



ISTANBUL
GELISIM
UNIVERSITY

ATATURK'S PRINCIPLES AND HISTORY OF TURKISH REVOLUTION I

INTRODUCTION

WEEK 1

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CIVIL WAR VERSUS REVOLUTION

Civil War is a war between citizens of the same country.

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

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

Pediaa.com

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

Slow and gradual 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

Sudden and dramatic change

Pediaa.com

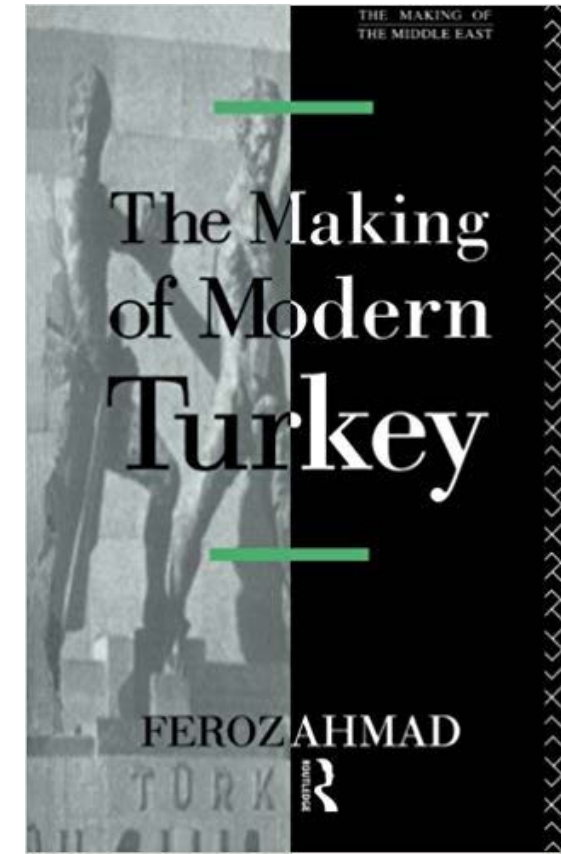
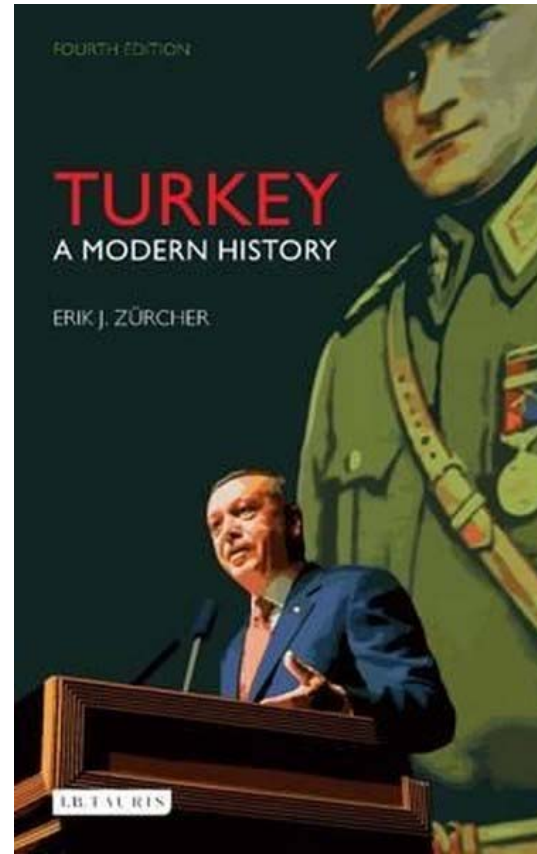
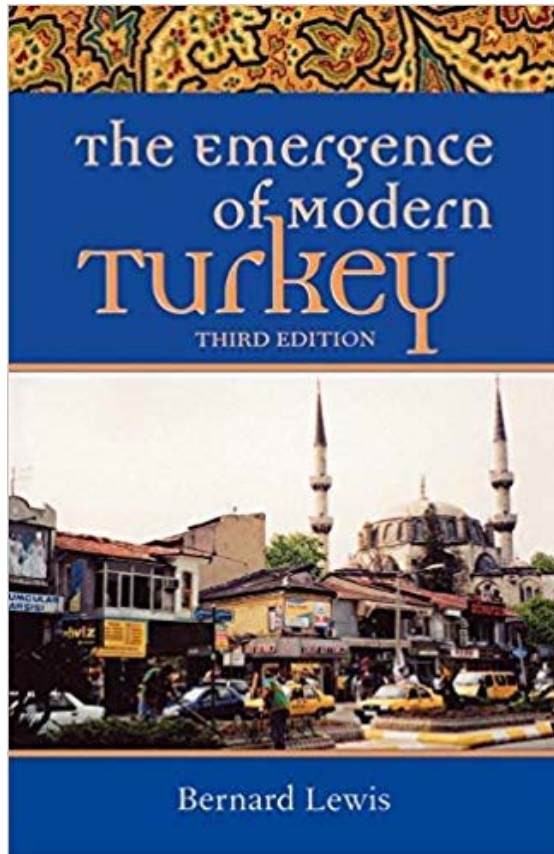


Required Book

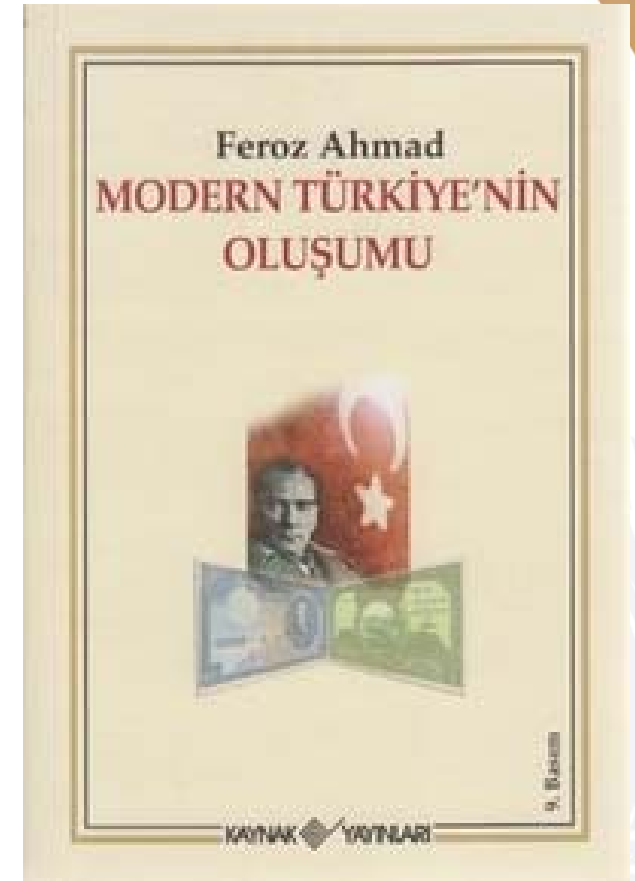
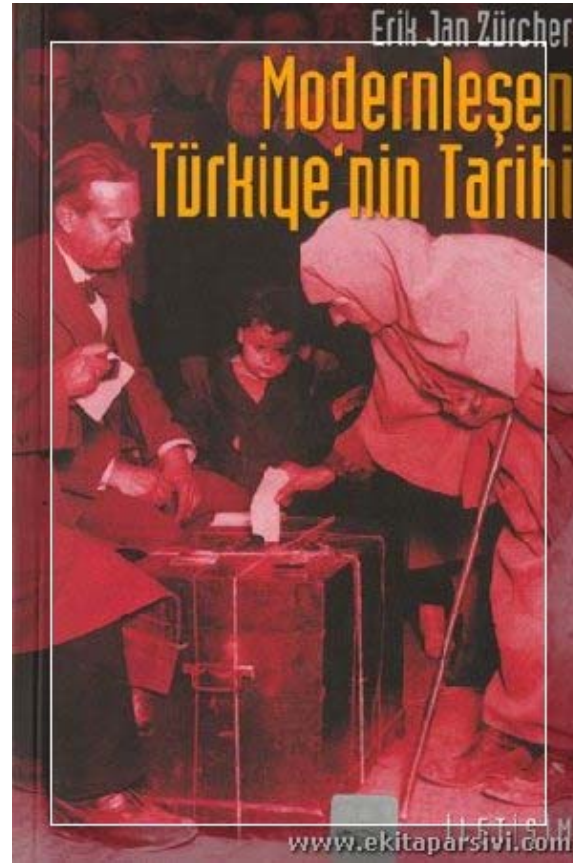
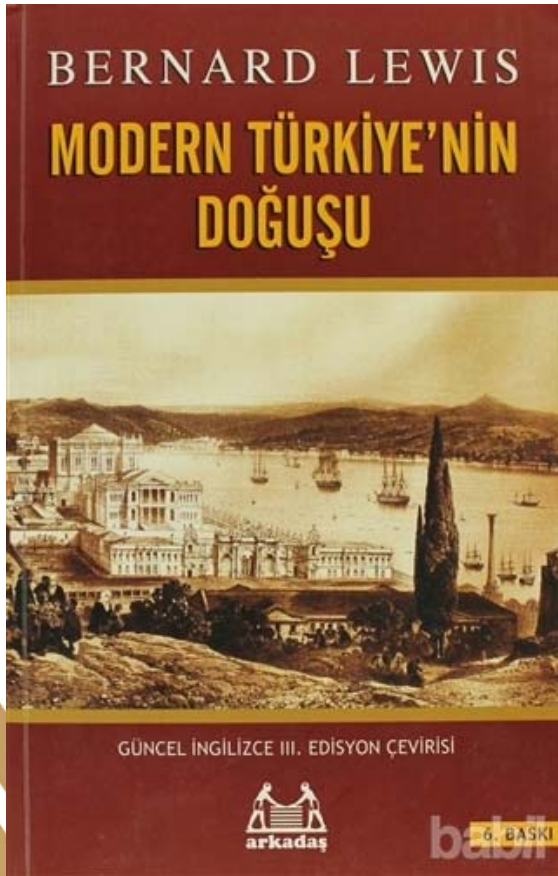




Supplementary Books in English

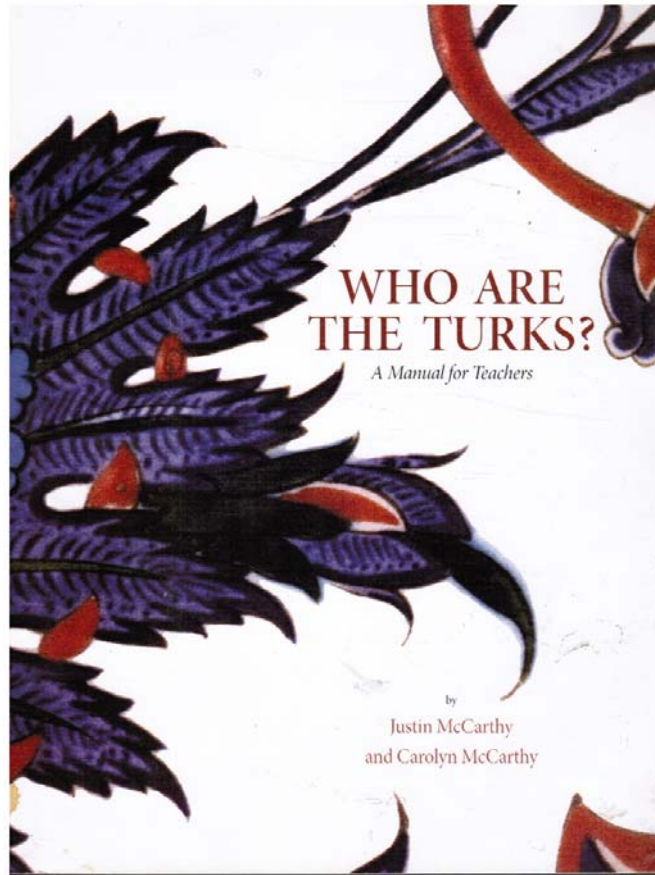


Supplementary Books in Turkish





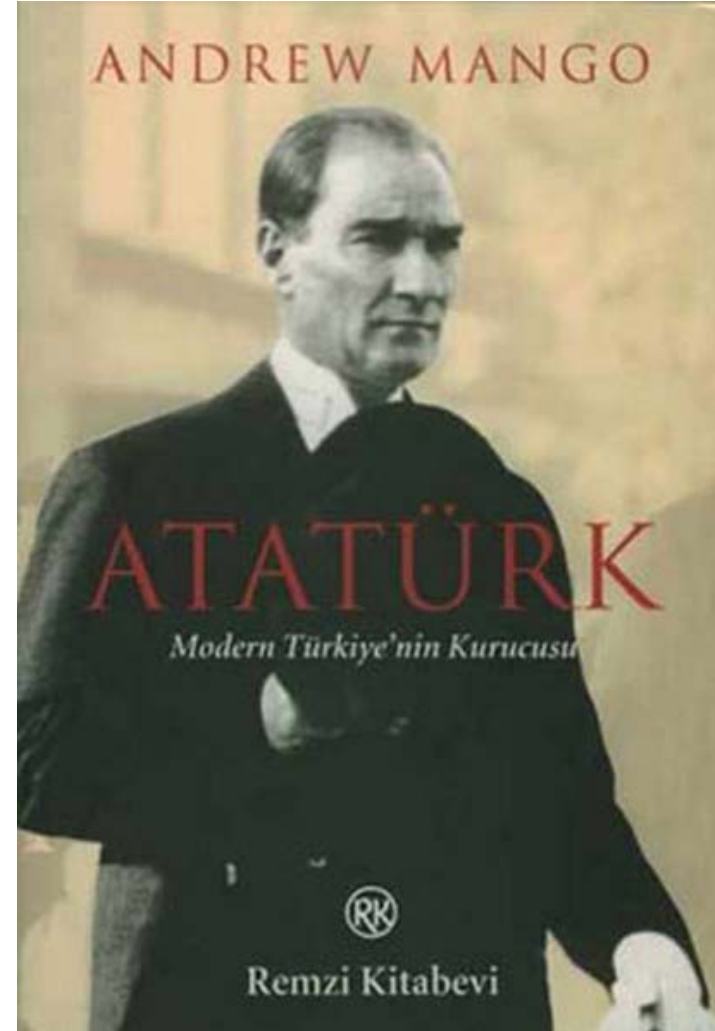
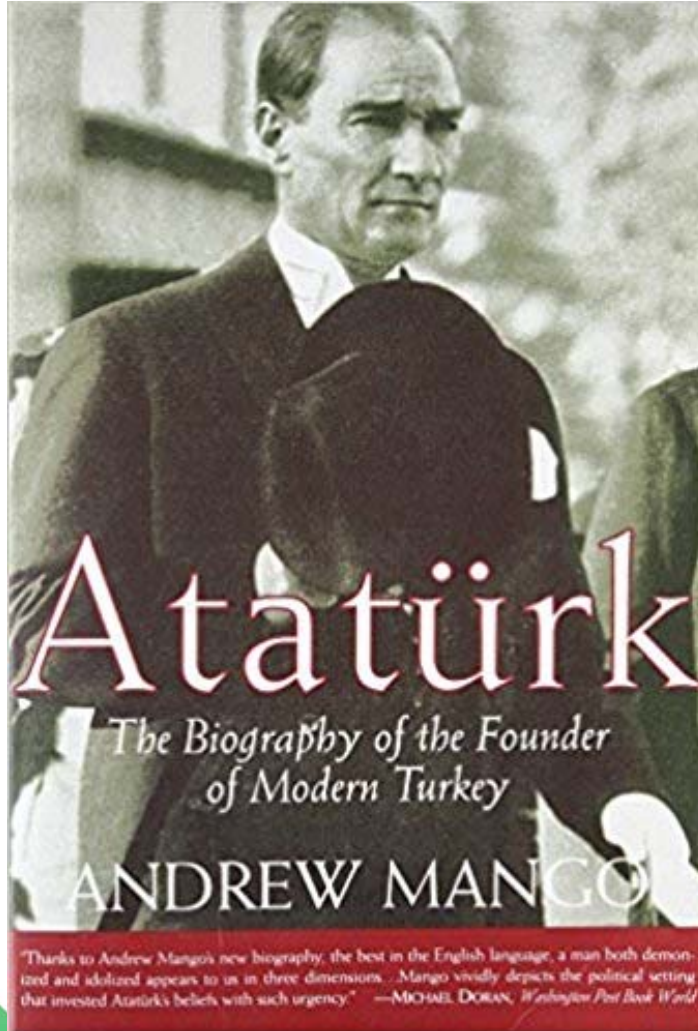
Supplementary Books in English





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.





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)







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.



George Washington



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



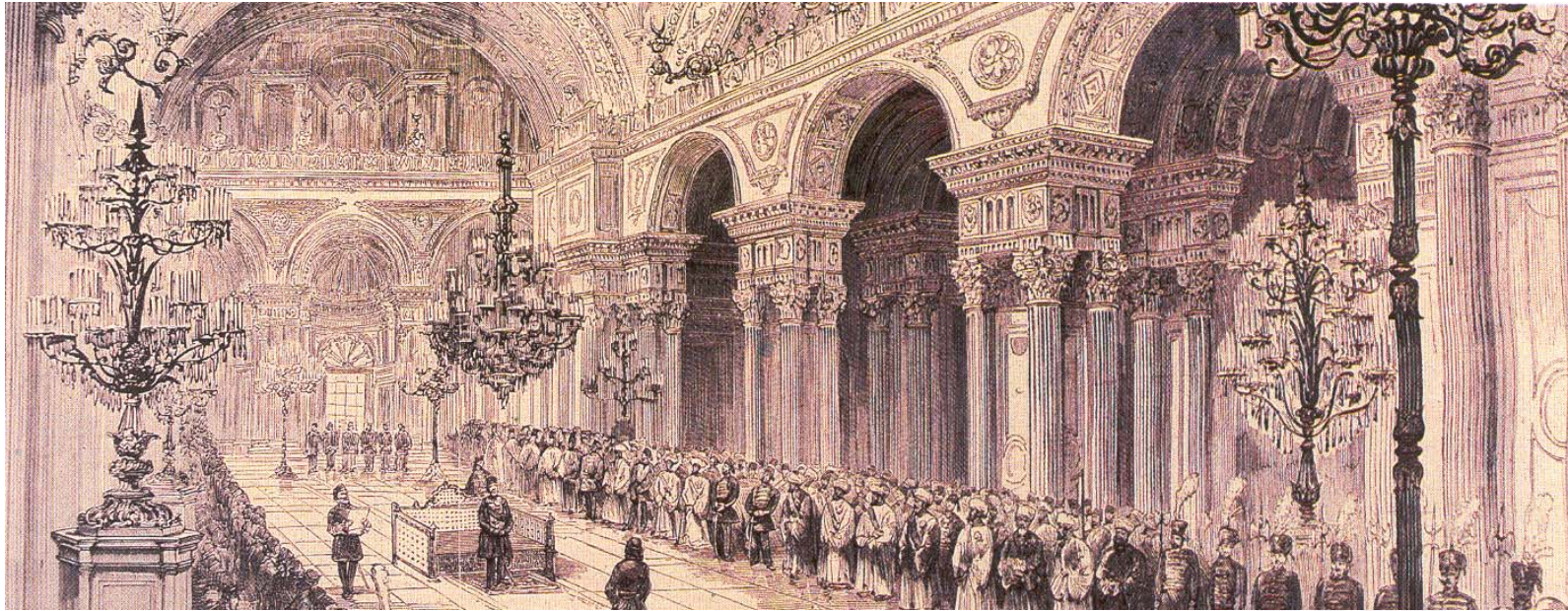
The October (Bolshevik) Revolution of 1917 in Russia



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)

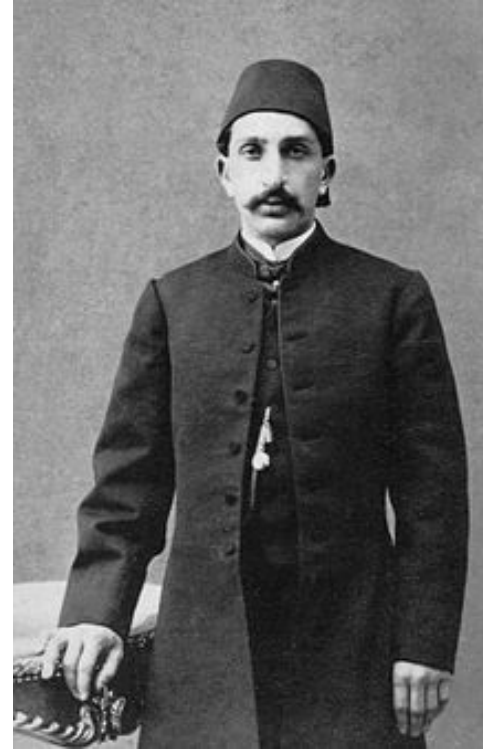


Opening ceremony of the chamber of deputies, Dolmabahce Palace, 1876

Ottoman Constitution: Kanun-i Esasi, Fundamental Law



Ottoman Constitution
of 1876



Abdul Hamid II

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



Meclis-i Âyan Hall, Cemile Sultan Palace



Evolution and Reform

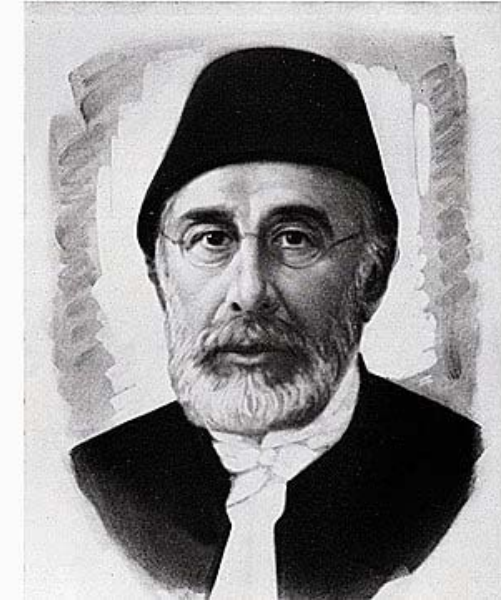
- Tekâmül (evolution, evrim)
 - **a gradual process of change and development**
 - a process of gradual, peaceful, progressive change or development, as in social or economic structure or institutions.
 - **The Evolution of language**
 - **The Evolution of modern art**
- Islahat (reform, yenilik)
 - 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 Imperial Edict of 1856 (Islahat Fermanı)



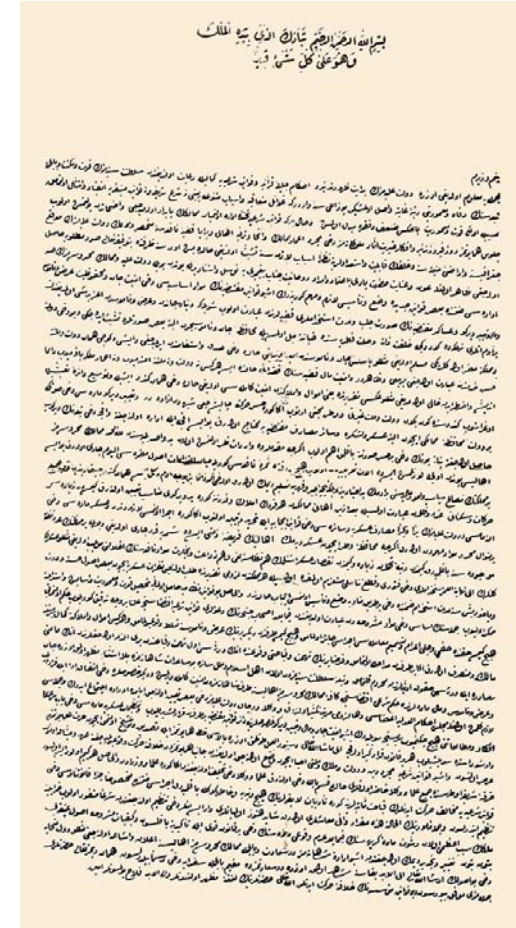
Mehmet Fuat Pasha



Sultan Abdülmejid

• Edict of Gulhane of 1839-
Tanzimat Fermanı

• [For Turkish text CLICK](#)





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

DEMOKRASİYE DARBE: 27 MAYIS

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti tarihinde demokrasiye vurulan ilk darbe, 27 Mayıs 1960'da dönemin iktidar partisi Demokrat Parti'nin "büyük baskı rejimine ve kardeş kavgasına götürüldüğü" ileri sürülerek gerçekleştirildi.

1946
7 Ocak'ta Celal Bayar, Adnan Menderes, Fuat Köprülü ve Refik Koraltan tarafından Demokrat Parti (DP) kuruldu.

1950
14 Mayıs'ta yapılan seçimlerde Demokrat Parti %53 oyla iktidara geldi ve 27 Mayıs darbesine kadar 10 yıl iktidarı sürdürdü.

1959
CHP Genel Başkanı İsmet İnönü, 29 Nisan'da batı illerini kapsayan ve "Büyük Taarruz" adı verilen bir geziye çıktı.

CHP'nin Genel Başkanı İsmet İnönü'nün bazı yurt gezilerinin engellendiği ve saldırıya uğradığı iddiaları ortaya atıldı.

1957
Secimlerden kısa süre sonra yapılan "9 Subay Olayı", ordu içinde bir grup subayın hükümete komple hızmaklamak suçundan tutuklanıp yargılanmaları şeklinde gerçekleşti.

6-7 EYLÜL OLAYLARI
1955 Selanik'te Atatürk'ün doğduğu evin bombalandığına ilişkin bir haberi ardından Ankara, İstanbul ve İzmir'de halkın sokağa dökülmesiyle "15-7 Eylül Olayları" yaşandı.

1960
Nisan'da Üniversite öğrencileri, hükümet aleyhine gösterilere başladılar.

İstanbul Beyazıt Meydanı'nda Üniversite öğrencilerinin eylemi sırasında öğrenci Turan Emektaş, zehem bir kurşunun başına isabet olması sonucu hayatını kaybetti.

5 MAYIS
Ankara'da bir öğrenci grubu, "555K" yani "5'inci ayın 5'inde saat 5'te Kızılay'da" koduyla gösteri düzenledi.

21 MAYIS
Harp Okulu öğrencileri Zafer Anıtı'na kadar "serbest" yürüyüş yaptı.

27 MAYIS
38 kişilik Milli Birlik Komitesi, "DP'nin ülkeyi gılgılda bir baskı rejimine ve kardeş kavgasına götürdüğü" gerekçelerini ileri sürerek, yönetime el koydu.

27

MAYIS

DEMOKRASİNİN

INFAZI

YASSIADAKİ YARGILAMALAR

14 EKİM'DE 1960'DA BAŞLANDI

15 EYLÜL 1961'DE KABARA BAŞLANDI

592 SANIKTAN

298 SANIK İZİN İZAH İSTENDİ

15 SANIK İZAH CEZASINA ÇARPTIRILDI

Tüm Cumhuriyetkâri Celal Bayar, eski Başbakan Adnan Menderes, eski Devlet Bakanı İsmet İnönü, eski Hava, Bakan Hasan Polatkan,

KOMİTE TARAFINDAN İZAH CEZASI AFFEDİLEMLER

Refik Koraltan, Aşık Ersovan, Feriit Karayel, eski Tutanak Komisyonu Başkanı Ahmet Hamit Sami, eski Tutanak Komisyonu üyesi Nezzet Kılıçoğlu, Buldur, Denizli, eski Bakan Ömer Dönmez, eski milletvekili İzzet Arslan, Devlet Kurum Başkanı İzzet Arslan, eski Genelkurmay Başkanı İzzet Arslan,

• Celal Bayar'ın haklarında karar "ya baskı rejimine ilişkin bir hüküm çıkmazsa" yenildi.

31 SANIK HAKKINDA MÜJDEBELİ

94 KİŞİYE 5 YIL HAPIS CEZASI VERİLDİ

82 KİŞİYE 20 YIL İLE 6 YIL ARASINDA HAPIS

Sarıyerli bir öğrenci, 5 yıl hapis cezasına çarptırıldı.

12 EYLÜL'ÜN ÜZERİNDEN 38 YIL GEÇTİ

Türk demokrasi tarihine kara bir leke olarak geçen 12 Eylül 1980 askeri darbesinin üzerinden 38 yıl geçti

"YÖNETİME ÜÇÜNCÜ AÇIK MÜDAHALE"

Kod adı "Bayrak Harekatı" olan darbe, ilk olarak 11 Temmuz saat 04.00'te hayata geçirilmek istendi ancak 2 Temmuz'da Süleyman Demirel hükümetinin güvenoyu almaması plan ertelendi.

14 EKİM'DE 1960'DA BAŞLANDI

15 EYLÜL 1961'DE KABARA BAŞLANDI

650 BİN KİŞİ gözaltına alındı

230 BİN KİŞİ yargılandı

7 BİNDEN FAZLA KİŞİ hakkında idam cezası istendi

50 KİŞİ idam edildi

14 BİN KİŞİ vatandaşlıktan çıkarıldı

30 BİN KİŞİ isten çıkarıldı

Siyasiler sürgüne gönderildi

Süleyman Demirel ile Bülent Ecevit Hamzaköy'e, Necmettin Erbakan ile Alparslan Türkeş Uzunada'ya sürgüne gönderildi

Eren, yaşı büyütülerek idam edildi

Darbe öncesinde bir askeri inzibat erini öldürdüğü gerekçesiyle hüküm giyen 17 yaşındaki Erdal Eren yaşı büyütülerek 13 Aralık 1980'de idam edildi

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 provides the foundations of national identity and culture which enable the survival of the modern nation-state, by forming and strengthening the ties among the imagined communities.
- History repeats itself.



The Ottoman Empire: An Overview

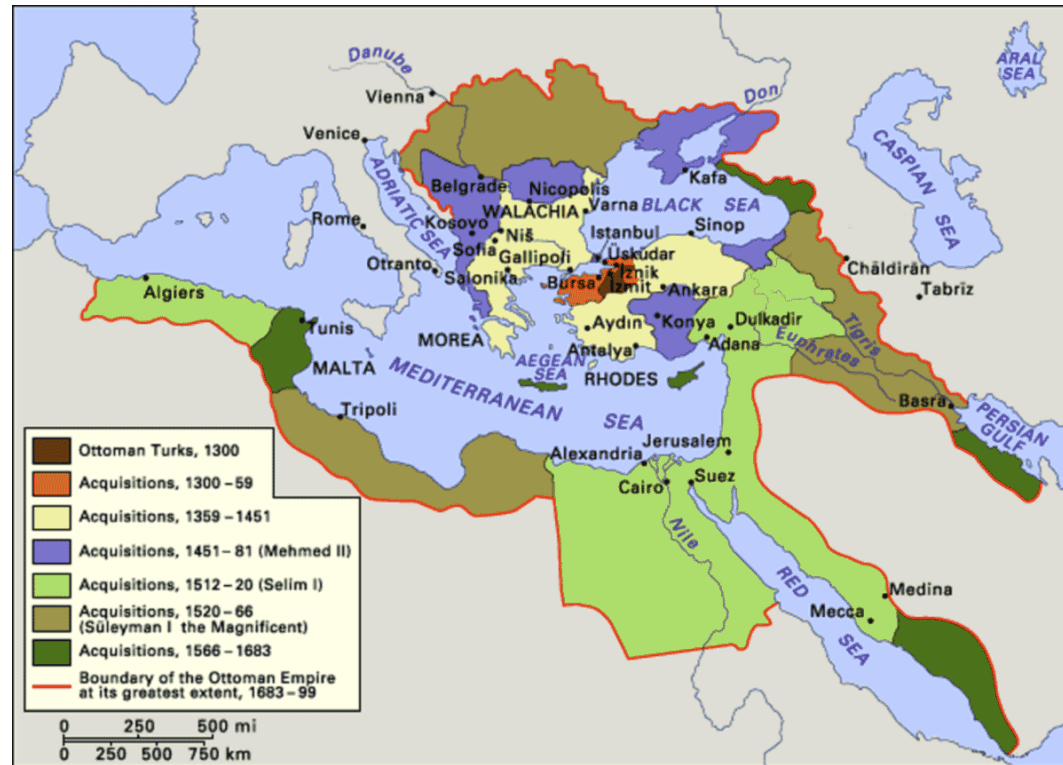
- A frontier principality (Beylik) circa 1300 in Asia Minor, Anatolia.
- 1453, Istanbul
- The Turkish Empire.



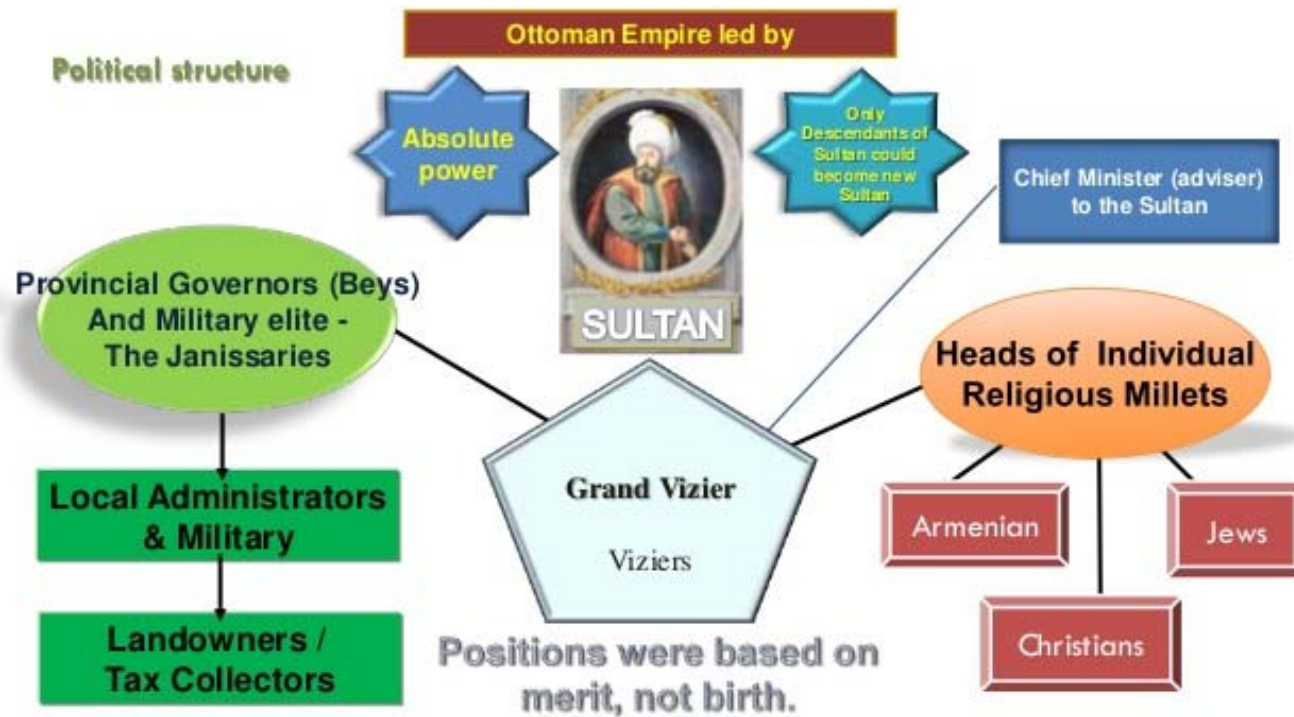
Beyliks and other states



- Osman Gazi
 - Fought against the Byzantine Empire
- Orhan Gazi, Bursa
- Thanks to Successes 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



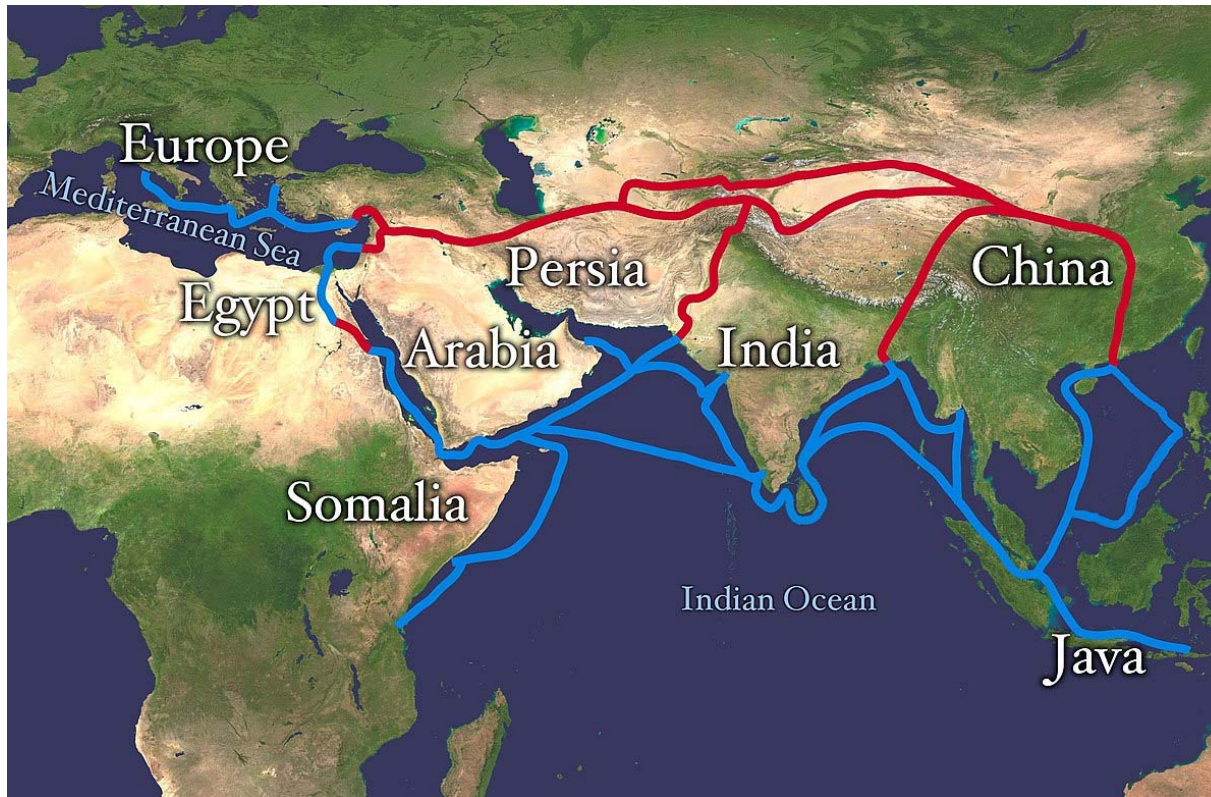
Ottoman Ruling System



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)

Old Trade Routes



The Silk Road (red) and the Spice Road

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)