

Formation Of The Turkish Nation State 1920 1938

It is commonly believed that during the interwar period, Kemalist secularism successfully eliminated religion from the public sphere in Turkey, leaving Turkish national identity devoid of religious content. However, through its examination of the impact of the Ottoman millet system on Turkish and Balkan nationalisms, this book presents a different view point. Cagaptay demonstrates that the legacy of the Ottoman millet system which divided the Ottoman population into religious compartments called millets, shaped Turkey's understanding of nationalism in the interwar period. Providing a compelling examination of why and how religion shapes national identity in Turkey and the Balkans the book covers topics including: * Turkish nationalism * the Ottoman legacy * Kemalist citizenship policies and immigration * Kurds, Muslims and Jews and the ethno-religious limits of Turkishness. Incorporating documents from untapped Turkish archives, this book is essential reading for scholars and students with research interests in Turkey, Turkish nationalism and Middle East history.

Turkey is the first modern secular state in a predominantly Islamic Middle East. In this major textbook, Feroz Ahmad provides a thorough examination of the political, social and economic processes which led to the formation of a new Turkey. After a chapter on "the Ottoman Legacy", the book covers the period since the revolution of 1908 and the development of the new Turkey. Successive chapters chart the progress through the single-party regime set up by Ataturk (1923-1945), the multi-party period (1945-1960) and the three military interventions of 1960, 1971 and 1980. The book ends in 1989 with the election of Turgut Ozal as president. In contrast to most current analyses of modern Turkey, the author emphasises the socio-economic changes rather than continuities as the motor of politics.

Seminar paper from the year 2010 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Peace and Conflict Studies, Security, grade: A, University of Flensburg, language: English, abstract: The Kurdish issue in the contemporary history is becoming more and more salient considering the geopolitical and strategic area of Middle East. Particularly in Turkey this issue becomes crucial for the future of the whole region since almost half of the worldwide Kurds live in Turkey, who consists of the biggest ethnic minority of the country. It is essential to understand the emergence of this conflict, mainly the distinct Kurdish identity and formation of the collective Kurdish groups that claimed the rights of Kurds. Furthermore, it is important to understand the formation of Turkish Republic and the factors that contributed to the perpetuation and in to some extent the expansion of this conflict. Furthermore, the factors that affected the conflict and led to its recent formation and also the various parameters that this issue has in the country should be analyzed in detail. Eventually, in order to understand a fruitful solution to this issue it is essential to highlight all these variables that have an impact to Kurdish population not only in Turkey but in the whole area of Middle East.

Integration of immigrants and their descendants has been a socially sensitive and a politically pressing issue in Germany, particularly in recent decades. Being the largest immigrant group in the country, and for a number of other reasons, the spotlight has been on people of Turkish descent. From a sociological perspective, the process of identity formation is a critical step in the direction of integration. If immigrants of Turkish descent are to be integrated in the society, it is crucial to inquire how they conceive of themselves, and perceive how they are conceived by the so-called locals. Heeding Goethe, Ali Mehdi goes out into broad and open land to conduct in-depth interviews with seven young men of Turkish descent, born in Germany, and to analyze - utilizing the empathetic approach of the German hermeneutic tradition - the rich diversity of identity strategies that the interviewees employ.

Modernism

Sultanists, Republicans, Communists: The Turkish National Movement in Istanbul, 1918-1923

Reconfiguring Spaces and Geo-bodies

Seeing Turkish State Formation Processes: Mapping Language and Education Census Data

Radical Islam in East Africa

The Making of a National Homeland in Turkey

The Formation of Kurdishness in Turkey examines political violence, the politics of fear and the Kurdish experience of pain through an analysis of life stories, personal testimonies of Kurdish subjects in contemporary Turkey. It traces the physical and psychological impacts of the war between the state security forces and the PKK (Kurdish Workers' Party) guerrillas in the last three decades, in Kurdish populated areas in the south-eastern part of Turkey. Focusing on the instrumentalization of violence, the manufactured culture of fear, gendered experiences of state violence, pain, incarceration, and corporeal punishment, Ramazan Aras argues that these phenomena have shaped contemporary Kurdish history and memory. Analysing occurrences of various forms of protracted state violence and fear not only as personal and differential markers for individuals, but also as communally-felt phenomena which have engendered collective suffering, this book asserts that these traumatic experiences have marked the social landscape and produced a prevailing narrative of Kurdishness. Providing an anthropological study of political violence, fear, and pain amongst the Kurdish community in Turkey, this book

welcomed by students and scholars of Kurdish Studies, Middle East Studies and Anthropology.

The definitive history of the Ottoman Empire The Ottoman Empire was one of the largest and most influential empires in world history. Its reach extended to three continents and survived for more than six centuries, but its history is too often colored by the memory of its bloody final throes on the battlefields of World War I. In this magisterial and definitive account written for the general reader-renowned scholar and journalist Caroline Finkel lucidly recounts the epic story of the Ottoman Empire from its origins in the thirteenth century through its destruction in the twentieth.

Formation of the Turkish Nation-State, 1920-1938 Springer

Of all the successor states of the Ottoman Empire, Greece and Turkey have moved the farthest in the direction of coping with the challenges relating to the transition to a modern nation-state. The goal of the series Social and Historical Studies on Greece and Turkey is to serve as a forum for discourse and dialogue between Greek and Turkish social scientists and historians, contributing to the ongoing theoretical debates in the international social science community, concerning the economic, cultural, political, and social aspects of modernization and the Nation State in Greece and Turkey brings together papers on a transdisciplinary dialogue on nation formation in Greece and Turkey as successor states of the Ottoman Empire, and on aspects of civil society in the two countries. The volume is divided into two parts: Empire and Nation-State and Nation and Civil Society and covers issues such as Turkish and Greek nationalism, the formation of the Greek State, the impact of the Greek War of Independence in transforming the Ottoman Empire, civil society in Greece in the post-World War II period, the concept of citizenship as far as the rights of women are concerned in Greece and in Turkey.

The Formation of Turkish Republicanism

Nation-state Formation

Turkish Nationalism and the Formation of the Republic

A Study of the Turkish Revolution

Political Violence, Fear and Pain

Ataturk

Strategies of Identity Formation

In recent years, there has been growing interest in Turkey, stemming from the country's developing role in regional and global politics, its expanding economic strength, and its identity as a predominantly Muslim country with secular political institutions and democratic processes. This Handbook provides a comprehensive and wide-ranging profile of modern Turkey. Bringing together original contributions from leading scholars with a wide range of backgrounds, this important reference work gives a unique in-depth survey of Turkish affairs, past and present. Thematically organised sections cover: Turkish history from the early Ottoman period to the present Turkish culture Politics and international relations Social issues Geography The Turkish economy and economics Presenting diverse and often competing views on all aspects of Turkish history, politics, society, culture, geography, and economics, this handbook will be an essential reference tool for students and scholars of Middle East studies, comparative politics, and culture and society.

The history of Turkey's difficult transition to a multi-party political system.

Offers a novel perspective on the establishment of the Turkish nation state and highlights how the Young Turk regime, from 1913 to 1950, subjected Eastern Turkey to various forms of nationalist population policies aimed at ethnically homogenizing the region and including it in the Turkish nation state.

American geopolitical interests and the potential threats to those interests are both on the rise in East Africa. The author places the spread of militant Islamism and the development of radical Islamist networks in East Africa in the broader context of the social, economic, and political factors that have shaped the region's security environment.

A Past Against History

A Political, Social and Cultural History

The Massacre of The Circassians, Their Exodus To The Ottoman Empire and Their Place In Modern Turkey.

The Ideological Pillars of Turkish Education

Nation and State in Eastern Anatolia, 1913-1950

The Politics of Turkish Democracy

The Routledge Handbook of Modern Turkey

In this work famous Italian historian Fabio L. Grassi addresses Russian conquest of North-Western Caucasus, the massacre and expulsion of the natives, their forced migration into the Ottoman lands and the economic, political and socio-cultural impact of these events along with the struggle of the Circassians for acknowledgement and remembrance. "A New Homeland" enlightens the tragic consequences of the colonialist policies implemented by the Trarist regime in the Caucasus and the place of the refugees and their descendants in the

formation of the modern Turkish nation. The book also includes the transcription of very important but neglected documents in French and in Italian. Also for his reason, Fabio L. Grassi's work deserves to be welcomed as an important contribution to our knowledge of an event one must absolutely know to understand the history of late Ottoman Empire and modern Turkey. More books at IAUPRESS.COM. AYDIN.EDU.TR About the publisher (IAU International) Istanbul Aydin University (IAU) has been providing flexible and relevant education to students, giving them both knowledge and opportunities. IAU is one of the best Turkish Universities that improves lives by producing leaders to society need, has programs suitable for and relevant to all life stages.

Rifa'at 'Ali Abou-El-Haj reevaluates the established historical view of the Ottoman Empire as an eastern despotic nation-state in decline and instead analyzes it as a modern state comparable to contemporary states in Europe and Asia.

Language provides an interesting lens to look at state-building processes because of its cross-cutting nature. For example, in addition to its symbolic value and appeal, a national language has other roles in the process, including: (a) becoming the primary medium of communication which permits the nation to function efficiently in its political and economic life, (b) promoting social cohesion, allowing the nation to develop a common culture, and (c) forming a primordial basis for self-determination. Moreover, because of its cross-cutting nature, language interventions are rarely isolated activities. Languages are adopted by speakers, taking root in and spreading between communities because they are legitimated by legislation, and then reproduced through institutions like the education and military systems. Pádraig Ó Riagáin (1997) makes a case for this observing that Ó–Language policy is formulated, implemented, and accomplishes its results within a complex interrelated set of economic, social, and political processes which include, inter alia, the operation of other non-language state policies (p. 45). In the Turkish case, its foundational role in the formation of the Turkish nation-state but its linkages to human rights issues raises interesting issues about how socio-cultural practices become reproduced through institutional infrastructure formation. This dissertation is a country-level case study looking at Turkey's nation-state building process through the lens of its language and education policy development processes with a focus on the early years of the Republic between 1927 and 1970. This project examines how different groups self-identified or were self-identified (as the case may be) in official Turkish statistical publications (e.g., the Turkish annual statistical yearbooks and the population censuses) during that time period when language and ethnicity data was made publicly available. The overarching questions this dissertation explores include: 1. What were the geo-political conditions surrounding the development and influencing the Turkish government's language and education policies? 2. Are there any observable patterns in the geo-spatial distribution of language, literacy, and education participation rates over time? In what ways, are these traditionally linked variables (language, literacy, education participation) problematic? 3. What do changes in population identifiers, e.g., language and ethnicity, suggest about the government's approach towards nation-state building through the construction of a civic Turkish identity and institution building? Archival secondary source data was digitized, aggregated by categories relevant to this project at national and provincial levels and over the course of time (primarily between 1927 and 2000). The data was then re-aggregated into values that could be longitudinally compared and then layered on aspatial administrative maps. This dissertation contributes to existing body of social policy literature by taking an interdisciplinary approach in looking at the larger socio-economic contexts in which language and education policies are produced.

Halide Edib positioned herself as a main agent and figure of the Turkish nationalist movement, as both visionary and defender of her nation. Contributing to the evolving discourse on what it meant to be Turkish; Edib placed the family at the center of the state and identified women as state-builders. Through her interpretation of Turkish nationalism, I argue that Edib obscured the division between the public and private realm and classified women as agents in the creation of the Republic. I further contend that by doing this she contributed to the legitimization of Turkey on an international scale. This thesis focuses on the speeches Halide Edib delivered at the university Jamia Millia Islamia in New Delhi in 1935. These particular speeches are significant because they work towards a legitimization of Turkey, still in its infancy, as a nation, by addressing the "woman question." Halide Edib's view of a "new nation" and a "new woman" articulated in these speeches challenged contemporary views on women in a society at a political and cultural crossroads, overwhelmingly dominated by men. The power dynamics within the family and society at large are nuanced by Halide Edib's understanding of Turkish women's part in the national process during the formative years of the Turkish Republic. She depicted women as agents of nationalism and creators of the state. In doing this, she challenged both the ideological and applied position of women in the private realm, through her own discursive understanding of nationalism. Edib's definition of nationalism included the tenets of gender relations, family, and Islam and described each as a necessary component of a successful state.

The Western Question in Greece and Turkey

Religious Nationalism and the Formation of Identity in Ireland and Turkey

Emergent Kemalism and the Zenith of Single-party Rule

Turkey Transformed? Power, History, Culture

How Happy to Call Oneself a Turk

Islam, Secularism and Nationalism in Modern Turkey

The Ottoman Empire, Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries, Second Edition

This volume is a collection of papers that address multiple issues of contemporary Turkish politics, presented at the "Contemporary Turkey at a Glance: Turkey Transformed? Culture" conference. Articles on foreign policy analyze the impact of the changing dynamics in the region following the Arab Uprisings. The pressing issues of the role of government on the transformation of political institutions and the relations between the state and the citizens, and whether there is a trend towards authoritarianism of issues extends to the formation of identity in the transnational communities, the projection of historical events, the challenges to the legal system, and last but not

categories of religion and gender.

Religion and nationalism are two of the most powerful forces in the world. And as powerful as they are separately, humans throughout history have fused religious belief to develop religious nationalism, which uses religious identity to define membership in the national community. But why and how have modern nationalists built religion as a foundational signifier of national identity in what sociologists have predicted would be a more secular world? This book takes two cases - nationalism in both Ireland and the 19th century - as a foundation to advance a new theory of religious nationalism. By comparing cases, Goalwin emphasizes how modern political actors deploy religious identity to differentiate national groups. This theory argues that religious nationalism is not a knee-jerk reaction to secular modernization, but a powerful movement developed to create independent national identities.

From its earliest days, the dominant history of the Turkish Republic was told as a triumphant narrative of national self-determination and secular democratic modernization. In this sanctioned account, the years between the fall of the Ottoman Empire and the formation of the Turkish state marked an absolute rupture, and the Turkish nation formed in the years that followed. But as the old consensus collapses, new histories and accounts of political authority have been slow to take its place. In this alternative history of Turkey, Christine M. Philliou focuses on the notion of political opposition and dissent--muhalefet--to weave together the Ottoman and Turkish political histories. Taking the dissident Refik Halid Karay (1888-1965) as a subject, guide, and interlocutor, she traces the fissures within the Ottoman and the modern Turkish elite that bridged the gap between the Ottoman and Republican Turkey. Exploring Karay's political and literary writings across four regimes and two stints in exile, along with his direct confrontation with Mustafa Kemal Atatürk at a pivotal moment in 1919, Philliou upends the official history of Turkey and offers new dimensions to our understanding of its political authority and culture.

Examines intense struggle between Turkey's secularists and Islamists over their country's destination.

Turkish Nation-building Process

Contemporary Turkey at a Glance II

Young Turk Social Engineering

Formation of the Turkish Nation-State, 1920-1938

Between Turkish Ethnicity and Islamic Identity

Borders of Belief

Formation of the Modern State

The modern nation-state of Turkey was established in 1923, but when and how did its citizens begin to identify themselves as Turks? Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, Turkey's founding president, is almost universally credited with creating a Turkish national identity through his revolutionary program to "secularize" the former heartland of the Ottoman Empire. Yet, despite Turkey's status as the lone secular state in the Muslim Middle East, religion remains a powerful force in Turkish society, and the country today is governed by a democratically elected political party with a distinctly religious (Islamist) orientation. In this history, Gavin D. Brockett takes a fresh look at the formation of Turkish national identity, focusing on the relationship between Islam and nationalism and the process through which a "religious national identity" emerged. Challenging the orthodoxy that Atatürk and the political elite imposed a sense of national identity from the top down, Brockett examines the social and political debates in provincial newspapers from around the country. He shows that the unprecedented expansion of print media in Turkey between 1945 and 1954, which followed the end of strict, single-party authoritarian government, created a forum in which ordinary people could inject popular religious identities into the new Turkish nationalism. Brockett makes a convincing case that it was this fruitful negotiation between secular nationalism and Islam—rather than the imposition of secularism alone—that created the modern Turkish national identity.

This book is a historical sociological examination of the formulation and institutionalization of Turkish nationhood during the early Republic (1920-1938). Focusing on the language, education, and citizenship policies advanced during the period, it looks at how the Republican elite situated different ethnic, linguistic, and religious groups.

Early in his career, Hitler took inspiration from Mussolini—this fact is widely known. But an equally important role model for Hitler has been neglected: Atatürk, the founder of modern Turkey, who inspired Hitler to remake Germany along nationalist, secular, totalitarian, and ethnically exclusive lines. Stefan Ihrig tells this compelling story.

This volume presents and illustrates the development of the ideologies of nation states, the "modern" successors of former empires. They exemplify the use of modernist ideological frameworks, from liberalism to socialism, in the context of the fundamental reconfiguration of the political system in this part of Europe between the 1860s and the 1930s. It also gives a panorama of the various solutions proposed for the national question in the region.

The Kurdish Issue in Turkey

Who is a Turk?

An Intellectual History of Turkish Nationalism

Kemalist Nation Formation and the Ottoman Armenians

The Formation of Turkey

Turkey

"Sabiha Gökçen's 80-year-old Secret"

Examining the complex and pivotal case of Turkey, this fascinating ontology of this country's protean imagining of its nationhood and the construction of a modern national-

territorial consciousness traces its cultural and religious evolution.

This dissertation explores the socio-historical forces that account for the ongoing Turkish denial of the genocide of the Ottoman Armenians for ninety-five years after the event. I argue that because of the temporal proximity of and the institutional continuities between the two events - Armenian deportations and massacres (1915-1916) and the rise of the new Turkish nation-state with a legendary War of Independence led by Atatürk (1919-1922) - "Turkishness" invented by the Kemalist elites during the inter-war era remained inextricably implicated with and ideologically positioned in relation to the absent presence of the Ottoman Armenians. To be able to deconstruct the relationship between the Turkish denial and the Kemalist nation formation, I tried to trace and recover these implications and the ideological repositionings along the axis of four main institutions : national press (the period from the Sabiha Gökçen controversy in 2004 until the assassination of Hrant Dink in 2007), national economy (and class formation), charismatic authority (Atatürk), and national education. My analysis showed me that what we today call "genocide denial" is more fundamentally related to the moral abyss constructed in the founding national narrations between the "Turks" and the "Armenians." Another central premise of this dissertation is that even though Ataturk was not involved in the Armenian deportations and massacres of 1915, his memory and his charismatic authority that came to be routinized over all state institutions in Turkey as the moral compass of the nation remains profoundly entangled with the legacy of the Armenian genocide and the Unionists who orchestrated it. In my analysis I do not separate state identity and its formative process anchored in Ataturk's charisma, from national identity and its formative process; I argue that these two processes can't be separated in the context of Turkish nationalism. Through rigorous historical analysis, I try to understand the ways in which this unity not only accounts for the eccentricity of the Turkish national project but also sustains the moral abyss between the Turkish "innocence" and the Armenian "evil" and the contemporary Turkish denial.

Turkish republicanism is commonly thought to have originated with Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and the founding of modern Turkey in 1923, and understood exclusively in terms of Kemalist ideals, characterized by the principles of secularism, nationalism, statism, and populism. Banu Turnaoğlu challenges this view, showing how Turkish republicanism represents the outcome of centuries of intellectual dispute in Turkey over Islamic and liberal conceptions of republicanism, culminating in the victory of Kemalism in the republic's formative period. Drawing on a wealth of rare archival material, Turnaoğlu presents the first complete history of republican thinking in Turkey from the birth of the Ottoman state to the founding of the modern republic. She shows how the Kemalists wrote Turkish history from their own perspective, presenting their own version of republicanism as inevitable while disregarding the contributions of competing visions. Turnaoğlu demonstrates how republicanism has roots outside the Western political experience, broadening our understanding of intellectual history. She reveals how the current crises in Turkish politics--including the Kurdish Question, democratic instability, the rise of radical Islam, and right-wing Turkish nationalism--arise from intellectual tensions left unresolved by Kemalist ideology. A breathtaking work of scholarship, *The Formation of Turkish Republicanism* offers a strikingly new narrative of the evolution and shaping of modern Turkey.

The subject of my dissertation is the formation of the Turkish national movement in the period between the end of World War I and the founding of the Republic of Turkey as a new nation state in October 1923. It focuses on Istanbul, the capital of the Ottoman Empire, which was under the British, French and Italian occupation during this crucial period. My dissertation analyzes the power struggles between various social and political forces involved in the resistance movement against the Allied occupation.

The History of the Ottoman Empire

Osman's Dream

Atatürk in the Nazi Imagination

The Formation of Kurdishness in Turkey

The Making of Modern Turkey

The Formation of the Turkish Nation-state and Resistance

Ismet Inonu and the Formation of the Multi-Party System, 1938-1950

From Byzantium to the Mongols to the Sultans of Rum, this acclaimed book offers an important insight into the evocative history of Turkey before the coming of Ottoman power. Turkey forms a historical bridge between Europe and Asia and as such has played a pivotal role throughout history. The rise of Constantinople and the later Ottoman Empire are well known: less well understood are developments in the three centuries in-between. What led to the decline of the Byzantine Empire and what happened in the intervening years before the rise of the Ottomans? Translated from the original French, this classic work examines the history of the Turkey that eventually gave rise to an imperial power whose influence spanned East and West.

The ideological odyssey of Turkish nationalism and its ties to the political history of modern Turkey

The Ottoman Empire maintained a complex and powerful bureaucratic system which enforced the Sultan's authority across the Empire's Middle-Eastern territories. This bureaucracy continued to gain in power and prestige, even as the empire itself began to crumble at the end of the nineteenth century. Through extensive new research in the Ottoman archives, Dogan Gurpinar assesses the intellectual, cultural and ideological foundations of the diplomatic service under Sultan Abdulhamid II. In doing so, *Ottoman Imperial Diplomacy* presents a new model for understanding the formation of the modern Turkish nation, arguing that these Hamidian reforms- undertaken with the support of the 'Young Ottomans' led by Namik Kemal- constituted the beginnings of modern Turkish nationalism. This book will be essential reading for historians of the Ottoman Empire and for those seeking to understand the history of Modern Turkey.

When Mustafa Kemal Atatürk became the first president of Turkey in 1923, he set about transforming his country into a secular republic where nationalism sanctified by science--and by the personality cult Atatürk created around himself--would reign supreme as the new religion. This book provides the first in-depth look at the intellectual life of the Turkish Republic's founder. In doing so, it frames him within the historical context of the turbulent age in which he lived, and explores the uneasy transition from the late Ottoman imperial order to the modern Turkish state through his life and ideas. Shedding light on one of the most complex and enigmatic statesmen of the modern era, M. Sükrü Hanioglu takes readers from Atatürk's youth as a Muslim boy in the volatile ethnic cauldron of Macedonia, to his education in nonreligious and military schools, to his embrace of Turkish nationalism and the modernizing Young Turks movement. Who was this figure who sought glory as an ambitious young officer in World War I, defied the victorious Allies intent on partitioning the Turkish heartland, and defeated the last sultan? Hanioglu charts Atatürk's intellectual and ideological development at every stage of his life, demonstrating how he was profoundly influenced by the new ideas that were circulating in the sprawling Ottoman realm. He shows how Atatürk drew on a unique mix of scientism, materialism, social Darwinism, positivism, and other theories to fashion a grand utopian framework on which to build his new nation.

The Seljukid Sultanate of Rum: Eleventh to Fourteenth Century

Torn Country

A NEW HOMELAND

Halide Edib

An Intellectual Biography

Ottoman Imperial Diplomacy

Youth of Turkish Descent in Germany