**COURSE INFORMATION**

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| Course Name | Code | Year | Theoretical (hour/week) | Application (hour/week) | Laboratory  (hour/week) | Credit | ECTS |
| History of Turkish Revolution and Atatürk’s Principles | AİT 100 | Annual | 2 |  |  | 0 | 4 |
| Pre-requisites | None | | | | | | |
| Course Language | Turkish | | | | | | |
| Course type | Compulsory | | | | | | |
| Course administration | Narration and discussion | | | | | | |
| Course Instructors | The Institute staff: Professors and instructors | | | | | | |
| Course Objectives | The establishment of the Republic of Turkey as a secular and unitary state after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire; the history of Turkish modernization experience in accordance with the establishment of the new state, the instruction of the Turkish Revolution pioneered by Kemal Atatürk and the Kemalist thought, as the meaning and statement of modernity and secularism in Turkey to young generations and let them figure out its significance.  It aims to let the student who attends the AİT 203 courses to acquire the ability of classification, description, explanation, analysis of the current social and individual problems in Turkey by taking rationality and science, norms of modernity into account with respect to the Kemalist thought and the Turkish Revolution. | | | | | | |
| Course Learning Outcomes | The student who passes the course successfully:   * Learns how to analyse a historical question according to its fact-incident, time, actors; the assessment of relevant resources such as books, articles as well as movies and literature and to nurture his/her point of view. * Learns how to read and assess an article on a historical problem * does research on a historical question by interrelating with the current issues and developments hypothetically * Learns how to prepare a presentation on a historical question. * Learns critical assessment from different point of views; how to give answers to questions by assertion of historical facts and arguments ; expression of his/her opinion rationally and correctly; and abstraction | | | | | | |
| Course Outline | Parallel to the establishment of the Republic of Turkey, the assessment of the Turkish society as within the level of civilized nation-states, the experience of Turkish revolution with its *sui-generis* character in definition of the nation-state in a chronological line beginning from the Ottoman Turkish Imperial state: The Classical and post classical ages, late 18th and 19th centuries, the Second Constitutional Era, The First World War, The Turkish National Struggle of 1918-1922 and the interval of 1923-60; the assessment of the modern Turkish nation-state by the restructuring of the state & the nation and the stages of the change and transformation in Turkish political and social system  The analysis of the political, social, economic and cultural transformation with respect to the internal and external political developments and their actors  The evaluation of the historical stages of the establishment of the modern Turkish state as a reference of solution and comparison for current debates in Turkish society and politics.  The understanding of historical dynamism of change in Turkish politics and society | | | | | | |
| Textbooks/ References | KILINÇKAYA Derviş (ed) *Atatürk ve Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Tarihi*. Siyasal Kitabevi, Ankara, 2004.  ACUN Fatma (ed.), *Atatürk ve Türk İnkılâp Tarihi*, Siyasal Kitabevi, Ankara, 11. Baskı, 2010.  AHMAD Feroz, *Modern Türkiye’nin Oluşumu*, İstanbul, 1995.  *Atatürk’ün Söylev ve Demeçleri*, 3 cilt, Ankara, 1981.  *Atatürk’ün Tamim Telgraf ve Beyannameleri*, 4 cilt, Ankara, 1964.  BAYUR Yusuf Hikmet*, Türk İnkılâp Tarihi*, 10 cilt, Ankara, 1991.  BERKES Niyazi, *Türkiye’de Çağdaşlaşma*, Ankara, 1978.  KARPAT Kemal, H., *Türk Demokrasi Tarihi*, İstanbul, 1967.  LEWIS Bernard, *Modern Türkiye’nin Doğuşu*, Ankara, II. Baskı, 1984.  MUMCU Ahmet, *Tarih Açısından Türk Devriminin temelleri ve Gelişimi*, Ankara, 1974.  SAFA, Peyami, *Türk İnkılabına Bakışlar*, İstanbul, 1988.  ZÜRCHER, E. J., *Modernleşen Türkiye’nin Tarih*i, İstanbul, 1999. | | | | | | |

**Weekly Course Topics:**

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| **Weeks** | **Topics** |
| Week 1 | MAIN CONCEPTS AND OTTOMAN – TURKISH MODERNIZATION |
| Week 2 | DEVELOPMENTS IN EUROPE, EMERGENCE OF THE MODERN EUROPE, THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION & THEIR EFFECTS TO THE WORLD |
| Week 3 | EUROPE & THE EASTERN QUESTION, EARLY AND LATE COLONIZATION MOVEMENTS, RELATIONS BETWEEN EUROPE AND THE OTTOMANS, OTTOMANS AND EUROPE IN THE AGE OF IMPERIALISM |
| Week 4 | CONSTITUTIONALISM AND THE IDEA OF CONSTITUTION IN EUROPE, THE COMMITEE OF “NEW OTTOMANS” AS INTELLECTUAL OPPONENTS; THE YOUNG TURK OPPOSITION, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TANZIMAT & CONSTITUTIONAL ERAS, THE FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL ERA (1876) AND THE EMERGENCE OF THE UNION & PROGRESS PARTY |
| Week 5 | THE SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL ERA, TRENDS AND MOVEMENTS IN TURKISH POLITICAL THOUGHT, THE TURCO-ITALIAN WAR (1911) THE BALKAN WARS (1912-1913) |
| Week 6 | THE WORLD WAR I: ITS REASONS-CONSEQUENCES & ITS EVALUTION WITH RESPECT TO THE COLLAPSE OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE |
| Week 7 | THE DISTRIBUTION OF HER TERRITORIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE EASTERN QUESTION |
| Week 8 | THE MUDROS ARMISTICE; THE TURKISH NATIONAL STRUGGLE: PREPARATIONS & ORGANIZATION |
| Week 9 | THE POLITICAL ASPECT OF THE ORGANIZATION IN THE TURKISH NATIONAL STRUGGLE: ERZURUM & SİVAS CONGRESSES |
| Week 10 | THE SİVAS CONGRESS, THE ABOLITION OF THE OTTOMAN PARLIAMENT AND THE NATIONAL PACT |
| Week 11 | THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, ANKARA AS THE POLITICAL CENTER OF THE NATIONAL STRUGGLE AND THE MILITARY PHASE OF THE STRUGGLE |
| Week 12 | MID-TERM |
| Week 13 | THE LAUSANNE CONFERENCE AND THE ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW WORLD ORDER WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE PEACE TREATIES CONCLUDED IN THE WAKE OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR |
| Week 14 | THE LAUSANNE TREATY, THE COMPARISON OF THE MUDROS ARMISTICE AND THE LAUSANNE & SEVRES TREATIES WITH RESPECT TO THE ANKARA GOVERNMENT AND THE EASTERN QUESTION |
| WEEK 15 | Factors as the basis and motives of political modernization: the abolition of the dynasty, The establishment of the Republic, the abolition of the Caliphate. Debates concerning the Dynasty-Caliphate and Republic on the eve of the new state |
| WEEK 16 | The Turkish political climate between 1920-1938: The political parties in the Turkish Grand National Assembly: Republican People’s Party, Progressive Republican Party, Free Republican Party The relationship between the government and opposition, the democratization of political and social life and the question of multi party system in Turkey |
| WEEK 17 | The legal dimension of political modernization, the institutions of secular legal system, codifications that regulate the political, social, commercial and economic life. |
| WEEK 18 | The Question of Education in Turkish nation-state building: Secular educational system, establishment of modern educational institutions, the properties of the interrelationship between education and nation-building in *Turkish Revolution* The value of intellectual, scientific and pedagogical discussions and their contribution to the educational policies |
| WEEK 19 | The relationship between nation-state and national culture, new institutions founded for the promotion and detection of the national culture, domestic political and sociological ideas that affect the structure of those referred institutions & the reflection of intellectual discussions concerning *cultural change* on cultural policies. |
| WEEK 20 | The nation-state and the reorganization of economy: The economy strategies and its applications in *new Turkey* |
| WEEK 21 | Mid-Term |
| WEEK 22 | The Atatürk Era and Turkish Foreign Policy in the Interwar Period I (1923-1930): Turkey’s bilateral relations with the European states following the Lausanne Treaty |
| WEEK 23 | Turkish Foreign Policy in the Interwar Period II (1930-1938)  Turkey’s relations with the European states with respect to the assessment of totalitarian regimes in the continental Europe.  Relationship between the Soviet Union, Western Europe and the USA.  Turkey’s relations with the Soviet Union    The reflections of foreign political relations on social and intellectual life; the press and comments on Turkish foreign policy |
| WEEK 24 | An assessment on Atatürk’s principles |
| WEEK 25 | Turkey at the post-Atatürk era: The Presidency of İsmet İnönü  The World War II and Turkey: The Turkish foreign policy, the effect of war on Turkish political and social life |
| WEEK 26 | Turkey at the post-Atatürk era: The Presidency of İsmet İnönü  The World War II and Turkey: The Turkish foreign policy, the effect of war on Turkish political and social life |
| WEEK 27 | The characteristics of change in Turkish political life following the World War II: The establishment of multi-party system. The 1946 Elections in Turkey, The relationship between the government and opposition, The foundation of the Democratic Party |
| WEEK 28 | The Democratic Party in power (1950-1960): Its domestic & foreign policy  The end of the Cold War: Collapse of the Soviet Union, unification of Germany, the breakup of Yugoslavia and its repercussions on Turkish domestic and foreign policies. |

**Assessment System:**

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| Semester studies | Number | Contribution |
| Attendance | - | - |
| Laboratory | - | - |
| Application | - | - |
| Fieldwork | - | - |
| Practice | - | - |
| Homework Assignment | - | - |
| Oral Presentation | 1 | % 10 |
| Project | - | - |
| Seminar | - | - |
| Mid-term exams\* | 2 | % 40 |
| Final exam | 1 | % 50 |
| Total | 3 | % 100 |
| Contribution of annual works to final grade points | 1 | % 10 |
| Contribution of final exam to the final grade | 1 | % 50 |
| Total | 2 | % 60 |