to realize their own goals in this chaotic atmosphere.
- These societies were studied in two main groups which were the Detrimental Societies to the Union of Turkey and the Useful Societies for the Independence of Turkey.
- The Detrimental Societies were also split into two which were the one established by the minorities for independence and the other ones defending other types of surviving during occupation period.



The Detrimental Societies founded by Ottoman non Muslims

- **Mavri Mira Association:** It was founded by the Fener-Greek Patriarch and aimed to establish the great kingdom of Greece.
- **Pontic Greeks Society:** It aimed to establish a Pontus-Greek State in the Eastern Black Sea Region.
- **Dashnaks and Hunchaks Societies:** Established by separatist Armenians, these societies aimed to establish an Armenian state in Eastern Anatolia.
- **Makabi and Alyans-Israilit Associations:** It was founded by Jews to establish a Jewish state in Palestine.



Armenian Hunchak and Dashnak members are in arms. Their essential aim was to establish an independent state in Anatolia.





The Detrimental Societies founded by Muslim Ottomans

- **Society of Peace and Salvation of the Ottomans:** They were supported by Grand Vizier Damat Ferit and this society has argued that the salvation of the country could only be realized by following the orders of the sultan and the caliphate.
- **Society of the Islamic Rise:** It was founded in Istanbul, and they argued that salvation was in Islam.
- **Society of the Kurdish Rise:** It was founded in Istanbul with the encouragement of Wilson's principles. They aimed to establish an independent Kurdistan state in Eastern Anatolia.
- **Wilson Principles Society:** This community was supported by some intellectuals; an it defended that Turks should have accepted the mandate and protection of the United States.
- **The Society of the British Amity:** Supported by the Istanbul government, this society advocated the refuge of British patronage in order to protect the existence of the Ottoman Empire.



The Beneficial Societies

- **Society for Defense of Rights of Thrace-Pasaeli (Trakya-Paşaeli Müdafaa-i Hukuk Cemiyeti):** It was established to prevent the occupation of the Eastern Thrace by the Greeks. In the event of the collapse of the Ottoman State, a decision was taken to establish an independent state.
- **Kars Islam Council (Kars İslam Şurası):** Established in November 1918, the society could attain the establishment of a temporal government which was dismissed by the British.
- **Society for Defense of Rights of Eastern Anatolia (Doğu Anadolu Müdafaa-i Hukuk Cemiyeti):** Formed in Erzurum, this society managed to open branches in different parts of Turkey.
- **Society for Defense of Rights of Trebizond (Trabzon Müdafaa-i Hukuk Cemiyeti):** Formed in Trabzon, it opened some branches in Eastern Black Sea and published newspaper.
- The last two societies organized regional, but national Erzurum Congress in Turkish Independence War.



The Beneficial Societies and Some Characteristics of them

- **Society for Defense of Rights of Smyrna (İzmir Müdafaa-i Hukuk Cemiyeti)** : It was founded in Izmir immediately after Mudros. The aim is to prevent Izmir and its vicinity from the occupation by Greece.
- **Society for Defense of Rights of Anatolian Women (Anadolu Kadınlar Müdafaa-i Hukuk Cemiyeti)**: This society organized the Anatolian women for the resistance.
- **The National Congress (Milli Kongre)**: This society organized rallies and made publications to create a public resistance and awakening against the occupation of Izmir.
- These societies founded against the occupations were regional societies.
- They organized rallies to protest the occupations.
- They published newspapers and declarations in order to defense rights of Turkish people living Anatolia.
- They set up congresses in order to organize national forces and to raise awareness of Turkish rights.
- They founded nationalist irregular forces (Kuva-yi Milliye) in the early period of Turkish Independence War.
- These societies were united under the name of Association for the Defense of Anatolia and Rumelia (Anadolu ve Rumeli Müdafaa-i Hukuk Cemiyeti) after Sivas Congress and this united society led to Turkish independence war at first stage.

Sultanahmet Demonstration on May 23, 1919.

- Halide Edip was a major speaker during the Sultanahmet demonstration on 23 May 1919, stating the following:
- Muslims! Turks! The Turk and the Muslims are now experiencing their darkest day.
- Night, a dark night. But there is no night without morning in life. Tomorrow we will create a glittering morning, tearing this terrible night. Women! We have now no tools such as cannons, guns; but a greater and a stronger weapon, we have; Hak and Allah. Guns and cannons may be lost, but Hak and Allah are everlasting. We, with our men, ask for the strongest, most intelligent, most courageous cabinet from own heart that will represent us the best.



The Sultanahmet Demonstration held in Istanbul to protest the occupation of the Ottoman Empire following the Armistice of Mudros, especially occupation of Izmir by Greek forces.



Early photo of Halide Edip



Kuva-yi Milliye cavalries circa 1919.



Kuvâ-yi Milliye infantrymen circa 1920