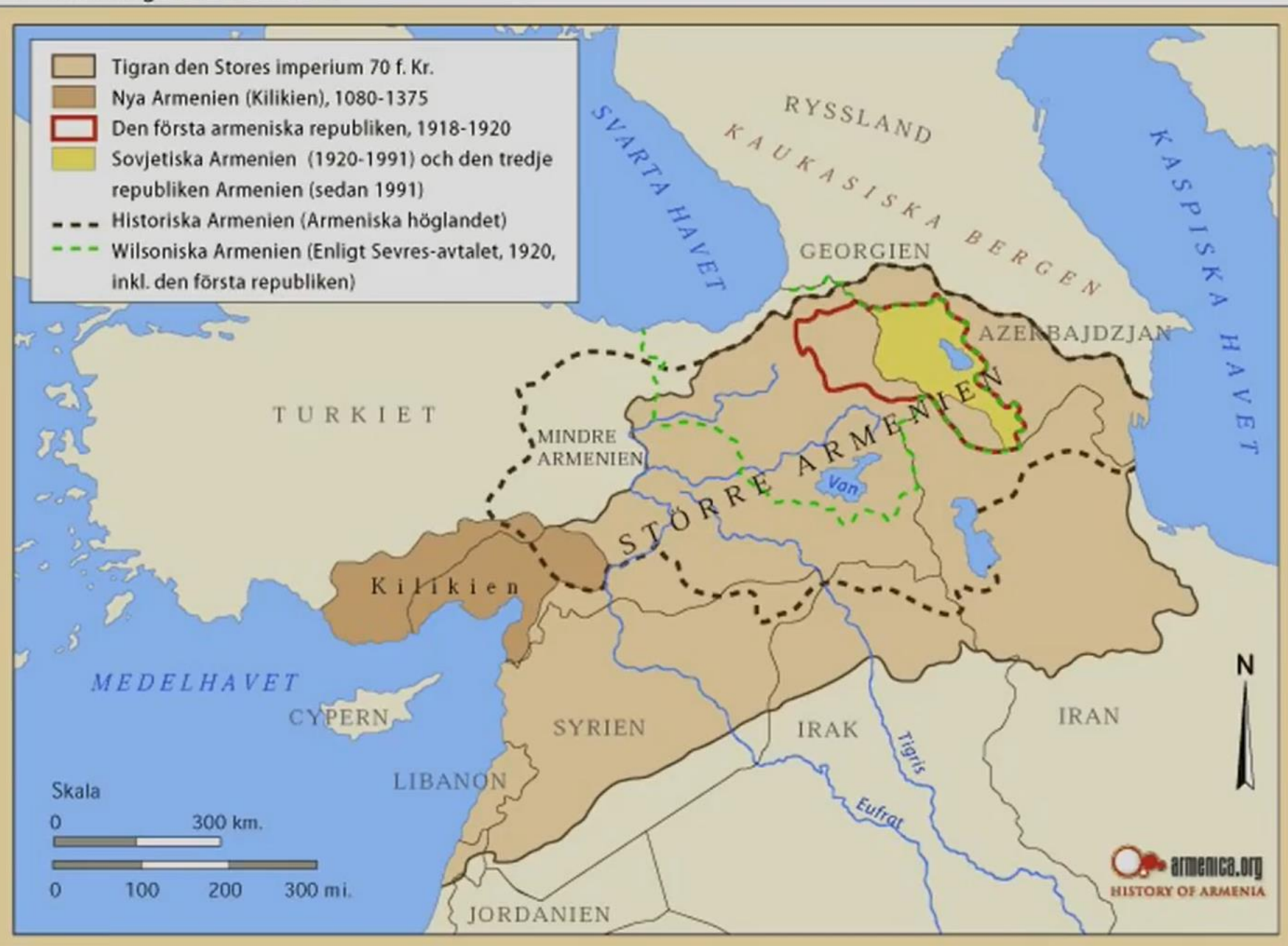


Revolution, War and Genocide: Turkey 1908 - 1914

The Wars of Ottoman Succession 1918 -2024

David March, UK

Armenien genom historien



Armenian population

- Historic Armenia is divided between Western Armenia in Turkey (Anatolia) and Eastern Armenia (Independent state since 1992, formerly Soviet state)
- Armenian population in 1915 – 1.5m to 2.4m
- Western Armenia current population in Turkey: 20 – 60k
- Current Republic of Armenia : 3m
- Russia:1-3m
- USA: 1.5m (e.g. Glendale California)
- Worldwide: 5m, largest in California (1.5m)
- In addition, many Turks are in fact unknowingly descendants from original population, babies left with Muslims



“There is no mercy east of the Hellespont”,

Rafael de Nogales, Venezuelan Soldier of Fortune and commander of the Ottoman forces in Armenia besieging Van in April-May 1915.

Pre-1914, no mercy north or west of the Hellespont?

To exit full screen, press Esc



Who talks about the Circassians now?

- North Caucasian people
- 3.7m diaspora today
- 12 stars represent the tribes of Circassia: the [Abzakh](#), the [Besleney](#), the [Bzhedugh](#), the [Hatuqway](#), the [Kabardians](#), the [Mamkhegh](#), the [Natukhaj](#), the [Shapsugh](#), the [Chemirgoy](#), the [Ubykh](#), the [Yegeruqway](#) and the [Zhaney](#)
- Russo-Circassian War 1763 – 1864
- Genocide – 1.5m, war casualties 2m
- Sunni Muslims since 16th C
- They served in the [Haganah](#) during the Israeli War of Independence. [\[42\]\[better source needed\]](#) [Bibras Natcho](#) is the [captain](#) of the [Israeli national soccer team](#).



I.B. TAURIS

Caner Yelbaşı

The Circassians of Turkey

*War, Violence
and Nationalism
from the Ottomans
to Atatürk*

The Most Extensive Boundaries of the Ottoman Empire





THE BALKANS IN 1878








Post
1877-
8
Russo
-
Turkis
h War

 **Ottoman Empire**

 **Russian Empire**

 The Six Armenian vilayets (provinces) of the Ottoman Empire

 The Armenian provinces of the Russian Empire (Erivan and Kars)

 Russian governorates with significant Armenian population (Tiflis and Elisabethpol)









“Turkey-in-Europe”

In the existing historiography of the Balkans, the Turks are usually represented as those who came last, and consequently, when the nation states were first set up, had to go first. It is therefore important to realise that the contacts between the Turkic peoples and the Balkans are at least as old as the settlement of the Slavs (sixth-seventh century) or even older.... the land to the east of the line from Nikopol on the Danube to Kavla on the Aegean, and most of the Southern half of Macedonia was until 1912, at least as Turkish as most of Anatolia. Destruction of Ottoman monuments in the Balkans has been as concrete expression of the rewriting of history of the region in the twentieth century which has so coloured and distorted research

Kiel, Cambridge History of Turkey,
Vol 1, page 4

THE CAMBRIDGE
HISTORY OF

TURKEY

VOLUME 1

Byzantium to Turkey

1071–1453

EDITED BY
KATE FLEET

Revolution, 1908

Strands of political nationalism in the later OE

- **Ottomanism** (Abdul Hamid) – would include everyone, including minorities
- **Pan-Islam** – excludes Christians includes non-Turkish muslims (Kurds and Circassians)
- **Turkism** – no “political Turkism”, rather cultural, Language until CUP
- **All three strands assumed Turkish-Muslim supremacy:** “It is impossible to separate Turk from Muslim, Muslim from Turk, or either Muslim or Turk from Ottoman”.
- CUP was a broad movement of all three Ottomanism, Islam and Turkism plus scientism and careerism. It emanated from the state institutions of Army, civil service and military colleges
- Until pivotal 1913 Balkan Wars, YT/CUP not able to identify as Turkish nationalists in the Ottoman Parliament, as such would aggravate the multi-national empire.
- Secret society (like Free masons or Donme KGB Mafia?) who conducted “Special Operations” (murder, etc), strict orders from centre: same people go on to found the Special Organisation for the Armenian Genocide
- Balkan Wars 1912-13 changed everything and radicalised the leadership and the party

Turkish (i.e. French) Enlightenment

- Impact of French Revolution in writings and School system
- Up to 1908, schools did not teach Turkish history
- As late as 1911, of the assigned textbooks in Turkish middle schools dealing with modern history, two-thirds of the books dealt with the history of France, rest with other countries but not Turkey.
- Until 1908, Islamic Seminaries banned the study of Turkish language

Committee of Union and Progress Revolution 1908

- 1908 CUP and YT parties : Enver Pasa declares before the government mansion in the Macedonian town of Koprulu: “We have cured the sick man!”: Austro Hungary annexes Bosnia; Bulgaria declares full independence; Crete declares union with Greece
- 1908 – 1913 CUP in supervisory role over the government
- CUP only formed full leadership in Government in 1913 during the Balkan Wars – radical change to Turkish nationalism

The Three Pashas Coup 1913

Talaat Pasha

- Born 1874 in Adrianople, fled to Constantinople 1878 to escape Russian invasion
- Taught Turkish language at the Alliance Israelite School in Adrianople – at 21 he had a love affair with the HM's daughter
- 1903 Joined the Salonica Freemason Lodge [Macedonia Risorta](#)
- General Secretary of the CUP from early years 1908.
- MP for Adrianople 1908 – 18
- Taught Turkish language at the Alliance Israelite School in Adrianople – love affair with the HM's daughter
- 1898 – 1908 Salonica Post Company later became Municipal Chief Clerk 1903
- CUP Coup 1913 – Three Pashas triumvirate take over
- Minister of Interior 1913 – 18 - He personally negotiated the [Treaty of Brest-Litovsk](#) with the [Bolsheviks](#), regaining parts of Eastern Anatolia which were [occupied by Russia since 1878](#), and won the [race to Baku](#) on the [Caucasus front](#).
- Finance Minister 1914 – 17
- Grand Vizier 1917- 18 - He personally negotiated the [Treaty of Brest-Litovsk](#) with the [Bolsheviks](#), regaining parts of Eastern Anatolia which were [occupied by Russia since 1878](#), and won the [race to Baku](#) on the [Caucasus front](#).
- Assassinated in Berlin 1921





[Books](#) [Resources](#) [Ideas](#) [About](#)

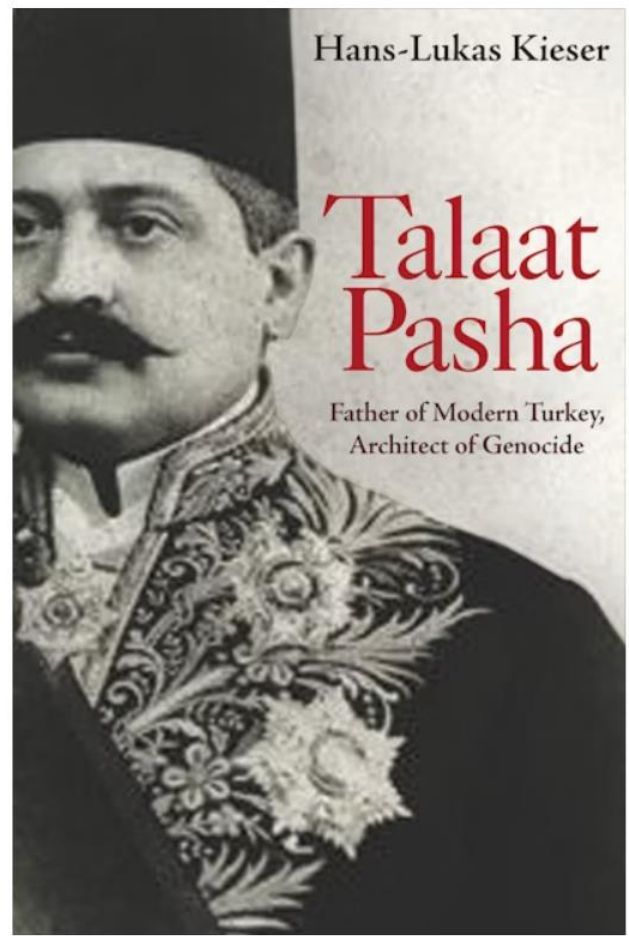
[Subjects](#) [Search](#) [Cart](#)

[History](#)

Talaat Pasha: *Father of Modern Turkey, Architect of Genocide*

[Hans-Lukas Kieser](#)

The first English-language biography of the de facto ruler of the late Ottoman Empire and architect of the Armenian Genocide



Hardcover +

Paperback -

Price: \$35.00/£30.00
ISBN: 9780691202587
Published: Apr 7, 2020
Pages: 552
Size: 5.5 x 8.5 in.
23 b/w illus. 6 maps.

[More](#)

ebook +

[Buy This](#) >

[Request Exam Copy](#)

[Download Cover](#)

[Look Inside](#)

Turkish nationalist: Ziyah Gokalp's background

- Gokalp was originator of an Turkism/Turanism and member of Young Turks and CUP principal thinker and propagandist
- From 1896, started to read Turkish history after read writings of Leon Cahoun, French Orientalist (23 June 1841 – 30 March 1900)
- Father was director of archives and printing press for Diyarkebir province, later editor of the Official Gazette of the Vilayet and Government Year Book of Diyarkebir.
- Real revolution would be educational in the shadow of the French enlightenment and Revolution
- Central Committee member from 1909
- Close friend of Talaat Bey
- Jews, Christians and Donmes took active part in CUP as did the Armenians
- Turanism was most extreme part of nationalism but later forms the basis for Kemalism (modernist Turkish nationalism)
- Member of Turkish Hearth Club at intellectual centre of Turkish nationalism

Golkap's Intellectual basis

- French/Jewish sociologist Durkheim, primacy of society not the individual
- Interest in Turkishness inspired by reading Leon Cahoun, French author and orientalist
- Four stages of human history – matter life soul society
- Islamic - Turkish- Western thesis

Leon Cahoun 23 June 1841 – 30 March 1900



Leon Cahoun's novels

- These novels include: *Les Aventures du Capitaine Magon*, on [Phoenician](#) explorations one thousand years before the common era (Paris, Hachette, 1875); *La Bannière Bleue*, the adventures of a [Muslim](#), a [Christian](#), and a [pagan](#) at the time of the [Crusades](#) and the [Mongolian conquest](#) (ib. 1876); *Les Pilotes d'Ango*, dealing with French history in the sixteenth century (ib. 1878); *Les Mercenaires*, set during the [Punic Wars](#) (ib. 1881); *Les Rois de Mer*, on the Norman invasions (Chasavay, 1887); *Hassan le Janissaire*, on Turkish military life in the sixteenth century (crowned by the [French Academy](#)); *La Tueuse*, scenes from the [Mongol invasion of Hungary](#) in the thirteenth century (1893).
- *Scènes de la Vie Juive en Alsace*, with preface by [Zadoc Kahn](#), chief rabbi of Paris, appeared about the same time (ib. 1885)

- Cahun's novel *La Bannière bleue* (1877) acted as a major source of inspiration for [Turkish nationalist](#) current in the [Ottoman Empire](#) and his history work *Introduction à l'histoire de l'Asie: Turcs et Mongols des origines à 1405* (1896) had great impact on the nationalistic historiography of the [Republican](#) era.^[2] [Kemal Atatürk](#), the founder of the Republic had also been an avid reader of Cahun's *Introduction à l'histoire de l'Asie*^[3] which included influence of a Turkish race in the early development of the European civilization.^[4]
- **Mayer André Marcel Schwob**, known as **Marcel Schwob** (23 August 1867 – 26 February 1905), was a French [symbolist](#) writer best known for his short stories and his literary influence on authors such as [Jorge Luis Borges](#),^[1] [Alfonso Reyes](#), [Roberto Bolaño](#)^[2] and Patricio Pron. He has been called a "**precursor of Surrealism**"

War 1911 - 1918

Trigger for World War: Libya not Serbia

- Sarajevo was not the proximate trigger for the outbreak of war
- It was Italy's invasion of Libya in 1911 which led to the Balkans Wars – Enver Pasha led the defence with 20,000 men.
- First war to include aerial warfare, colonial warfare, trenches against armed arab tribes
- Italian invasion led to Italian blockade of the Bosphorus and Aegean; 90% Russian exports stopped, encouraged the Balkan League to declare war in the First Balkan War
- Turkey lost almost all of northern Greece (Macedonia and Thrace) leaving but a small enclave between Bulgaria and Istanbul.
- The loss of almost all that remained of the Turkey in Europe was a major jolt to Turkey who now instituted a more aggressive policy: German military support, and a greater anti-minorities policy.



First pilot (Italian Air Force) bombing mission Libya in 1911

Three Pashas Coup 1913

- Enver, Talaat and Djemal
- Radical coup against the background of the Balkan Wars
- Formed the Turkish leadership during 1914-18



Enver Pascha



Enver Pascha (1881 – 1922)

- Minister for War 1914- 18, deputy then commander in chief army
- Born in Constantinople to either a bridge-keeper in [Monastir](#) (modern Bitola)^[16] or an [Albanian](#) small town public prosecutor in the [Balkans](#).^[1]
- 1903 – 8 stationed in Macedonia involved in 54 actions against Bulgarian separatists
- In [Ohri](#) (modern Ohrid) an armed band ([çete](#)) called the Special Muslim Organisation (SMO) composed mostly of notables was created in 1907 to protect local Muslims and fight [Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization](#) (IMRO) bands.^[28] Enver along with Sabri recruited the SMO and turned it into the Ohri branch of the CUP with its band becoming the local CUP band.^[29]
- CUP headquarters conferred upon Enver the title of "CUP Inspector General of Internal Organisation and Executive Forces".^[19]
- By 1909 he was the military attaché at [Berlin](#) and formed personal ties with high ranking German state officials and the Kaiser.^[55] It was during this time that Enver came to admire the culture of Germany and power of the German military.^[55] He invited German officers to reform the [Ottoman Army](#)
- he died in August 1922 in the [Russian Civil War](#), he died of [machine gun](#) fire from an [Armenian](#) soldier in [Tajikistan](#) in a unknown location before the USSR was created on 30 December 1922 fighting against the Reds for White Army



Kaiser meets Enver
Pasha, 1915

Djemal Pasha (1872 – 1922)

- Minister for the Navy 1914 - 1918
- favoured Armenian assimilation not genocide
- born 1872 – Mytilene, Archaepelago Vilayet, Ottoman Empire (Lesbos)
- Son of a military pharmacist
- CUP Central Committee 1908.
- Governor of Adana during riots I 1909 but praised by Christian missionaries for supporting Armenian victims, ally of Attaturk
- Assassinated 1922 Tiblisi Georgia.

