

## ATA102 Atatürk's Principles and Turkish Revolution History

1	<b>Abolishment of Sultanate; It's Reasons; the Developments after the Abolishment of Sultanate; Announcement of Republic; The Election Decision of Grand National Assembly; Establishment of People's Party; The New Capital City: Ankara 13th October 1923</b>
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### **Abolishment of Sultanate**

On 1 st November sultanate was removed. With this legislation sultanate was ignored from the day 16 March 1920. But the caliphship continued for a while (till 1924). Abdülmecit was elected as a new caliph by the Grand National Assembly.

As a result, İstanbul government was removed. Because the administration which depend on dynasty was unsuitable for national sovereignty. The administration was given to public. Vahdettin escaped and took a refuge to England.

#### **It's Reasons**

- ☐ Ottoman Dynasty completed it's existence,
- ☐ After the First World War, in most of countries monarchies collapsed and republics established instead of them,
- ☐ Administrations that depend on dynasties were unsuited with national sovereignty,
- ☐ Mustafa Kemal's main aim was to establish a state that depends on national sovereignty and democratic bases.
- ☐ To take the administration from one family and to deliver to nation

**The Developments after the Abolishment of Sultanate** After Vahdettin left the country, Abdülmecit was elected as a calif by Grand National Assembly.

#### **Announcement of Republic (29th October 1923)**

In the Constitution of 1921 (1921 Teşkilat-ı Esasiye Kanunu) the first title was about the administration system. "Sovereignty is vested in the nation without condition". And also the governmental system was based on the principle of self determination and government by the public. Actually this title was the definition of republic. But frankly the phrase "republic" was not used but described.

On 27th October there had been a governmental depression and Prime Minister Ali Fethi resigned. According to this excuse, Mustafa Kemal decided to announce republic.

On 29th October Republic was announced and the "republic" phrase was added to constitution's first title.

#### **The Election Decision of GNAT (Grand National Assembly of Turkey)**

The 1 st GNAT accomplished its duty (from 23 April 1920) in April 1923. During the break part of Lausanne Peace Conference with a resolution, it was requested to renew the elections. It was important to provide a pure atmosphere without opposition. So that, Lausanne Peace Treaty was going to be accepted in new assembly. After the elections, the 2nd assembly started its works on 13th August 1923. Mustafa Kemal became the president of the assembly and Ali Fethi became prime minister.

#### **The New Capital City: Ankara 13th October 1923**

The occupation of İstanbul and Armistice period showed that İstanbul was not safe enough.

Reasons of Ankara to be chosen as a Capital city :

Location of Ankara, being the centre of the National War of Independence, transportation ways, being in the center of Turkey...

In October İsmet Pasha prepared a draft of law about determination of Ankara as a new capital city and this draft of law was accepted in the assembly on 13th October 1923.

<b>2</b>	<b>Promulgation of Republic and Impacts; Abolishment of Caliphship,</b>
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### **Promulgation of Republic and Impacts**

With the promulgation of Republic, the first article of Constitution was changed. On the same day Mustafa Kemal was elected as President and İsmet Pasha was determined as prime minister. Fethi Bey became president of the Assembly. This new innovation created a reaction among İstanbul press and some fellows of Mustafa Kemal.

### **Abolishment of Caliphship**

The caliphship was an establishment which was based on ummah. And according to new regime this establishment didn't suit with revolutions.

### **Reasons of Abolishment of Caliphship**

Abdulfecit's (caliph) attitudes and behaviors like sultan,  
 Abdulfecit's financial demands,  
 Abdulfecit's special contacts with the foreign guests, delegates and ambassadors as if he was a sultane,  
 Caliphships' becoming as a danger against the new regime,  
 Letter chiris: The members of a tariqat of İsmailiye from India, Aga Han and Emir Ali Han sent a letter to İsmet Pasha. They emphasized Caliphship's importance and requested the caliphship's political position to be protected. But this letter was published in İstanbul Press before İsmet Pasha read.

<b>3</b>	<b>The Establishment of Progressive Republican Party and Şeyh Sait Event (The Establishment of Progressive Republican Party, Şeyh Sait Event and Law for Restoration of Order, The Venture of İzmir Assassination 1926)</b>
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### **The Establishment of Progressive Republican Party and Şeyh Sait Event**

After the announcement of Republic and abolishment of caliphship, the dissidence between the staff of National War of Independence arose. One side there were Mustafa Kemal, Fethi Bey and İsmet Pasha, on the other side there were evolutionists; Kazım Karabekir, Rauf Bey, Ali Fuat Pasha, Refet Bet and Adnan Bey(Adıvar).

In the first Assembly (1920-1923) deputies and soldiers could perform both these two duties. This situation was continued according to 1924 Constitution and electoral law. Expressly in the assembly Ali Fuat, Kazım Karabekir, Refet Bey, were not only deputies but also commanders. Soon after they decided to establish a new political party called Progressive Republican Party in 1924.

The Permanent Staff of Progressive Republican Party:

The General President: Kazım Karabekir

Vice President: Rauf Bey

General Secretary: Ali Fuat Pasha

The Programme of the party

“The system of the party is depended on liberalism and sovereignty of public,

Generally the party is supporter of freedoms,

Respectful to religious beliefs and different opinions,

After elections, the connection of the president of Turkey with deputyship has to be quited.”

### **Şeyh Sait Event and Law for Restoration of Order**

On 13th February in Eastern Anatolia in Bingöl a revolt began. At first sight, this revolt was considered as a basic and local event. But afterwards with the expansion of the event, Mustafa Kemal requested İsmet Pasha to come back to premiership because of the soft attitude of Fethi Bey. As soon as İsmet Pasha became prime minister again he prepared a new programme and special draft of law about the revolt. The law called “Law for Restoration of Order” (Takrir-i Sukun Kanunu) and would be in force till 1929. Also the Independence Tribunals (İstiklal Mahkemeleri) were established both in Ankara and Diyarbakır to judge the culprits of the event.

### **Cancellation of Progressive Republican Party**

Soon after, according to the investigation about Şeyh Sait Event, it was shown up some members of Progressive Republican Party had a relation with this event. In May 1925 the departments of the party in Eastern Anatolia were closed and on 3 rd June 1925, with the decision of the council of ministers the Progressive Republican Party was closed.

### **The Venture of İzmir Assassination 1926**

In 1926 the opposition in the assembly proceeded. Firstly the Unionists and the group which was against to revolutions thought if they kill Mustafa Kemal, they could avoid not only the revolutions but also the republican system. In 1926 Mustafa Kemal organised a domestic tour which includes İzmir. Ziya Hurşit and his friends planned an assassination to Mustafa Kemal when he came to İzmir. But Mustafa Kemal delayed his trip so the plans of Ziya Hurşit didn't work. According to the plan; in Kemeraltı they were going to bomb Mustafa Kemal's car and they were going to escape by a boat. The captain of the boat was Giritli Şevki. Because of the changes in Mustafa Kemal's Plan, Şevki was frightened and explained all the assassination plan to the police. The judgement of Ziya Hurşit and his friends was done in Independence Tribunals, and they were decided to be executed. Meanwhile Ali Fuat, Refet Bey, and Cafer Tayyar were arrested because of their connection with this venture.

4	<b>Liberal Republican Party 1930 (Serbest Cumhuriyet Fırkası) and Menemen Event</b>
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### **Liberal Republican Party 1930 and Menemen Event**

#### **Liberal Republican Party**

The economic crisis in 1929 effected Turkey deeply. This crisis was the result of surplus production of military productions of USA and decreasing sells of these materials. The western and north part of Turkey were effected negatively. These regions are exportation centers and they couldn't export their products to abroad. So that, Mustafa Kemal considered the danger of social depression and wanted to constitute another political party in order to criticize the general economic policy of the government.

Liberal Republican Party was established and its name was given by Mustafa Kemal. The new party was as a liberal and secularist party. Mustafa Kemal wanted his friends and sister to join this party and he supported this new formation. But suddenly the party had a sudden uptrend. Liberal Republican Party attended the local elections and won 22 municipality. Besides the president of the party Fethi Bey claimed that there had been some corruptions during the elections.

#### **Menemen Event**

In December 1930 in Menemen (the town of izmir) a religious revolt began. It was religious revolt and against the revolutions. Although there was a small group of people, in a little

while this group became crowded. The corps of gendarmes tried to interfere in the event but Kubilay (an army officer) was killed terribly. The revolt quelled by the soldiers and the criminals were judged in martial courts.

Menemen event was actually one of the social result of the Great Depression.

5	<b>Revolutions and Their Aims; Revolutions of Legal System; 1924 Constitution</b>
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### **Turkish Revolution of Atatürk Era**

With the social, economic and political revolutions, it was aimed Turkish society to be modern and secular. All innovations during this period were vehicles for his aim. The main purpose was to keep Turkey's economic and political independence.

#### **Revolutions of Legal System**

In Tanzimat Period to fix the ruined part of the law system, to keep everybody around the same law rules, new law rules (which were taken from Western countries) began to be performed.

During the second constitutional period The Party of Union and Progress tried to fix the law system but because of the First World War this plan couldn't be applied.

- **In 1924;** 1924 Constitution was a necessity for the new state, so a new council organised a new constitution. 1924 Constitution was comprised from 6 parts and 105 articles, there was a soft unity of power, also the rights of public and freedoms took place in this constitution. It was a civilian constitution. Afterwards there had been important changes in this constitution. In 1928, the article "The religion of the state is Islam" was removed. Also the oath of deputies and president was changed and the religious expressions were removed from this oath.
- **In 1925;** The School of Law was opened in Ankara (Ankara Hukuk Mektebi) This school was the first high education institution of modern Turkey.
- **In 1926;** the important laws which organised the relations between state and public were changed. Civil Code was accepted in assembly. The civil code was taken from Switzerland. Because it was the newest one and its language was understandable (French). Also this civil code was flexible, modern and intelligible. In the same year criminal code was taken from Italy and Commerce code was taken from Germany.

#### **Women Rights**

In 1934 female suffrage passed into law.

6	<b>Revolutions of Education and Culture: The Law of Integration of Education; Adoption of New Turkish Alphabet; New Concept of History and Language University Reform (From Darülfunun to İstanbul University)</b>
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### **Revolutions of Education and Culture**

**In 1921** Education Congress was organised in Ankara (to determine the educational programme of Modern Turkey)

**On 3rd March 1924;** The Union of Education Law was accepted in the assembly (Tevhid-i Tedrisat). With this law all the schools in Turkey were joined to the Ministry of Education.

**In 1928;** The international numbers were adopted.

**In 1928;** New Turkish Alphabet was adopted.

### **The Union of Education Law**

With this law, all the schools were connected to Ministry of Education. Modern, secular and democratic aducation system was established.

### **Adoption of New Turkish Alphabet**

Reasons:

The difficulties of reading and writing Ottoman letters,

The commenless of the level of leteracy,

The disparity of Turkish languages' voices with Ottaman letters.

In order to teach the new Turkish alphabet to everybody Public Schools (Millet Mektepleri) were established.

### **New Consept of History and Language**

According to Mustafa Kemal, the history researches were very important. In Ottoman Era, the history of Turks was related to Islam. The existance of Turks before Islam was ignored. While building a nation state, the most important point was to create a deep historical backround. So Mustafa Kemal based the history of Turks on to Hittits and Sumerians. The political target of the consept of History were;

- To develop a new national historical concept,
- To develop Turkish nation's national awareness,
- To justify civilization as a mutual asset of man kind,
- To justify Turkish history as an old civilization and it was based on the the period before Islam,
- To show Anatolia was a real homeland of Turks.

For this reason in 1931 the Assosisation of Turkish History was founded. In 1935 this foundation's name was changed as Turkish History Society.

Also to save Turkish language from the effects of other languages, in 1932 Turkish Language Assosisation was founded and in 1936 its name changed as Turkish Linguistic Society.

### **University Reform (From Darülfunun to İstanbul University)**

Darülfünün (Home of Science) was established during Abdulhamit II. era in 1900. It worked until 1933. But because of the lack of modern educational system it was renewed and the name of this institution was changed into Istanbul University. Lots of lecturers from Germany who escaped from the NAZİ policy of Hitler, came to Turkey and worked as a lecturer.

	<b>Economic Revolutions; The Economic Policy in the Last Period of Ottoman State; Turkish Economic Congress and its results; Statism Practise</b>
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### **Economic Revolutions**

Ottoman State was the market of developed countries which completed their industrial revolution.

From the middle of 19th century, capitulations, commercial contracts and external debts and their effects upon Ottoman State increased. Also in Ottoman State non-muslims were in the fore ground on field of commerce. The defeats of Trablusgarb War, Balkan Wars and World War I effected Ottoman State's economy worse.

In 1923 Turkish Economic Congress was organised in İzmir (To determine general principles of Modern Turkey's economy, to fix economical detriment of the war)

Participants of the congress were, employees, farmers, merchants, industrialists.

Decisions: Economical oath (Misak- İktisadi) was accepted, Liberal economy policy was adopted.

#### **Agriculture**

Initially Turkish government tried to fix the situation of villagers and farmers. Aşar tax which was taken from farmers was removed in 1925.

#### **Industry**

There were no enough factories in Ottoman State

Tesvik-i Sanayi Law which was imposed in 1912 was organised again in 1927 and was imposed for 12 years in order to encourage industrialists.

#### **Commerce**

After the war of Independence the government began to support Turkish merchants. For this reason in 1924 İş Bankası was founded to provide credits.

In 1926 Kabotaj law was accepted for providing Turkish public to make transportations in Turkish sea.

In 1931 Moderate statism era began. In 1933 Sumerbank was founded in order to support industry. In 1934 The First 5 Years Industrial Plan was imposed.

According to this plan, the aim was to create commodity from raw areas such as woven, chemistry, paper, glass. In 1936 The Second 5 Years Industrial Plan was organised but because of the World War II it was canceled.

<b>8</b>	<b>Revolutions in Casual Life (Clothes; Hat Law; Recognition of International time, numbers, weekend holiday; Surname Law)</b>
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### **Revolutions in Casual Life**

- Clothes (Vesture) and Hat

In Ottoman State there was no vesture union because of its multi-cultural structure.

In 1925 in Inebolu Mustafa Kemal made a speech about vestures. Initially Turkish people began to wear hat with their own decision and wills and after that this case was discussed in the assembly and on 25th November 1925 the law about wearing hat was accepted.

- Tekke Zaviye and Turbe had begun to work as associations in the early years of Republic. Because of their connection with policy, on 30th November 1925 they were closed.

- On 1st June 1935 the holiday of the week changed.

- On 26 March 1931 Ottoman metric units such as arşın, endaze, okka and çeki were changed.

- On 26th December 1925 Hicri and Rumi calender removed and miladi calender (Gregorian calender) was accepted.

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### **Surname Law**

In Ottoman Society there were disorders about seperating people because of their names. So they were using some titles in front of their names. On 21st June 1934 Surname law was accepted to avoid this disorder. And ofcourse this reform was very important to avoid the inequality between people. Because the titles that people use can describe the physical disabilities of their owners, this law became a great example and necessity for Atatürk's Populism Principle.

According to this law The Grand National Assembly gave Mustafa Kemal "Atatürk" surname on 24th November 1934.

10	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Foreign Policy of Ataturk Era</b>  <b>First Period: 1923-1930</b></p>
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### **First Period: 1923-1930**

In this period, firstly the main problems which couldn't be solved during Lausanne Peace Conference was tried to be fixed. The problems about population exchange, Musul Question and others...

### **Turco-Greek Relations:**

- Population exchange problems (Etabli Question)
- Problems of refugees about their homes and social integration
- In 1926 Greek and Turkish governments wanted to sign a treaty about this issue but Greek Government refused.
- In 1930 with the presidency of Venizelos in Greece the reaproachments began and Ankara Treaty was signed. Ankara Treaty solved all the problems between Turkey and Greece.

### **Mosul Question:**

- During Lousanne Conference Mosul Question couldn't be solved. According to Lausanne Peace Treaty this problem was decided to be solved between England and Turkey within nine months.

- After the congress England and Turkey tried to solve this issue with dual negotiations.
- In 1924 Haliç Conference was organised and Turkey was represented by Ali Fethi and England was represented by Sir Percy Cox.
- Because of disagreements, the issue was transferred to League of Nations
- League of Nations' commission decided to create a border called Brussel Line
- In 1926 Ankara Agreement was signed between Turkey and England and Brussel line was accepted as Turkey-Iraqan Border. Turkey accepted Mosul to stay in the borders of Iraq.

#### **Turco-French Relations:**

- Turco-Syrian Border: This border issue was solved in 1921 with Ankara agreement.
- Foreign Schools: The syllabus system of foreign schools became a problem for Turkish Government. Especially the language of history lessons were wanted to be Turkish language but French Government didn't accept. And most of these schools were closed.
- Depts: In 1928 Turkish and French governments agreed on about the dept issue. According to this treaty, Turkey was going to begin to pay the first payment in 1929. But because of the effects of Great Depression Turkey requested to postpone the payment. And they arranged a new plan.
- Bozkurt-Lotus Case: In 1926 Turkish ship called Bozkurt, and a French Ship called Lotus crashed in Aegean Sea. The captains of these ships were arrested in Istanbul. But French Government wanted the French captain to evacuate, but Turkish Government refused it. Mahmut Esat Bey, the Minister of Justice, represented Turkey in international court and thanks to Mahmut Esat Bey Turkey won this court. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk gave Mahmut Esat, "Bozkurt" surname after the acceptance of Surname Law.

#### **Turco-Italian Relations:**

- In 1928 Turkey and Italy signed an agreement. According to this neutrality agreement, both sides committed not to attend any agreement or alliance which was going to be organised against the other one.
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#### **Turco-Soviet Relations:**

- In 1925 Turkey and Soviet Union signed non-aggression pact. This pact continued till 1945. Turkey approached to Soviet Union during the conflict period with England about Mosul Question.

#### **Relations with Afghanistan**

Afghanistan was the first eastern country to which Turkey connected positive relations. In 1921 they signed a fellowship agreement and Turkey became a revolutionist model for eastern countries. In 1928 Amanullah, the Afghan King visited Turkey and signed a collaboration agreement.

11	<b>Turkish Policy of Atatürk Era Second Period: 1930-1938</b>
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	<b>Progress to The Second World War</b>
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## **Second Period: 1930-1938**

### **League of Nations and Turkey**

In 1932 Turkey was invited to this organization with the recommendation of Greece. The first reaction came from Soviet Union but in 1934 Soviet Union also joined to League of Nations.

### **Balkan Pact 1934**

This pact was organised and signed between Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia, Rumania against Bulgaria and Italy

According to Balkan Pact:

If one country of this pact is occupied by a country (out of Balkan Region - refers Italy-) another one(s) will help it.

If another Balkan country (refers Bulgaria) helps for this occupation, other pact countries will help the one which is occupied.

Reservations: For Greece---- Italy was

For Turkey---Soviet Union

Greece didn't want to come accross with Italy and Turkey didn't want to come accross with Soviet Union because of this pact so they requested a special title to be added to the pact.

### **Montreux Contract 1936**

Due to the revisionist and aggressive foreign policy of Italy and Germany, Turkey wanted to change the status of Straits. (According to Lausanne, the administration of Straits was given to a special international comission in the leadership of Turkey)

In 1936 with the contract of Monreux, Turkey acquired the control of Straits but Italy reacted to this decision.

### **Solution of Hatay Question 1939**

In 1936 France withdrew from Syria and devolved all her rights to Syria. Hatay became an aotonomous. After the elections in Hatay, Hatay Republic was founded. Also Hatay got Turkish civil code and another laws. In 1939 with another treaty between France and Turkey, France accepted Hatay to join to Turkey. Hatay assembly decided to join to Turkey and Hatay became a city of Turkey in 1939.

The main foreign policy principle of Atatürk Era was "Peace at home peace in the World."

<b>12</b>	<b>Principles of Atatürk ; Republicanism, Nationalism, Populism, Statism, Secularism, Revolutionism</b>
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## **PRINCIPLES OF ATATURK**

	Origins
<u>Republicanism</u>	French Rev.
<u>Nationalism</u>	French Rev.
<u>Populism</u>	French Rev./ Bolshevic Rev.
<u>Statism</u>	Bolshevic Rev.
<u>Secularism</u>	France
<u>Revolutionism</u>	French Rev./ Bolshevic Rev.

### **Republicanism:**

Republic has 2 vehicles

- 1- Democracy
- 2- National sovereignty

According to Atatürk;

The most suitable administration system for Turkey is Republic, national sovereignty can not be transferred to anyone, democracy is mental and is the only vehicle of the regime.

### **Nationalism**

According to Atatürk;

Nationalism is the main ideology of National War of Independence, the items which consist Turkish nation are; political union, language union, homeland union and historical proximity.

It's called Turkish to everyone in Turkish public in spite of different races or religions. Atatürk's nationalism is not aggressive, racist or offensive, it is peaceful.

### **Populism**

Halk and Millet words in Turkish seem similar but they are not the same. Millet is an abstract concept and halk is a concrete concept.

According to Atatürk;

Halk and millet are the same, National War of Independence has some impressions of populism.

There are no classes between Turkish public there are only jobs and bodies, Turkish populism rejects conflicts between classes. The surname law in 1934 is the most important example of populism principle.

### **Statism**

This is the principle which occurred latest (in 1930). This principle is an economic principle. Soviet Union protected herself from Great Depression thanks to statism. So after 1929 both in the world and in Turkey Statism rose.

According to Atatürk;

The statism of Turkey is not socialist,

Turkish statism is moderate,

Economical independence is as important as political independence,

It's for public so statism has connection with populism.

### **Secularism**

All revolutions (economical, social life, educational, political, judicial...) in Turkey were depended on Secularism.

It has two meanings: political and social.

Political secularism means, administrating the state by the means of science. Social secularism means, in education, judicial area and in economics to seperate the effect of religion.

### **Revolutionism**

There three important revolutions and they have different properties.

<u>French Rev.</u>	<u>Bolshevic Rev.</u>	<u>Turkish Rev.</u>
No leader	no leader	The leader is Atatürk (theorist and implementer is same)
Creation of bourgeoisie	creation of labor class	creation of Turkish public

### According to Atatürk:

Revolution means innovations, it means producing, There is no imitation of west there is only taking example only the suitable points of west.

<b>13</b>	<b>İnönü Era (1938-1950); The Second World War; Establishment of Democratic Party</b>
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After death of Atatürk, İsmet İnönü became president.

In the extraordinary congress of Republican People's Party İsmet İnönü was chosen as a stable president of the party and he had title of " National Leader" (Milli Şef). Also Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was qualified as an "Eternal leader" (Ebedi Şef).

In the fifth General Meeting of Republican People's Party "Seperate Group" (Müstakil Grup) was established and it was formed by 21 deputies. The group aimed to check the activities of the party but it didn't work.

### **Second World War**

#### AXIS POWERS

Germany  
Italy  
Japan

#### ALLIED POWERS

England  
France  
USA

The war broke out on 1st September in 1939 with the attack of Germany to Poland.

- Before the war Turkey, England and France signed a Triple Alliance Treaty. According to this treaty; "In case of the attack of any European country and the war in which England and France attend (especially in Mediterenian), Turkey will help them. And they will help Turkey.
- The general foreign policy of Turkey during the war was to protect Turkey from the war. It was called the Balance Policy.
- 1939- war broke out
- 1940- Italy occupied Greece but later had to withdraw.
- 1941- Germany occupied Greece to reach Balkan Peninsula and Soviet Union.
- 1942- The pressure on Turkey increased (about entering war in the side of Allied Powers)

- 1943- İnönü had a special meeting in Adana with Churchill. Churchill tried to persuade Turkey.  
**NOTE:** Until 1943 the general situation of war proceeded in favour of Germany. But after 1943 the process suddenly changed.
- 1944- Rome was occupied by Allied Powers. With the persuade of Allies Turkey stopped the chrome export to Germany.
- 1945- Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin has a meeting in Yalta. (Yalta Conference). According to their decision in this conference; the countries which declared war against Germany until 1st March of 1945 were going to attend to the conference in San Francisco and would be the founder of United Nations.
- After Yalta Conference Turkey decided to attack (declare war) Germany to take place in the new order in San Francisco Conference.

### **Domestic Affairs of Turkey During the War**

- In 1940 Village Institutes were established (Köy Enstitüleri) to bring up teachers for villagers. The main idea of these institutes were to educate the students about village life and to provide them to be ready to work in villages.
- In 1940 National Protection Law was come into force (Milli Korunma Kanunu), in order to protect Turkish economy. Statism was strengthened.
- In 1942 Wealth Tax was come into force. This law was created to prevent unfair incomes during war period. Especially this tax was taken from non-muslims in Istanbul. In 1943 Turkish Government stopped this application and in 1944 this law was removed.

### **AFTER 1945**

- After the war, in Turkey the multi-party period began. The main reason was the social reaction about economic depression that the war created. Also Republican People's Party lost the support of villagers and liberals. International changes effected Turkey.
- Two blocks formed: Western Block and Eastern Block  
Ofcourse for Turkey to integrate with West was a necessity. Because of Turkey's demands of integration with the west Turkey had to change her domestic system so that the multi-party era began.
- Also President İnönü supported the multi-party system in his declarations.
- In June 1945 Celal Bayar, Adnan Menderes and Refik Kolaltan (Deputies of Republican People's Party) prepared a proposal called "Tetra Proposal" (Dörtlü Takrir). It was supportive declaration to change the system into the multi party system, according to this proposal, to make free elections and to create autonomous universities were the main demands.
- In 1945 National Development Party was founded
- On 7th January 1946 Democratic Party was founded by the owners of Tetra Proposal.
- On 21st July 1946 the first multiparty election was actualized.

### **Establishment of Democratic Party**

After the elections on 14th May 1950, DP (Democratic Party) came to power, Celal Bayar became president and Adnan Menderes prime minister. Minister

of foreign affairs was Fuad Köprülü. In the programme of Menderes Government anti communist movements and reactionism increased and became as main cases.

14	<b>Democratic Party Era 1950-1960 and Coup of May 27th, 1961</b>
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- In june 1950 DP removed the prohibition of Arabic Azan application.
- **Economic Policy:**
- In the first period of DP Government, the economic development grew up,
- The villagers which were neglected during the war were supported,
- New areas were reorganised for agriculture,
- With Marshall aids a lot of agricultural equipments were taken,
- DP supported foreign capitals, between 1951-1954 the government legislated a lot of laws for open market policies.
- After 1945 because of the Korean War the economic situtation got worse. The government restrained the liberal economic policies. For this reason DP Government organised National Protection Law (Milli Korunma Kanunu).

#### **Policies About Education:**

- 1951- Public Houses (Halkevleri) were closed.
- 1954 The Village Institutes were closed,
- Adversely lots of schools were opened such as in 1957 Middle East Tecnical University, in 1958 Erzurum Ataturk University...

#### **1954 Elections and Second Period of DP**

Five political parties entered to elections of 1954. DP won this election again. In this period DP's relations with opposition got worse. The most important event of this period was Istanbul Pogrom (6-7 Eylül Olayları)

#### **Istanbul Pogrom 1955**

The Istanbul pogrom, also known as the Istanbul riots or September events. The events were triggered by the false news that the Turkish consulate in Thessaloniki, in the house where Mustafa Kemal Atatürk had been born in 1881—had been bombed the day before. A bomb planted by a Turkish usher at the consulate, who was later arrested and confessed, incited the events. The Turkish press, conveying the news in Turkey, was silent about the arrest and instead insinuated that Greeks had set off the bomb. A Turkish mob, most of which had been trucked into the city in advance, assaulted Istanbul's Greek community for nine hours. Although the mob did not explicitly call for Greeks to be killed, over a dozen people died during or after the attacks as a result of beatings and arson.

#### **AFTER 1957**

- After 1957 the pressure of DP increased against press and opposition.
- In 1958 an economic crisis began in Turkey. In August 1958 an agreement was signed with IMF(International Money Fond). Turkey took loan from World Bank but economic problems couldn't be solved.

- For the economic problems and social pressure, student movements and protests began. On 27th may 1960 the coup of National Unity Committee was actualized. Lots of DP deputies were arrested and judged in Yassıada. At the end of this court, Adnan Menderes, Fatin Rüsyü Zorlu and Hasan Polatkan were executed. Celal Bayar was forgiven because of his agedness. In 1961 the new constitution was organised and after that in october 1961 general elections were organised. İnönü became prime minister.

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