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## Chapter 1 : Kemal Atatürk | Biography, Reforms, Death, & Facts | calendrierdelascience.com

*Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was born (under the name Ali Rıza oğlu Mustafa) in the early months of , either in the Ahmet Subaşı neighbourhood or at a house (preserved as a museum) in Islahane Street (now Apostolou Pavlou Street) in the Koca Kasım Pasha neighbourhood in Salonica (Selanik), Ottoman Empire (Thessaloniki in present-day Greece.*

The treaty granted the Allies the right to occupy forts controlling the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus ; and the right to occupy "in case of disorder" any territory in case of a threat to security. A wave of seizures took place in the following months by the Allies. On 1 December, British troops based in Syria occupied Kilis. France expected to exercise control over Hatay, Lebanon and Syria, and also wanted control over a portion of southeastern Anatolia based on the Sykes-Picot Agreement. France signed the Franco-Armenian Agreement and promised the realization of an Armenian state in the Mediterranean region in exchange to the French Armenian Legion. At the Paris Peace Conference, competing claims of Western Anatolia by Greek and Italian delegations led Greece to land the flagship of the Greek Navy at Smyrna , resulting in the Italian delegation walking out of the peace talks. On 30 April, Italy responded to the possible idea of Greek incorporation of Western Anatolia by also sending a warship to Smyrna Izmir as a show of force against the Greek campaign. A large Italian force also landed in Antalya. With the Italian delegation absent from the Paris Peace talks, Britain was able to sway France in favour of Greece and ultimately the Conference authorized the landing of Greek troops on Anatolian territory. Many Ottoman officials organized the secret Sentinel Association Turkish: Karakol Cemiyeti in reaction to the policies of the Allies. The objective of the Sentinel Association was to thwart Allied demands through passive and active resistance. Many Ottoman officials participated in efforts to conceal from the occupying authorities details of the burgeoning independence movement spreading throughout Anatolia. Munitions initially seized by the Allies were secretly smuggled out of Constantinople into Central Anatolia, along with Ottoman officers keen to resist any division of Ottoman territories. Since the southern rim of Anatolia[ where? The reasons for these new assignments is still a matter of debate; one view is that it was an intentional move to support the national movement, another was that the Sultan wanted to keep Constantinople under his control, a goal which was in total agreement with the aims of the occupation armies which could keep the Sultan under control. He sent telegrams of protest to foreign embassies and the War Ministry about British reinforcements in the area and about British aid to Greek brigand gangs. On the other hand, this was not enough to inspire everyone. His remarks were downplayed by George Kidson of the Eastern Department. The movement of British units alarmed the population of the region and convinced the population that Mustafa Kemal was right[ citation needed ]. The same activities that happened in Smyrna were happening in the region. When the British landed in Alexandretta, Admiral Calthorpe resigned on the basis that this was against the Armistice that he had signed and was assigned to another position on 5 August The Sultan asked him to cease his activities in Anatolia and return to the capital. He felt the best course for him was to take a two-month leave of absence. The Representative committee was established at the Sivas Congress 4â€”11 September Salih Pasha and Mustafa Kemal met in Amasya. Mustafa Kemal put the representational problems of Ottoman Parliament on the agenda. In December , fresh elections were held for the Ottoman parliament. This was an attempt to build a better representative structure. In the meantime, groups of Ottoman Greeks had formed Greek nationalist militias within Ottoman borders and were acting on their own. Greek members of the Ottoman parliament repeatedly blocked any progress in the parliament, and most Greek subjects of the Sultan boycotted the new elections. The elections were held and a new parliament of the Ottoman State was formed under the occupation. The house of the parliament was under the shadow of the British battalion stationed at Constantinople. The freedom of the new government was limited. It did not take too long for the members of parliament to recognize that any kind of integrity was not possible in this situation. The only laws that passed

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were those acceptable to, or specifically ordered by the British. Izmir was the location where Turkish civilian armed resistance against the occupation of Anatolia by the Allies first began on 15 May. On 12 January, the last Ottoman Chamber of Deputies met in the capital. The British began to sense that a Turkish Nationalist movement had been flourishing, a movement with goals against English interests. The Ottoman government was not doing all that it could to suppress the nationalists. On 28 January the deputies met secretly. Proposals were made to elect Mustafa Kemal president of the Chamber, but this was deferred in the certain knowledge that the British would prorogue the Chamber[ clarification needed ] before it could do what had been planned all along, namely accept the declaration of the Sivas Congress. This pact adopted six principles, which called for self-determination, the security of Constantinople, and the opening of the Straits, also the abolition of the capitulations. In effect the Misak-i Milli solidified a lot of nationalist notions, which were in conflict with the Allied plans. To put an end to Turkish Nationalist hopes, the British decided to systematically bring Turkey under their control. The plan was to dismantle Turkish Government organizations, beginning in Istanbul and moving deep into Anatolia. The British Foreign Office was asked to devise a plan. The Foreign Office suggested the same plan previously used during the Arab Revolt. This time however, resources were channeled to warlords like Ahmet Anzavur. Anatolia was to be westernized under Christian governments. That was the only way that Christians could be safe, said the British government. This policy aimed to break down authority in Anatolia by separating the Sultan, its government, and pitting Christians Greece and Republic of Armenia, Armenians of Cilicia against Muslims. The details of these covert operations are summarized below, in the section under Jurisdictional Conflict. It was a very messy operation. At the military music school there was resistance. At least ten students died but the official death toll is unknown even today. The British tried to capture the leadership of the movement. He soon became one of the principal military leaders of the National Movement. He warned all the nationalist organizations that there would be misleading declarations from the capital. He warned that the only way to stop the British was to organize protests. Mustafa Kemal was extensively familiar with the Arab Revolt and British involvement. He managed to stay one step ahead of the British Foreign Office. Thisâ€”as well as his other abilitiesâ€”gave Mustafa Kemal considerable authority among the revolutionaries. The document stated that it was unacceptable to arrest five of its members. But the damage had been done. It was end of the Ottoman political system. This show of force by the British had left the Sultan as sole controller of the Empire. But the Sultan depended on their power to keep what was left of the empire. He was now a puppet of the Allies. Along with this religious decree, the government sentenced Mustafa Kemal and prominent nationalists to death in absentia. Dissolution of the Ottoman parliament[ edit ] Mustafa Kemal expected the Allies neither to accept the Harbord report nor to respect his parliamentary immunity if he went to the Ottoman capital, hence he remained in Anatolia. He also started a newspaper, the Hakimiyet-i Milliye National Sovereignty, to speak for the movement both in Turkey and the outside world 10 January Mustafa Kemal declared that the only legal government of Turkey was the Representative Committee in Ankara and that all civilian and military officials were to obey it rather than the government in Constantinople. This argument gained very strong support, as by that time the Ottoman Parliament was fully under Allied control. Promulgation of the Grand National Assembly[ edit ] The strong measures taken against the nationalists by the Ottoman government created a distinct new phase. Mustafa Kemal sent a note to the governors and force commanders, asking them to implement the election of delegates to join the GNA, which would convene in Ankara. Mustafa Kemal appealed to the Islamic world, asking for help to make sure that everyone knew he was still fighting in the name of the sultan who was also the caliph. He stated he wanted to free the caliph from the Allies. Plans were made to organize a new government and parliament in Ankara, and then ask the sultan to accept its authority. A flood of supporters moved to Ankara just ahead of the Allied dragnets. They chose Anadolu as the name. Mustafa Kemal, whom they meet in Ankara, immediately launched initiatives to herald the establishment of the Anadolu Agency. Kemal also stressed the importance of making the national struggle heard inside and outside of the country. Celaleddin Arif stated that the Ottoman Parliament had been dissolved illegally. Some members of the Ottoman

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Parliament were able to escape the Allied roundup and joined deputies elected around the country by the national resistance group. The GNA assumed full governmental powers. Early pressure on nationalist militias[ edit ].

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## Chapter 2 : Full text of "MEN AND FORCES OF OUR TIME"

*Men and forces of our time. (Book) Uniform Title: M nner und M chte der Gegenwart.*

Greek aviators at the San Stefano airfield, after the Mudros armistice. The population of Constantinople in was variously estimated between , and 1,, inhabitants; the Ottomans had collected population claims from the various religious bodies. The uncertainty in the figure reflects the inaccuracy of the method, disagreements as to the boundaries of the city, and above all the uncounted population of war refugees. Half or less were Muslim, the remainder being largely Greek Orthodox, Armenian Orthodox, and Jewish; there had been a substantial Western European population before the war. Calthorpe puts the British position as "No kind of favour whatsoever to any Turk and to hold out no hope for them" [14] The Ottoman side returned to the capital with a personal letter from Calthorpe, intended only for the eyes of Rauf Bey , the Grand Vizier, and the Sultan , in which he promised on behalf of the British government that only British and French troops would be used in the occupation of the Straits fortifications. A small number of Ottoman troops could be allowed to stay on in the occupied areas as a symbol of sovereignty. He never perceived the significance of the military and political events following the Armistice of Mudros , failing to realise that the partitioning of the Ottoman Empire was a reflection of his captivity. For him, it was he and his close circle who formed and represented the Turks. There was a group of real Turks who were loyal and working to save the Empire at any cost. Also according to Rumbold, the Sultan claimed that Mustafa Kemal was a Macedonian revolutionary of an unverified origin, Bekir Sami Kunduh was an Ossetian and that other individual revolutionaries were Turkish-speaking Albanians, Circassians, etc. Moreover, Rumbold maintained that the Sultan thought that resistance against the Allies with support found in the Bolsheviks would bring Turkey the same fate as Azerbaijan Democratic Republic , which had become the Azerbaijan SSR. The Turkish national movement did not give way to the Bolsheviks but instead made peace with the Allies. Enver Pasha was killed fighting the Red Army. Just 13 days after the Armistice of Mudros , a French brigade entered Constantinople on November 12, The first British Troops entered the city on November 13, Early in December , Allied troops occupied sections of Constantinople and set up an Allied military administration. On February 7, , an Italian Bataillon with 19 officers and soldiers landed at the Galata pier; one day later they were joined by Carabinieri , commanded by Colonel Balduino Caprini. The Carabinieri assumed Police tasks. On February 10, , the commission divided for police matter the city in 3 zones: Somerset Calthorpe, December   August See also: His first task was to arrest between and persons from the Government of Tevfik Pasha in January Establishing authority Further information: Malta exiles The British rounded up a number of members of the old establishment and interned them in Malta, awaiting their trial for alleged crimes during World War I. He wanted to send a message that a military occupation was in effect and failure to comply would end with harsh punishment. His position was not shared with other partners. In February , allies were informed that the Ottoman Empire was in compliance with its full apparatus to the occupation forces. Any source of conflict including Armenian questions would be investigated by a commission which neutral Governments can attach two legal superintendents. Turkish Courts-Martial of Constantinople, May 23, Protests against the occupation The message of Calthorpe was fully noted by the Sultan. There was an eastern tradition of presenting gifts to the authority during serious conflicts; sometimes "falling of heads". There was no higher goal than preserving the integrity of the Ottoman Institution. If the anger of Calthorpe could be calmed down by the foisting the blame on a few members of the Committee of Union and Progress , which Ottoman Empire could thereby receive more lenient treatment at the Paris peace conference. The prosecution presented "forty-two authenticated documents substantiating the charges therein, many bearing dates, identification of senders of the cipher telegrams and letters, and names of recipients. However, as an occupation authority, the historical rightfulness of the allies were on the table. Calthorpe wrote to London; "proving to be a farce and injurious to our own prestige and to that of the Turkish government. The "International" trials declined to use any evidence

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developed by the Ottoman tribunals. When the International trials were staged, Calthorpe was replaced by John de Robeck. John de Robeck said regarding the trials; "that its findings cannot be held of any account at all. A new movement Further information: Turkish national movement Allied occupation troops marching at the Istiklal Avenue. Calthorpe urged that Kemal be recalled. On June 23, , Somerset Arthur Gough-Calthorpe began to put the pieces on Kemal and his role in the establishment of the Turkish national movement. He sent a report about Mustafa Kemal to the Foreign Office. His remarks were downplayed by George Kidson of the Eastern Department. Captain Hurst British army in Samsun warned Calthorpe one more time about the Turkish national movement, but his units were replaced with a Brigade of Gurkhas. HMS M1 in Constantinople. Arthur Gough-Calthorpe was assigned to another position on August 5, and left Constantinople. John de Robeck, August â€” See also: He was responsible for activities regarding Russia and Turkey Ottoman Empire-Turkish national movement. John de Robeck was very worried by the defiant mood of the Ottoman parliament. When arrived, he was concerned by reports that substantial stocks of arms were reaching Turkish revolutionaries , some from French and Italian sources. In one of his letters to London, he asked: John de Robeck reminded participants that Anatolia was moving into a resistance stage. He tried to persuade the leaders to take quick action and control the Sultan and pressure the rebels from both directions. This request posed awkward problems at the highest level:

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## Chapter 3 : Ottoman Empire ( )

*Kemal Atatürk, (Turkish: "Kemal, Father of Turks"), original name Mustafa Kemal, also called Mustafa Kemal Paşá, (born , Salonika [now Thessaloniki], Greece—died November 10, , Istanbul, Turkey), soldier, statesman, and reformer who was the founder and first president ( ) of the Republic of Turkey.*

The National War Throughout its history, the Turkish nation had not faced such difficult conditions. Between the years and , she was forced to enter three wars, ending in the defeat of the Turkish Army; and these wars caused much material and moral damage. The only source of hope for the Turkish nation which had become weak, tired and helpless was the belief in liberty and independence. His landing in Samsun on May 19, , is considered as the beginning of the War of Liberation. The fact that the Anatolian Revolution began on May 19th may be well understood from some words of the report prepared by Mustafa Kemal shortly after landing in Samsun on May The Greeks have no right in Izmir. The occupation is not permanent. The Nation believes in Turkish Nationalism and agrees on the principle of national sovereignty. It will try to achieve this". General Mustafa Kemal, who had the support of the people, moved from Samsun to Amasya. After consultations with army commanders and governors, he prepared a circular note, the Amasya Letter Amasya Tamimi and issued it on June , The aim of the circular was to make public that the unity of the country was at stake; the Istanbul Government was weak and helpless; the nation was determined to be independent, and it was necessary to hold a national congress in Sivas. In opposition to this, General Mustafa Kemal resigned from the Army. Continuing his efforts, he held the Erzurum Congress on July 23, This Congress, which elected Mustafa Kemal president, lasted 14 days and at its conclusion, the following decisions were taken: The Sivas Congress was held on September 4, The Istanbul Government tried to prevent the congress, but was unsuccessful. With this action of the Istanbul Government, relations between Anatolia and the Istanbul Government were completely broken off. On September , , Mustafa Kemal informed the commanders, the governors and the Sultan in the name of the Congress that "the Council of Representatives" would represent the Turkish Nation. Mustafa Kemal promised to help General Ali Riza on the condition that he respected the decisions taken at the Erzurum and Sivas Congresses. On October 20, , Mustafa Kemal, as Chairman of the Council of Representatives, and General Salih, the Minister of the Navy of the Istanbul Government signed the Amasya Protocol with which it was agreed that free elections would be held to elect deputies, the resolutions and decisions of the Sivas Congress would be accepted, and the "National Assembly" should meet somewhere other than Istanbul, for security reasons. In the meantime, a meeting was held in Sivas with commanders, members of the Council of Representatives, and others. At this meeting, the conditions were examined and some resolutions were agreed upon. Besides, on December 27, , Mustafa Kemal moved to Ankara where there were more suitable conditions for coordination of the activities. The principles of the "National Pact" were as follows: On the other hand, the territories which were not occupied at that time and inhabited by a Turkish-Moslem majority are the homeland of the Turkish nation. Transport and free-trade on the Straits of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles will be determined by Turkey and other concerned countries. With the beginning of the Greek attacks on the western front on March 3, , the General Ali Riza Government was compelled to resign. It was followed by the occupation of Istanbul by the Entente Powers on March The parliament would be composed of deputies of the old parliament who would come to Ankara and by new members to be elected by the Turkish people. Mustafa Kemal was trying to face both this army and the revolts provoked by the Istanbul Government. The Turkish Grand National Assembly With the meeting of the Grand National Assembly in Ankara on April 23, , the national struggle became more significant in the eyes of the world, both, legally and politically. After electing Mustafa Kemal chairman, the Assembly made the following important resolutions: National power concentrated in the National Assembly is the fundamental principle for the future of the country. The Grand National Assembly is vested with legislative and executive powers. A committee to be elected from within the Assembly will exercise executive power. The chairman of the

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Assembly will also preside over this committee. The Damat Ferit Government was continuing its efforts against national forces which were becoming more and more powerful. Damat Ferit was trying to persuade the Anatolian people to revolt against the National movement and help the enemy forces. For a certain period, the government of the Turkish Grand National Assembly had to use the majority of its forces to suppress revolts provoked by the Palace. After order was established throughout Anatolia, the government was able to concentrate its forces and began to form armies to expel the invading enemies from the country. The attempt to establish an Armenian state, according to the Sevres Treaty, was prevented by the resistance of the troops commanded by Kazim Karabekir, Commander of the Army in that region. The struggle in the western front, which began with the occupation of Izmir by Greek forces, was carried out by national societies and forces in various regions in the form of civil resistance prior to the establishment of regular armies. On June 20, , an enemy division landed in Tekirdag and occupied Thrace. The first battle with the enemy on the western front was on October 24, , at Gediz. After this first success on the Western Front, the "Entente Powers" saw it necessary to make some alterations in the terms of the Sevres Treaty. Although they could not make any important resolutions during the conference held in London between February 21 and March 11, , this conference was very useful as it publicized the Turkish war of National Independence all over the world. On July 10, , the enemy, which was supported by new forces, attacked on two fronts. This was their last success and they reached, Eskisehir and West of Sakarya. He took command of the army on August 12, At the end of the Battle of Sakarya which was fought on a front extending about kms. After the Sakarya victory, the Entente Powers proposed a cease-fire on March 22, When Turkey laid down as a condition, on April 5, , that the enemy forces in Anatolia were to withdraw, this offer was not accepted. The Battle of the Commander-in-Chief In the period of preparation to drive out the enemy from Anatolia, there were some people in the Assembly who still tried to solve the problems by discussion. But the difference of opinions in the Assembly could be reconciled in a short period and the preparations for a final and absolute victory were completed. On August 25, , at the "Battle of the Commander-in-Chief" at Dumlupinar, the enemy forces were encircled and taken prisoner; thus the offensive achieved its end. But the Turkish Army continued the operation; Izmir on September 9, Bursa on September 11, and finally, on September 18, the whole country was liberated from the enemy. The Mudanya Armistice, signed on October 11, led the way to Lausanne. After the National Struggle ended in victory and the Mudanya Armistice was signed, the Ottoman Empire and the institutions under its control were necessarily liquidated. On the other hand, on November 1, , the Grand National Assembly announced that the Caliphate and the Sultanate were separate and the Sultanate was abolished. The second step was taken with the establishment of the Republic on October 29, It was followed by the acceptance of a law, on March 3, , stating that the Caliphate was abolished and the ottoman Dynasty was to be deported. On the same day, the law concerning the abolition of the Ministry for Religious Affairs, of the Evkaf Waqfs and of the Ministry of the General Staff and the law concerning the unification of education were promulgated. Thus, all the schools controlled by the Ministry for Religious Affairs and the Ministry of Foundations were closed. By the unification of instruction, all schools would be controlled by the Ministry of National Education in accordance with national and secular principles. On April 20, , the new Constitution reorganizing the state was promulgated by the Turkish Grand National Assembly. Reorganization continued with new reforms, in addition to the foundation of the Republic, the unification of instruction and the abolition of the Sultanate and Caliphate. On November 25, the Hat Reform was accepted and the fez which had caused revolts when it had been first ordered to be worn, was considered illegal. The September 2, decree concerning the closing down of dervish retreats and tombs, and the abolition of the office of tomb keepers was given final approval by the law enacted on November 30, In order to prevent the confusion caused by the use of different calendars by Moslems, Orthodox and Catholics, the Christian calendar was accepted on December 26, and began to be used on January 1, Meanwhile, international time was approved, and Sunday was accepted as a holiday instead of Friday. Reforms of the Trade Penal Law started during the Tanzimat period, continued as the principles of Sheriat were abolished. With the Turkish Civil Code, Turkish women, gained their basic

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rights and reached a new milestone on the road of progress. Thus, the Turkish woman possessed almost all basic political rights. After the Turks accepted Islam, they abandoned their original alphabets, Orhon and Uigur, and began to use the Arabic script. However, the Arabic script was not suitable for the Turkish language; especially the fact that vowels widely used in Turkish caused problems in reading Turkish texts written in Arabic. They tried to solve this problem in , but could not. In , the problem was dealt with again. Different opinions were put forward. Some people supported maintaining the Arabic script, others proposed that Arabic characters should be written separately with some special signs to read vowels. On the other hand, many people proposed to use the Latin script instead of Arabic and these different opinions could not be reconciled. After the foundation of the new state, the problem of the alphabet was first discussed in , at the Izmir Economic Congress. A paper was submitted proposing the adoption of the Latin alphabet. The Congress agreed that this paper should be submitted to the Ministry of National Education. The Ministry studied this subject in . It was agreed that Latin symbols would be used in physics, chemistry and mathematics courses in the universities and academies. In , the Grand National Assembly promulgated the law concerning the use of international numerals. Also, the Ministry of National Education formed a commission to study the new Turkish alphabet. This ended in the promulgation of the law concerning the use of the new alphabet on November 1, . Also, on, April 10, , the phrase "Islam is the official religion of the state" was removed from the Constitution in accordance with secular principles. The changes in the judicial system were accomplished by the Surname Act accepted in the Grand National Assembly on June 21, ; every Turkish citizen should have a surname. The Alphabet Reform in led to a reform in language. He had started the language reform on September 2, . Necessary measures have been taken in every field in order to elevate the country to the level of contemporary civilizations. In line with the motto "Peace at Home, Peace in the World" several agreements were reached by the neighboring countries. After his death, on November 10, , the Turkish people followed in his path. The Second World War seriously effected the self-sufficient Turkey, but thanks to the intelligent attitudes of the Turkish administration, the country and the nation were saved from the great danger of war. During the post-war period a multi-party era started in Turkey. Unfortunately, the political developments were detrimental to the newly established Turkish Republic and the two political parties were abolished by themselves.

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## Chapter 4 : Mustafa Kemal Atatürk | Revolv

*Biography and Biographers --Georges Clemenceau between action and nirvana --Dogma and dialectic in Lenin --Marshal Foch's ideas and the republic of civilians --Kemal Pasha, or from national farce to national revolution --One head is more than three hundred voices, or Benedetto Croce in the Senate --The "Moderns" and their adversary, G.K.*

The war ended with a major defeat and the people responsible for the defeat fled abroad. The Ottoman government was obliged to sign the Armistice of Mudros. In this regard, the invasion of Anatolia by the Allied powers provoked national awareness. In almost every city, congresses were held regarding how to respond to the occupation. Among the organizers of the congresses were the unionists, members of the Committee of Union and Progress, which had formed a strong organization and strengthened this power during a year dictatorship in the Ottoman Empire. Sultan Vahideddin, sitting on the throne of the ashes of war at that time, feared that contradicting the sovereign world leader of the time, the British Empire, would make the consequences of the war even worse, and hoped to save his country through diplomacy. However, he did not expect that the resistance movement in Anatolia would win a victory against the strong enemy. He wanted to centralize this movement, thus achieving more favorable conditions by putting it forth as leverage in the Peace Treaty to be signed with the Allied powers. Well, who was going to do it? Istanbul was under occupation. A high-ranking officer had to be sent to Anatolia to oversee the exercise of the armistice. The British demanded that it be a high-ranking pasha who was not a unionist and a German supporter. Mustafa Kemal Pasha, who had been defeated in the Syrian Front, losing his army during World War I, was in Istanbul and available at that time and was apparently one of the only figures who met the conditions necessary. He persuaded the sultan of his loyalty, as well. Mustafa Kemal Pasha, who previously wanted to marry the daughter of the sultan and become war minister but failed to succeed, established a friendship with the Italian occupation Commissioner Count Sforza in order to secure himself. Thus, he was removed from the list of allies to be arrested as former unionists. For this, he gave weight to his friendship with the British. In the *Minber* newspaper he founded, he wrote articles that praised "the sensitivity and respect the British showed towards the freedom of our nation and the independence of our state. The British had been following him since he was appointed to Sofia as military attache; in , knowing his secular, modern ideas. Meanwhile, thanks to his British friend, journalist and intelligence officer Ward Price, he contacted British intelligence. He spoke with agent Reverend Frew at the Pera Palace. He had been friends with the British General Allenby since his time in Syria, who even recommended the appointment of M. Kemal Pasha as the commander of the 6th Army in February As a result of all these contacts, the pasha realized that Britain would establish a protectorate in Anatolia. Thinking that he might have a say in this system, he decided to go to Anatolia. The small amount of funding available in the Treasury was handed over to him and he was also provided with horses and carriages. The governors and district governors were also ordered to provide all kinds of assistance to the pasha. You have served the country so far. The service you will [give] now might be more important than all of [these]. You can save the state. Indeed, the sultan did not want a new war and neither did the people. Thinking that the British did not want a war either, he planned to produce an advantageous status against his allies with fine politics in Anatolia. To save the state, the sultan planned to scare the enemy and coerce them into signing a favorable Peace Treaty, assuring the enemy that the Ottomans were not a threat to world peace or imperialist interests and to wait for everything to settle down. However, the pasha was still doubtful. Were they really pushing him away from Istanbul? How much could he trust the palace and the British? Therefore, he stayed in Istanbul, citing various reasons. When the Greek forces landed in Izmir with the support of the British on May 15, he was convinced of the seriousness of the situation. He set out with a person barrage of men and the visa of the British occupation commissioner. And on May 19, , he landed in the port of Samsun. This is regarded as the starting date of the Kemalist movement, according to official history. A secret task The high-ranking officer sent by the sultan to Anatolia was a ray of hope for the people. While nearly everyone

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thought that he came with a secret task, M. Kemal Pasha, who came to Amasya via the basin, issued a circular note here. Then, he set out to participate in the Erzurum congress organized by the people. The Unionist members of the congress approached him with suspicion, and they did not even want him to attend the meeting. He fully understood where the situation was headed. Probably the words of British intelligence still resonated in his ear. The Istanbul government called him back, either out of concern or amid pressure from the allies. When he did not listen to this order, he was also discharged from military service, marking a turning point in history. Among those who believed that M. Kemal Pasha had been secretly sent from Istanbul to organize the national struggle, Karabekir announced that his army was under his command. Although he had Republican ideas, M. Kemal Pasha did not actually have the idea of a national struggle before and after May 19, just like the sultan. There are romantic expressions of the historical jargon that he had always thought of this and landed in Samsun by secretly leaving Istanbul for this purpose despite the sultan and the British. The sultan who incompletely identified the plan of the British unintentionally led to the Anatolian movement, but this movement, which he subsequently supported, ended with a triumph which cost him his sultanate and buried the Ottoman Empire in history.

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### Chapter 5 : | Study Mustafa Kemal Atatürk

*Biography and biographers Georges Clemenceau between action and Nirvana Dogma and dialectic in Lenin Marshal Foch's ideas and the republic of civilians Kemal Pasha; or, From national farce to national revolution One head is more than three hundred voices, or, Benedetto Croce in the Senate The "moderns" and their adversary, G. K.*

Mustafa Kemal Bey 4th from right listening to the briefing of French Colonel Auguste Edouard Hirschauer during the Picardie army manoeuvres, September He was proposing depolitization in the army, a proposal which was disliked by the leaders of the CUP. As a result, he was sent away to Tripolitania Vilayet present Libya , then an Ottoman territory under the pretext of suppressing a tribal rebellion towards the end of Mustafa Kemal was instrumental in suppressing the revolt. Italo-Turkish War 1911-12 See also: Ottoman soldiers like Mustafa Kemal went to Libya either dressed as Arabs risking imprisonment if noticed by the British authorities in Egypt , or through very few available ferries the Italians, who had superior naval forces, effectively controlled the sea routes to Tripoli. He managed to defend and retain the city and its surrounding region until the end of the Italo-Turkish War on 18 October Losing the war, the Ottoman government had to surrender Tripolitania , Fezzan and Cyrenaica 3 provinces forming present-day Libya to the Kingdom of Italy with the secret Treaty of Ouchy the public version is the Treaty of Lausanne signed ten days later, on 18 October. Mustafa Kemal was given the task of organizing and commanding the 19th Division attached to the Fifth Army during the Battle of Gallipoli. Mustafa Kemal became the front-line commander after correctly anticipating where the Allies would attack and holding his position until they retreated. On 7 August, Mustafa Kemal rallied his troops and mounted a counteroffensive. The Seventh Army was holding the central sector of the front lines. On 19 September, at the beginning of the Battle of Megiddo , the Eighth Army was holding the coastal flank, but fell apart and Liman Pasha ordered the Seventh Army to withdraw to the north in order to prevent the British from conducting a short envelopment to the Jordan River. The Seventh Army retired towards the Jordan River but was destroyed by British aerial bombardment during its retreat from Nablus on 21 September According to Lord Kinross, Mustafa Kemal was the only Turkish general in the war who never suffered a defeat. He organized the distribution of weapons to the civilians in Antep in case of a defensive conflict against the invading Allies. His first goal was the establishment of an organized national movement against the occupying forces. In June , he issued the Amasya Circular , declaring the independence of the country was in danger. He resigned from the Ottoman Army on 8 July and the Ottoman government issued a warrant for his arrest. Later, he was condemned to death. On 4 September , he assembled a congress in Sivas. Mustafa Kemal was appointed as the head of the executive committee of the congress. This gave Mustafa Kemal the legitimacy he needed for his future politics. Prominent nationalists at the Sivas Congress. The fourth and last term of the parliament opened in Constantinople on 12 January On 23 April , the GNA opened with Mustafa Kemal as the speaker ; this act effectively created the situation of diarchy in the country. The battle resulted in a Turkish victory alongside the massacres of 1915, Armenians spelling the end of the remaining Armenian population in the region. Although the conference halted on 4 February, it continued after 23 April mainly on the economic issues. On 29 October , the Republic of Turkey was proclaimed. The new government analyzed the institutions and constitutions of Western states such as France, Sweden, Italy, and Switzerland and adapted them to the needs and characteristics of the Turkish nation. Mustafa Kemal capitalized on his reputation as an efficient military leader and spent the following years, up until his death in , instituting political, economic, and social reforms. In doing so, he transformed Turkish society from perceiving itself as a Muslim part of a vast Empire into a modern, democratic, and secular nation-state. This had a positive influence on human capital because what from now on mattered at school was science and education; Islam was concentrated in mosques and religious places. Being deprived of independence in any of these is equivalent to the nation and country being deprived of all its independence. Though he was later idealized by some as an originator of sweeping reforms, many of his reformist ideas were already common in

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Ottoman intellectual circles at the turn of the 20th century, and were expressed more openly after the Young Turk Revolution. Each change was symbolized as an arrow in this banner. This defining ideology of the Republic of Turkey is referred to as the "Six Arrows", or Kemalist ideology. These fundamentals were not new in world politics or, indeed, among the elite of Turkey. A good example is the definition and application of secularism; the Kemalist secular state significantly differed from predominantly Christian states. Emergence of the state, " Mustafa Kemal Pasha in , with members of the Mevlevi Order , before its institutional expression became illegal and their.

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## Chapter 6 : ATATURK: Creator of Modern Turkey

*Men and forces of our time,. republic of civiliansKemal Pasha; or, From national farce to national revolutionOne head is more than three hundred voices, or.*

General Shemsi Pasha, commander of Ottoman government troops sent to suppress the rebellion in Macedonia, was assassinated by members of the Young Turks in Monastir on July 7, The Sultan was forced to restore the constitution on July 24, The Turkish parliament convened with a Young Turk majority on December 17, Hasan Fehmi, the editor of an anti-Young Turk newspaper, was assassinated on April 6, Government troops commanded by General Mahmud Shevket Pasha suppressed a military rebellion in Istanbul on April , , resulting in the deaths of some individuals. Several individuals were executed for their involvement in the military rebellion. Ahmed Tevfik Pasha served as prime minister from April 14 to May 5, , when Huseyin Hilmi Pasha formed a government as prime minister. The Young Turks formed a government under a new constitution in August Some 31, individuals, mostly ethnic Armenians, were killed during the crisis. Post-Crisis Phase January 13, August 4, Sultan Mehmet V dissolved the parliament on January 17, Parliamentary elections were held in April , and the Young Turks won a majority of the seats in the parliament. Crisis Phase August 5, May 18, Prime Minister Sevket Pasha was assassinated on June 15, Government troops attacked ethnic-Armenians in eastern Turkey beginning on April 8, On May 24, , Britain, France, and Russia jointly condemned the government for atrocities against ethnic-Armenians. Some , Armenians were massacred in the Ottoman Empire between and , and another , Armenian died as a result of deportations during this period. Tevfik Pasha served as prime minister from November 11, to March 3, Allied troops British and French occupied Constantinople on December 8, , and Damad Ferit Pasha formed a government as prime minister in Constantinople on March 4, Italian troops landed in Adalia on April 29, , and Greek troops landed in Smyrna on May 14, Some one million individuals, mostly ethnic Armenians, were killed during the crisis. Conflict Phase May 19, October 23, Nationalist rebels attacked the French military garrison in Marash on January 21, Allied troops, including 30, British troops commanded by General George Milne, entered Constantinople on March 16, The Allies dissolved the Turkish parliament in Constantinople on April 11, Mustafa Kemal Pasha established a provisional nationalist government in Angora Ankara on April 23, The nationalist government negotiated an agreement with Russia to receive military assistance from the Russians. Greek troops launched a military offensive against the nationalist rebels on June 22, , and defeated nationalist rebels near Alashehr on June 24, Greek troops captured Adrianople on July 25, The Allied countries issued an ultimatum to the Turkish government in Constantinople on July 19, , and representatives of the Turkish government signed the Treaty of Sevres on August 10, Kemal Pasha and the Italian government signed an agreement on March 13, , which provided for the withdrawal of Italian troops from Anatolia in June Greek troops launched a military offensive against nationalist rebels on March 23, , and Greek troops captured Eski Shehir on July 19, Turkish nationalist rebels launched a military offensive against Greek troops on September 5, Nationalist rebels commanded by Kemal Pasha defeated Greek troops near the Sakarya river on September 16, , resulting in the deaths of 3, Greek troops and 18, Turkish troops. Greek troops remained in Smyrna on the Aegean coast. Turkish nationalist rebels launched a military offensive against Greek troops on August 18, Nationalist rebels captured Smyrna on September 11, , resulting in the deaths of some 30, Armenians and other Christians. British troops landed at Chanakkale Chanaq on September 16, Representatives of the Turkish nationalists and the Allied countries signed an armistice in Mudania on October 11, , and Greece agreed to the armistice on October 14, Kemal Pasha dissolved the National Assembly on April 16, , and parliamentary elections were held in June-July Turkey and the Allied countries signed the Treaty of Lausanne on July 24, , which provided for the return of Thrace and Adrianople to Turkey. The National Assembly convened on August 9, Allied troops completed their withdrawal from Constantinople on October 5, , and nationalist troops occupied Constantinople on October 6, Some ,

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Armenians, 30, Greek soldiers, and 20, Turkish government soldiers were killed during the conflict.

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## Chapter 7 : Men and forces of our time in SearchWorks catalog

*The patriotic circles of the petite bourgeoisie, the intelligentsia, and especially army officers played a significant role in the Kemalist Revolution; the leader of the revolution, Mustafa Kemal Pasha (Atatürk), was an officer.*

The Six Arrows Kemalism Turkish: In the early 20th century, Young Turks abandoned Ottoman nationalism in favor of early Turkish nationalism, while adopting a secular political outlook. Philosophy Kemalism is a modernization philosophy which guided the transition between the multi-religious, multi-ethnic Ottoman Empire to the secular, unitary Republic of Turkey. Kemalism sets the boundaries of the social process in the Turkish Reformation. The principles came to be recognized as unchangeable and sacrosanct. Kemalist republicanism defines a type of constitutional republic, in which representatives of the people are elected, and must govern in accordance with existing constitutional law limiting governmental power over citizens. The head of state and other officials are chosen by election rather than inheriting their positions, and their decisions are subject to judicial review. In defending the change from the Ottoman State, Kemalism asserts that all laws of the Republic of Turkey should be inspired by actual needs here on Earth as a basic tenet of national life. Among the many types of republic, the Kemalist republic is a representative democracy with a Parliament chosen in general elections, a President as head of state elected by Parliament and serving for a limited term, a Prime Minister appointed by the President, and other Ministers appointed by Parliament. The Kemalist President does not have direct executive powers, but has limited veto powers, and the right to contest with referendum. The day-to-day operation of government is the responsibility of the Council of Ministers formed by the Prime Minister and the other Ministers. There is a separation of powers between the executive President and Council of Ministers, the legislative Parliament and the judiciary, in which no one branch of government has authority over another—although parliament is charged with the supervision of the Council of Ministers, which can be compelled to resign by a vote of no-confidence. The Kemalist republic is a unitary state in which three organs of state govern the nation as a single unit, with one constitutionally created legislature. On some issues, the political power of government is transferred to lower levels, to local elected assemblies represented by mayors, but the central government retains the principal governing role. Kemalist populism differs from the Western understanding of the term populism. In Western European culture the construct Populism is a political doctrine where one sides with "the people" against "the elites". In the Ottoman society "the people" the correct term for the period was "subjects" side submits to autocracy Ottoman dynasty, theocracy Caliphate and feudalism tribal leaders. Kemalist populism is an extension of the Kemalist modernization movement. In Kemalist populism, in the ideal society, individuals citizens of the Republic would be able to read religious texts by themselves or have them freely translated. Sovereignty Kemalist social content populism does not accept any adjectives placed before the definition of a nation [a nation of It strongly opposes any kind of authority, oppression, colonialism, imperialism, etc. Sovereignty must belong solely to people without any term, condition, etc.: Initially, the declaration of the republic was perceived as "Returning to the days of the first caliphs". Kemalist social content wanted to establish the value of Turkish citizenship. A sense of pride associated with this citizenship would give the needed psychological spur for people to work harder and achieve a sense of unity and national identity. Active participation, or the "will of the people", was established with the republican regime and Turkishness replacing the other forms of affiliations that were promoted in the Ottoman Empire such as the allegiance to the different millets that eventually led to divisiveness in the Empire. The shift in affiliation was symbolized with: The roots of Kemalist secularism lie in the reform efforts in the late Ottoman Empire, especially the Tanzimat period and the later Second Constitutional Era. The Ottoman Empire was an Islamic state in which the head of the Ottoman state held the position of the Caliph. This way of life is today defined as Islamism political Islam: These policies were stated as the reason for the counter-coup of by Islamists and absolute monarchists. When secularism was implemented in the fledgling Turkish state, it was initiated by the abolition of the centuries-old Caliphate in March Kemalism strove to

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control religion and transform it into a private affair rather than an institution interfering with politics, scientific and social progress. The Kemalist principle of laicism is not against moderate and apolitical religion, but against religious forces opposed to and fighting modernization and democracy. According to the Kemalist perception, the Turkish state is to stand at an equal distance from every religion, neither promoting nor condemning any set of religious beliefs. Kemalism has an "active neutrality" stance towards religion, very similar to secularism in France, and calls for actions related to religion to be carefully analyzed and evaluated by the government through the Presidency of Religious Affairs , which is responsible for managing the religious affairs and institutions in the country. The Presidency of Religious Affairs pursues the responsibility for planning, coordinating, and implementing the balance, approving mosque sermons by imams and procedures for other religious rituals. Kemalism has to balance the space between different religious sects. Religious education, which was originally left to private initiative with after-school courses until , when it was brought to secondary education with a formal curriculum covering religious doctrines. This change of politics to balance religious doctrine is debated. There are three main ideological perspectives in this debate. The first one views this change as a breach of Kemalist secularist ideology, and demands a return to the previous policy. The second perspective accepts the religious education but objects to its compulsory position. The third position accepts the compulsory position except those responsible for minority communities, who wish to have their own religious courses, within the boundaries of the regulations administered by the Ministry of Education. Politics and religion Islamism The Kemalist form of separation of state and religion sought the reform of a complete set of institutions, interest groups such as political parties , unions, and lobbies , the relationships between those institutions, and the political norms and rules that governed their functions constitution, election law. The biggest change in this perspective was the abolishment of the Ottoman Caliphate on March 3, , followed by the removal of its political mechanisms. The article stating that "the established religion of Turkey is Islam" was removed from the constitution on April 10, . Insignia The Ottoman social system was based on religious affiliation. Religious insignia extended to every social function. Clothing identified citizens with their own particular religious grouping; headgear distinguished rank and profession. Turbans , fezes , bonnets , and head-dresses denoted the sex, rank, and profession " both civil and military " of the wearer. Religious insignia outside of worship areas was banned. This principle advocated the need for fundamental social change through revolution as a strategy to achieve a modern society. The core of the revolution, in the Kemalist sense, was an accomplished fact. The current understanding of this concept can be described that active modification. The Kemalist revolution aimed to create a nation state from the remnants of the multi-religious and multi-ethnic Ottoman Empire. Kemalist nationalism originates from the social contract theories, especially from the principles advocated by Jean-Jacques Rousseau and his Social Contract. The Kemalist perception of social contract was effected by the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire which was perceived as a product of failure of the Ottoman " Millet " system and the ineffective Ottomanism. In the administration and defense of the Turkish Nation; national unity, national awareness and national culture are the highest ideals that we fix our eyes upon. Kemalist ideology defines the " Turkish people " as: Those who protect and promote the moral, spiritual, cultural and humanistic values of the Turkish Nation. Kemalist form of nationality is integrated to the Article 66 of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey. Every citizen is recognized as a Turk, regardless of ethnicity, belief, and gender, etc. It is a concept of nationalism which respects the right to independence of all other nations. Pan-Turkists have consistently emphasized the special attributes of the Turkic peoples , and wanted to unite all of the Turkic peoples. Kemalism wants an equal footing based on respect and does not aim to unite the people of Turkey with all the other Turkic nations. Most Kemalists were not interested in Pan-Turkism and from to the single state period reacted with particular firmness. Turanian leaders, such as Enver Pasha , wanted an evolving language common to all Turanian peoples, minimizing differences and maximizing similarities between them. Expansionism Regarding expansionism, Kemalist nationalism opposes imperialism and aims to promote "peace" in both the domestic and the international arenas. This is because these individual members of the nation Kurds, Circassians, Laz or

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Bosnians share with the generality of Turkish society the same past, history, concept of morals and laws. In the application of the principle of statism, however, the state emerged not only as the principal source of economic activity, but also as the owner of the major industries of the country. The party uses the ideology to symbolize itself. In the Constitutional Law Article 2, Clause 1: Turkey is republican, nationalist, attached to the people, interventionist, secular, and revolutionary. Both the military coup of 1913 and the military coup of 1920 were followed by fundamental revisions of the Turkish Constitution. The texts of the new constitutions were approved by popular referendum in each case. The Turkish Republic is a nationalistic, democratic, secular and social state, governed by the rule of law, based on human rights and fundamental tenets set forth in the preamble. Only the principles of secularism, nationalism and democracy were maintained in each change to the constitution. A History of the Modern Middle East. A History of the Modern Middle East 4th ed. The Biography of the Founder of Modern Turkey. Webster, Donald Everett Archived from the original on January 15, 2008. Mango, Andrew [J]. Islam, Nationalism, and Globalization. Nevertheless, they sought to frustrate the CUP by encouraging non-Turkish groups to attack it for pursuing a policy of Turkification and by pointing out to the conservatives its alleged disregard for Islamic principles and values. The Unionists proved to be less vulnerable to accusations of disregard for Islamic precepts and values. Some of the Entente members were known for their cosmopolitan attitudes and close relations with foreign interests. But this did not keep the Entente from accusing the CUP of violating Islamic principles and attempting to restrict the prerogatives of the sultan-caliph in its pamphlets. One such pamphlet, Afiksoz Candid Words, appealed to the religious-national sentiments of Arabs and claimed that Zionist intrigue was responsible for the abandonment of Libya to the Italians. Such propaganda forced the CUP to seize the role of the champion of Islam. The Unionists used Islamic symbols effectively in their election propaganda in 1911. They accused the Entente of trying to separate the offices of the caliphate and the sultanate and thus weakening Islam and the Muslims. There seemed no end to the capital to be gained from the exploitation and manipulation of religious rhetoric. As with the rhetoric on Turkification, Islam too remained in political discourse long after the elections were over. Archived from the original PDF on 2008-01-15. Citizenship is defined in the constitution, Article 66. The History of the Ottoman Empire. From Irredentism to Cooperation.

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### Chapter 8 : Turkish War of Independence - Wikipedia

*Mustafa Kemal sought to extend the National Pact to the entire Ottoman-Muslim population of the empire. To that end, he called a national congress that met in Sivas and ratified the pact. To that end, he called a national congress that met in Sivas and ratified the pact.*

Ideologically a secularist and nationalist, his policies and theories became known as Kemalism. Establishing a provisional government in the present-day Turkish capital Ankara, he defeated the forces sent by the Allies, thus emerging victorious from what was later referred to as the Turkish War of Independence. He subsequently proceeded to abolish the decrepit Ottoman Empire and proclaimed the foundation of the Turkish Republic in its place. He made primary education free and compulsory, opening thousands of new schools all over the country. He also introduced the Latin-based Turkish alphabet, replacing the old Ottoman Turkish alphabet. In 1924, his iconic mausoleum was built and opened, which is surrounded by a park called the Peace Park in honor of his famous expression "Peace at Home, Peace in the World". In 1902, he enrolled into the Monastir Military High School. Mustafa Kemal Bey 4th from right listening to the briefing of French Colonel Auguste Edouard Hirschauer during the Picardie army manoeuvres, September 1918. He was proposing depolitization in the army, a proposal which was disliked by the leaders of the CUP. As a result, he was sent away to Tripolitania Vilayet present Libya, then an Ottoman territory under the pretext of suppressing a tribal rebellion towards the end of the Ottoman Empire. Mustafa Kemal was instrumental in suppressing the revolt. Ottoman soldiers like Mustafa Kemal went to Libya either dressed as Arabs risking imprisonment if noticed by the British authorities in Egypt, or through very few available ferries the Italians, who had superior naval forces, effectively controlled the sea routes to Tripoli. He managed to defend and retain the city and its surrounding region until the end of the Italo-Turkish War on 18 October 1911. Losing the war, the Ottoman government had to surrender Tripolitania, Fezzan and Cyrenaica 3 provinces forming present-day Libya to the Kingdom of Italy with the secret Treaty of Ouchy the public version is the Treaty of Lausanne signed ten days later, on 18 October. Mustafa Kemal was given the task of organizing and commanding the 19th Division attached to the Fifth Army during the Battle of Gallipoli. Mustafa Kemal became the front-line commander after correctly anticipating where the Allies would attack and holding his position until they retreated. On 7 August, Mustafa Kemal rallied his troops and mounted a counteroffensive. The Seventh Army was holding the central sector of the front lines. On 19 September, at the beginning of the Battle of Megiddo, the Eighth Army was holding the coastal flank, but fell apart and Liman Pasha ordered the Seventh Army to withdraw to the north in order to prevent the British from conducting a short envelopment to the Jordan River. The Seventh Army retired towards the Jordan River but was destroyed by British aerial bombardment during its retreat from Nablus on 21 September. According to Lord Kinross, Mustafa Kemal was the only Turkish general in the war who never suffered a defeat. He organized the distribution of weapons to the civilians in Antep in case of a defensive conflict against the invading Allies. His first goal was the establishment of an organized national movement against the occupying forces. In June 1919, he issued the Amasya Circular, declaring the independence of the country was in danger. He resigned from the Ottoman Army on 8 July and the Ottoman government issued a warrant for his arrest. Later, he was condemned to death. On 4 September 1919, he assembled a congress in Sivas. Mustafa Kemal was appointed as the head of the executive committee of the congress. This gave Mustafa Kemal the legitimacy he needed for his future politics. Prominent nationalists at the Sivas Congress. The fourth and last term of the parliament opened in Constantinople on 12 January 1920. On 23 April 1920, the GNA opened with Mustafa Kemal as the speaker; this act effectively created the situation of diarchy in the country. The battle resulted in a Turkish victory alongside the massacres of 5,000–12,000 Armenians spelling the end of the remaining Armenian population in the region. Although the conference halted on 4 February, it continued after 23 April mainly on the economic issues. On 29 October 1922, the Republic of Turkey was proclaimed. The new government analyzed the institutions and constitutions of Western states such as France, Sweden, Italy, and Switzerland and adapted

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them to the needs and characteristics of the Turkish nation. Mustafa Kemal capitalized on his reputation as an efficient military leader and spent the following years, up until his death in , instituting political, economic, and social reforms. In doing so, he transformed Turkish society from perceiving itself as a Muslim part of a vast Empire into a modern, democratic, and secular nation-state. This had a positive influence on human capital because what from now on mattered at school was science and education; Islam was concentrated in mosques and religious places. Being deprived of independence in any of these is equivalent to the nation and country being deprived of all its independence. Though he was later idealized by some as an originator of sweeping reforms, many of his reformist ideas were already common in Ottoman intellectual circles at the turn of the 20th century, and were expressed more openly after the Young Turk Revolution. Each change was symbolized as an arrow in this banner. This defining ideology of the Republic of Turkey is referred to as the "Six Arrows", or Kemalist ideology. These fundamentals were not new in world politics or, indeed, among the elite of Turkey. A good example is the definition and application of secularism; the Kemalist secular state significantly differed from predominantly Christian states. Emergence of the state, â€” Mustafa Kemal Pasha in , with members of the Mevlevi Order , before its institutional expression became illegal and their dervish lodge was changed into the Mevlana Museum. The Mevlevi Order managed to transform itself into a nonpolitical organization which still exists. In forging the new republic, the Turkish revolutionaries turned their back on the perceived corruption and decadence of cosmopolitan Constantinople and its Ottoman heritage. Once a provincial town deep in Anatolia, Ankara was thus turned into the center of the independence movement. The revolutionaries faced challenges from the supporters of the old Ottoman regime, and also from the supporters of newer ideologies such as communism and fascism. Mustafa Kemal saw the consequences of fascist and communist doctrines in the s and s and rejected both. It had the right to select and control both the government and the Prime Minister. Initially, it also acted as a legislative power, controlling the executive branch and, if necessary, acted as an organ of scrutiny under the Turkish Constitution of Mustafa Kemal, then the President, occupied a powerful position in this political system. The one-party regime was established de facto in after the adoption of the constitution. But according to the party culture the foundation date was the opening day of Sivas Congress on 4 September By the consensus of the Muslim majority in early centuries, the caliphate was the core political concept of Sunni Islam. The caliph had his own personal treasury and also had a personal service that included military personnel; Mustafa Kemal said that there was no "religious" or "political" justification for this. The caliph made a statement to the effect that he would not interfere with political affairs. The religion of Islam will be elevated if it will cease to be a political instrument, as had been the case in the past. Education was the cornerstone in this effort. In , there were three main educational groups of institutions. The last group included colleges and minority schools in foreign languages that used the latest teaching models in educating pupils. The old medrese education was modernized. Today, our most important and most productive task is the national education [unification and modernization] affairs. We have to be successful in national education affairs and we shall be. The liberation of a nation is only achieved through this way. He wanted to institute compulsory primary education for both girls and boys; since then this effort has been an ongoing task for the republic. He pointed out that one of the main targets of education in Turkey had to be raising a generation nourished with what he called the "public culture". The state schools established a common curriculum which became known as the "unification of education. With the new law, education became inclusive, organized on a model of the civil community. Concurrently, the republic abolished the two ministries and made clergy subordinate to the department of religious affairs , one of the foundations of secularism in Turkey. Beginning in the fall of , Mustafa Kemal encouraged the Turks to wear modern European attire. The Hat Law of introduced the use of Western-style hats instead of the fez. Mustafa Kemal first made the hat compulsory for civil servants. In , Mustafa Kemal wore a Panama hat during a public appearance in Kastamonu , one of the most conservative towns in Anatolia, to explain that the hat was the headgear of civilized nations. The last part of reform on dress emphasized the need to wear modern Western suits with neckties as well as Fedora and Derby-style hats instead of antiquated religion-based clothing such as

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the veil and turban in the Law Relating to Prohibited Garments of He was also frequently photographed on public business with women wearing modern Western clothes. This simple style [of headcovering] is not in conflict with the morals and manners of our society. This speech also had another position. The Turkish republic cannot be a country of sheiks, dervishes, and disciples. The best, the truest order is the order of civilization. To be a man it is enough to carry out the requirements of civilization. The leaders of dervish orders will understand the truth of my words, and will themselves close down their lodges [tekke] and admit that their disciplines have grown up. Mustafa Kemal ordered their dervish lodges to be converted to museums, such as Mevlana Museum in Konya. The institutional expression of Sufism became illegal in Turkey; a politically neutral form of Sufism, functioning as social associations, was permitted to exist. The abolition of the caliphate and other cultural reforms were met with fierce opposition. The conservative elements were not happy and they launched attacks on the Kemalist reformists. Sheikh Said was a wealthy Kurdish tribal chief of a local Naqshbandi order. He emphasized the issue of religion; he not only opposed the abolition of the Caliphate, but also the adoption of civil codes based on Western models, the closure of religious orders, the ban on polygamy, and the new obligatory civil marriage. Sheikh stirred up his followers against the policies of the government, which he considered anti-Islamic. They urged immediate military action to prevent its spread. It gave the government exceptional powers and included the authority to shut down subversive groups, but was repealed on 4 March There were also parliamentarians in the GNA who were not happy with these changes. On 8 November, the motion was rejected by votes to 18, and 41 votes were absent. After the majority of the CHP chose him[99] Mustafa Kemal said, "the Turkish nation is firmly determined to advance fearlessly on the path of the republic, civilization and progress". Leaders of the party strongly supported the Kemalist revolution in principle, but had different opinions on the cultural revolution and the principle of secularism. The only legal opposition became a home for all kinds of differing views. It originated with a former deputy who had opposed the abolition of the Caliphate. The sweeping investigation brought a number of political activists before the tribunal, including Karabekir, the leader of PRP.

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### Chapter 9 : Occupation of Constantinople | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

*On 16 October , Ali Riza Pasha sent a navy minister, Hulusi Salih Pasha, to negotiate with the Turkish National Movement. Hulusi Salih Pasha was not part of World War I. Salih Pasha and Mustafa Kemal met in Amasya.*

His father, Ali Riza, had been a lieutenant in a local militia unit during the Russo-Turkish War of 1878, indicating that his origins were within the Ottoman ruling class, if only marginally. In this way Ali Riza set his son on the path of modernization. This was something for which Mustafa always felt indebted to his father. Concerned that Mustafa might grow up uneducated, she sent him back to Salonika, where he enrolled in a secular school that would have prepared him for a bureaucratic career. Mustafa became enamoured of the uniforms worn by the military cadets in his neighbourhood. He determined to enter upon a military career. In he progressed to the military school in Monastir now Bitola, Macedonia. He made several new friends, including Ali Fethi Okyar , who would later join him in the creation and development of the Turkish republic. He enjoyed the freedom and sophistication of the city, to which he was introduced by his new friend and classmate Ali Fuat Cebesoy. Mustafa Kemal remained aloof from it until his third year, when he became involved in the production of a clandestine newspaper. His activities were uncovered, but he was allowed to complete the course, graduating as a second lieutenant in and ranking in the top 10 of his class of more than students. A government spy infiltrated their group and informed on them. A cloud of suspicion hung over their heads that was not to be lifted for years. The group was broken up and its members assigned to remote areas of the empire. Mustafa Kemal and Ali Faut were sent to the Fifth Army in Damascus , where Mustafa Kemal was angered by the way corrupt officials were treating the local people. Becoming involved again in antigovernment activities, he helped found a short-lived secret group called the Society for Fatherland and Freedom. Nevertheless, in September Mustafa Kemal was declared loyal and reassigned to Salonika, which was awash with subversive activity. He joined the dominant antigovernment group, the Committee of Union and Progress CUP , which had ties to the nationalist and reformist Young Turk movement. In July an insurrection broke out in Macedonia. The sultan was forced to reinstate the constitution of 1876, which limited his powers and reestablished a representative government. In two elements within the revolutionary movement came to the fore. One group favoured decentralization, with harmony and cooperation between the Muslims and the non-Muslims. The other, headed by the CUP, advocated centralization and Turkish control. An insurrection spearheaded by reactionary troops broke out on the night of April 12, 1913, The revolution that had restored the constitution in was in danger. Military officers and troops from Salonika, among whom Enver played a leading role, marched on Istanbul. They arrived at the capital on April 23, and by the next day they had the situation well in hand. Enver was thus in the ascendancy. Mustafa Kemal felt that the military, having gained its political ends, should refrain from interfering in politics. He urged those officers who wanted political careers to resign their commissions. This served only to increase the hostility of Enver and other CUP leaders toward him. Mustafa Kemal turned his attention from politics to military matters. He translated German infantry training manuals into Turkish. His reputation among serious military officers was growing. This activity also brought him into contact with many of the rising young officers. A feeling of mutual respect developed between Mustafa Kemal and some of these officers, who were later to flock to his support in the creation of the Turkish nation. The CUP, however, was fed up with him, and he was transferred to field command and then sent to observe French army maneuvers in Picardy. Although consistently denied promotion, Mustafa Kemal did not lose faith in himself. In late the Italians attacked Libya , then an Ottoman province, and Mustafa Kemal went there immediately to fight. Malaria and trouble with his eyes required him to leave the front for treatment in Vienna. He was assigned to the defense of the Gallipoli Peninsula, an area of strategic importance with respect to the Dardanelles. Within two months the Ottoman Empire lost most of its territory in Europe, including Monastir and Salonika, places for which Mustafa Kemal had special affection. Among the refugees who poured into Istanbul were his mother, sister, and stepfather. Relations were renewed

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with Bulgaria. There he was promoted to lieutenant colonel. Enver made him cool his heels in Sofia but finally gave him command of the 19th Division, which was being organized in the Gallipoli Peninsula. It was here that the Allies attempted their ill-fated landings, giving Mustafa Kemal the opportunity to throw them back and thwart their attempt to force the Dardanelles February–January. During the battle, Mustafa Kemal was hit by a piece of shrapnel, which lodged in the watch he carried in his breast pocket and thus failed to cause him serious injury. His success at Gallipoli thrust Mustafa Kemal onto the world scene. In Mustafa Kemal was assigned to the Russian front and promoted to general, acquiring the title of pasha. He was the only Turkish general to win any victories over the Russians on the Eastern Front. Later that year, he took over the command of the Second Army in southeastern Anatolia. The outbreak of the Russian Revolution in March made Mustafa Kemal available for service in the Ottoman provinces of Syria and Iraq, on which the British were advancing from their base in Egypt. He was appointed to the command of the Seventh Army in Syria, but he was appalled by the sad state of the army. Resigning his post, he returned without permission to Istanbul. He was placed on leave for three months and then assigned to accompany Crown Prince Mehmed Vahideddin on a state visit to Germany. On his return to Istanbul, Mustafa Kemal fell ill with kidney problems, most probably related to gonorrhoea, which it is believed he had contracted earlier. His physical problems would later require him to have a personal physician in constant attendance throughout his years as president of the Turkish republic. He went to Vienna for treatment and then to Carlsbad to recuperate. Mustafa Kemal was recalled to Istanbul in June. He found the situation there worse than he had imagined and withdrew northward to save the lives of as many of his soldiers as possible. Fighting was halted by the Armistice of Mudros October 30. Shortly afterward, Enver and other leaders of the CUP fled to Germany, leaving the sultan to lead the government. To ensure the continuation of his rule, Mehmed VI was willing to cooperate with the Allies, who assumed control of the government. The nationalist movement and the war for independence The Allies did not wait for a peace treaty to begin claiming Ottoman territory. Early in December, Allied troops occupied sections of Istanbul and set up an Allied military administration. The Allies made plans to incorporate the provinces of eastern Anatolia into an independent Armenian state. French troops advanced into Cilicia in the southeast. Greece and Italy put forward competing claims for southwestern Anatolia. The Italians occupied Marmaris, Antalya, and Burdur, and on May 15, , Greek troops landed at Izmir and began a drive into the interior of Anatolia, killing Turkish inhabitants and ravaging the countryside. He returned to Istanbul on November 13, , just as ships of the Allied fleet sailed up the Bosphorus. He was determined to oust them. He began meeting with selected friends to formulate a policy to save Turkey. Ali Fuat was stationed in Anatolia and knew the situation there intimately. He and Mustafa Kemal developed a plan for an Anatolian national movement centred on Ankara. In various parts of Anatolia, Turks had already taken matters into their own hands, calling themselves associations for the defense of rights and organizing paramilitary units. They began to come into armed conflict with local non-Muslims, and it appeared that they might soon do so against the occupying forces as well. Fearing anarchy, the Allies urged the sultan to restore order in Anatolia. The grand vizier recommended Mustafa Kemal as a loyal officer who could be sent to Anatolia as inspector general of the Third Army. Mustafa Kemal contrived to get his orders written in such a way as to give him extraordinarily extensive powers. These included the authority to issue orders throughout Anatolia and to command obedience from provincial governors. So psychologically meaningful was this date for Mustafa Kemal that, when in later life he was asked to provide his date of birth for an encyclopaedia article, he gave it as May 19. Abandoning his official reason for being in Anatolia—“to restore order”—he headed inland for Amasya. There he told a cheering crowd that the sultan was the prisoner of the Allies and that he had come to prevent the nation from slipping through the fingers of its people. This became his message to the Turks of Anatolia. The Allies pressured the sultan to recall Mustafa Kemal, who ignored all communications from Istanbul. Imperial orders for his arrest were circulated. Mustafa Kemal avoided dismissal from the army by officially resigning late on the evening of July 7. This was a crucial turning point in the struggle for independence. Mustafa Kemal was elected head of the Erzurum Congress and thereby gained an official

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status. The congress drafted a document covering the six eastern provinces of the empire. It also created a provisional government, revoked the special status arrangements for the minorities of the Ottoman Empire the capitulations , and set up a steering committee, which then elected Mustafa Kemal as head. Mustafa Kemal sought to extend the National Pact to the entire Ottoman-Muslim population of the empire. To that end, he called a national congress that met in Sivas and ratified the pact. The grand vizier in Istanbul was driven from office. There he would be safer from both the sultan and the Allies. This proved a wise decision. On March 16, , in Istanbul, the Allies arrested leading nationalist sympathizers, including Rauf, and sent them to Malta. The conciliatory Istanbul government fell and was replaced by reactionaries who dissolved the parliament and pressured the religious dignitaries into declaring Mustafa Kemal and his associates infidels worthy of being shot on sight.