

## A Glance at the 200 Year History: Türkiye Against the Greek and Crusader Imperialists

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### Abstract

When the rebellion in Peloponnese started in 1821 with the support and seditions of England, French, Russia and after a big Muslim massacre could not have been suppressed by the Ottoman Empire, İbrahim Pasha, son of Egyptian governor Mehmet Ali Pasha, moved out to Peloponnese with his army more than 20.000 soldiers and suppressed it. Even it was an internal problem of the Ottoman Empire, imperialist states as England (Anglican Church), France (Catholic Church), Russia (Orthodox Church) gave diplomatic note the Ottoman Empire to recognize the Kingdom of Morea due to the Akkerman Convention in 1826. After the refusal of 'note' by the Ottoman State, they fired the Ottoman-Egypt navy in Navarin without claiming a war. In 1829, Russian army even came to Edirne and Kingdom of Morea accepted by the treaty has been approved in London in 1830.

The Imperialist-Crusader pressure started with the establishment of the Kingdom of Morea continued up to the sharing of the legacy of the Ottoman Empire improving itself even till the division of the Turkish fatherland. The self-defence period of Turkishness lasting for 102 years ended in Lausanne after the Great Turkish victory in 1922. The foundation of Republic of Türkiye created a new Türkiye which disturbed the Western imperialism. Türkiye became a member of the United Nations after the Second World War and signed the treaties of 1945 and 1947 with USA as a measure against Stalin's threats. Those treaties opened door to imperialism. The opening of door was widened during the Democrat Party period. Türkiye realized that imperialism protected Greece during the first Cyprus conflict in 1964 even though they were our allies in NATO. It became clearer with the se-

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cond Cyprus conflict in 1967. The violation of Constitution by Makarios government and the massacres towards Turks have been perceived by our Allies as not happened. The arrangements in Cyprus after the Cyprus extraction by Turkish army in 1974 ended the armed clashes and secured the safety of our cognates. USA and Europe (NATO) implemented political, financial and military embargos to us to force us to leave Cyprus.

Republic of Türkiye has been attentive to improve its relations with the Western civilizations. It tried to enter European Union. But our allies claiming that NATO cannot exist without Türkiye are insisting on standing together with Greece in all the problems caused by Greece towards Türkiye (Aegean, Cyprus, Eastern Mediterranean etc.). We are now within the year 2021 but the same kind of policies still continue. Considering the relationship between Türkiye and West started in 1821 up to our times through Lausanne, our allies do not want to see a strong Türkiye. The US senator's saying in 1954 explains this very clearly: "Let us equip Turkish army with modern weapons. But we shall not give them technology, otherwise we will have a Japan problem in front of us."

**Keywords:** Türkiye, Greece, Ottoman, The Morean Rebellion, European Union.

## 200 Yıllık Tarihe Bakış: Yunan ve Haçlı Emperyaliste Karşı Türkiye

### Öz

1821'de İngiltere, Fransa, Rusya kışkırtmaları ve desteği ile büyük bir Müslüman kıyımıyla başlayan Mora İsyanı Osmanlı Devleti tarafından bastırılmayınca, Mısır Valisi Mehmet Ali Paşa'nın oğlu İbrahim Paşa 20 bini aşkın ordusuyla Mora'ya çıkar ve isyan bastırılır. Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun iç sorunu olan olay karşısında emperyalist İngiltere (Anglikan Kilisesi), Fransa (Katolik Kilisesi), Rusya (Ortodoks Kilisesi) İmparatorlukları 1826'da Akkerman Anlaşması ile Osmanlı Devleti'ne Mora Krallığı'nı kabul etmesi için "nota" verdiler. Osmanlı Devleti'nin reddetmesi üzerine savaş dahi ilan etmeden Navarin'de bulunan Osmanlı-Mısır donanmasını yaktılar. 1829'da Rus ordusu Edirne'ye kadar geldi ve yapılan anlaşmayla kabul edilen Mora Krallığı 1830 yılında Londra'da onaylandı.

Mora Krallığı'nın kuruluşu ile başlayan Emperyalist-Haçlı baskısı Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun mirasının paylaşılmasına ve gelişerek Türk ana vatanının da paylaşımına kadar geldi. 1922'de Büyük Türk zaferi ile 102 yıllık Türk-

lüğün nefsi müdafaa dönemi Lozan'da sona erdi. Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin kuruluşu yeni bir Türkiye yarattı. Batı emperyalizmi bundan rahatsız oldu. İkinci Dünya Savaşı sonrası Türkiye, Birleşmiş Milletlere kurucu üye oldu. Stalin'in tehditleri karşısında ABD ile 1945 ve 1947 anlaşmalarını imzaladı. Bu anlaşmalar emperyalizme kapıyı araladı. Demokrat Parti dönemi ile aralanan kapı genişledi. 1964'te ilk Kıbrıs olayında Türkiye, emperyalizmin, NATO müttefikimiz olmalarına rağmen Yunanistan'ı koruduklarını gördü. 1967 ikinci Kıbrıs olayı ile durum açıklık kazandı. Makarios yönetiminin anayasayı ihlali, Türklere yapılan katliamlar müttefiklerimiz tarafından yokmuş gibi algılandı. 1974'te Türk ordusunun Kıbrıs çıkartması, Kıbrıs'ta yapılan düzenleme ile çatışmalara son verdi, soydaşlarımızın güvenlikleri sağlandı. ABD ve Avrupa (NATO) Kıbrıs'ı terk etmemiz için siyasi, ekonomik, mali ve askeri ambargolar uyguladılar.

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Batı uygarlığı ile ilişkilerini geliştirmeye özen göstermiştir. Avrupa Birliği'ne katılmak yolunda çalışmıştır. Ancak Türkiyesiz NATO olmaz diyen müttefiklerimiz Yunanistan'ın Türkiye karşı çıkardığı bütün sorunlarda (Ege, Kıbrıs, Doğu Akdeniz vb.) Yunanistan'ın yanında durmakta ısrar ediyorlar. 2021 yılındayız, aynı tarz politikalar devam ediyor. Lozan'dan günümüze uzanan ve 1821'de başlamış olan Türkiye-Batı ilişkilerine bakarsak, müttefiklerimiz güçlü bir Türkiye istemiyorlar. 1954'te ABD senatörünün "Türk ordusunu Sovyetlere karşı modern silahlarla donatalım. Ama onlara teknoloji vermeyelim, yoksa başımıza bir Japon sorunu çıkar." sözü Türkiye'ye uygulananları açıklıyor.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Türkiye, Yunanistan, Osmanlı, Mora İsyanı, Avrupa Birliği.

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The Turks who opened the doors of Anatolia with the Manzikert victory in 1071 forced the Eastern Romans (Byzantium) to recede towards north after 106 years with the Myriokephalon (Burdur and Isparta region) victory in 1176. The arrival of the Turks to the Aegean Sea defined the new owners of Anatolia through the Venetian and Genovese traders' use of the names "Turk" and "Türkiye". The Ottoman Principality, which was established in 1299 after the collapse of the Anatolian Seljuki State due to the Mongolian invasion and which was a new and dynamic principality, conquered Bilecik and made this city its capital and conquered and moved its capital to Bursa, and later progressed into the Gallipoli peninsula, conquered Edirne and made the city its capital, conquered İstanbul (the Byzantium) in 1453 and made the city its capital and became the most powerful empire of its time. All of those events were perceived as the Turkish - Muslim threat and the "Eastern Question" by the Europeans and especially by the Papacy, and led to a great fear and hate. As the Europeans solved the Andalusian problem in Spain by massacres in 1492, the only remaining problem became the Turkish - Muslim Ottoman Empire.

The siege of Vienna by Kanuni Sultan Süleyman frightened the whole Europe in a period when the Catholic-Protestant religious war was being experienced. The year of 1555 became the year when coffeehouses and bachelor inns were opened in İstanbul in the Ottoman Empire. The social development that was created by the young unemployed individuals coming from the rural areas to the big cities, the quelling of the Jalali riots that started later on and the period of tyrant governors led to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Interregnum which came to an end by the Treaty of Zsitvatorok of the Austrian War of 1595-1610. The Ottoman State was unable to recover despite the Reformations of the Köprülüler and the Treatise of Koçibey. The Ottoman State was no longer a threat for Europe after the defeat of Vienna in 1683 and the Karlowitz Agreement of 1699. The Eastern Question was forgotten for a long time.

The Europeans opened up the age of explorations with the leadership of science and reason starting from the 15th century by finding out that the earth was round and by their superiority in engineering regarding shipbuilding. By making the transition from the mercantilist economic system to trade capitalism and colonialism, they plundered and shared the continents of Asia, Africa and America through great massacres. The capitulations that

were signed during the time of Kanuni, gradually made the Ottoman State the open market of Europe and the periods of Renaissance and Humanism made Europe more superior in science and technological developments. The Russian Tsar carried the Eastern Question into the agenda in the Vienna Congress organized by the winner alliance in the war made against Napoleon at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and suggested “forcing the Turks out of the Balkans”. The British, French, Austrians and Prussians rejected this suggestion by understanding that this was a “Pan-Slavist” game. Six years later, Russia, Great Britain and France (the imperialist states) created the Morean Rebellion in 1821 with the support of their Orthodox, Catholic and Protestant Churches. Within 2 or 3 days, more than 24 thousand Muslims and thousands of Jews were massacred. When the Ottoman State was unable to quell the rebellion, it requested help from Mehmet Ali Pasha, the governor of Egypt. İbrahim Pasha, the governor’s son, landed on the Morea with an army of 25 thousand soldiers and his fleet and brutally quelled the rebellion. He was actually quelling a rebellion which was a domestic affair of the Ottoman State. Those three imperialist empires sent a diplomatic note to the Ottoman State so that the “Ottomans would accept the “Morean Kingdom” after making an agreement in the Akkirman in 1826 without considering the massacres that they committed in their own colonies. The Ottoman State waited by considering this diplomatic note as an intervention into its domestic affairs. These imperialist states burned the Ottoman fleet in Navarino by initiating a crusader imperialist expedition without even announcing a war (20 October 1827). Baron Anton Proksch von Osten, who was an Austrian diplomat on duty in İzmir during this incident, indicated that this fleet bombarded the Chios Island and the Muslim population created a big fear which boiled over for taking revenge against those attacks which were made without even announcing a war “despite the peace agreement” upon hearing the incident in İzmir. Primarily the individuals with French and British origins were afraid of the erupted incidents. The situation became better when the Turkish population calmed down. Great Britain and France allowed Russia to attack the Ottoman Empire. The Ottoman State, which accepted its defeat in 1829 when the Russian Army came to Edirne, accepted the Morean Kingdom with the agreement signed in London in 1830. A German prince became the King of Morea. This Kingdom, which was established because of those three empires, determined its Megali Idea strategy for becoming friends with the enemies of the Ottomans (Turks) and achieving its ideal through this way.

The western imperialism attempted to protect “the territorial integrity of Ottomans through balance policy” which started in 1821 for the purpose of using the Ottoman lands for their own benefit without leaving those lands to Russia. The introduction of the rights brought by the French Revolution by the Ottoman Sultan Mahmut II and especially opening up the Military Medical School (1826), the Military Academy (1834) and public schools led to the announcement of the Imperial Edict of Gülhane (also known as the *Tanzimat*-Reorganization Edict) in 1839. In this time period, Great Britain’s prevention of the rebellions of 1833 and 1839 of the Egyptian Governor and protection of the Ottoman State against Russians got the Ottoman State closer to Great Britain. A trade agreement was signed with Great Britain in 1838. The British businessmen obtained all kinds of commercial rights including going into Anatolia and exploring minerals. In a short amount of time this right was extended to other states, primarily France. Greek immigration took place into Anatolia from the Aegean islands. In 1853, Great Britain, France and Piemonte Princedom sided with the Ottomans in the war between Russia and the Ottoman State. Great Britain’s purpose was to burn down the Russian fleet and shipyards that might pose a danger for the Mediterranean. Great Britain reached its purpose with the Crimean War. *The strategy that Great Britain followed against Russia was to prevent it from going below the line starting from the Balkans and extending to the Black Sea, Caucasians, Caspian Sea, Iran, Afghanistan and China.* The most important section of this line was the Ottoman State (later on Türkiye). The straits are the doors of the Mediterranean, and the Caucasia is the door of İskenderun and the Persian Gulf (this line is still valid). The western states in the Paris Peace Conference approved the accession of the Ottoman State into the community of the European states in 1856 by the 7, 8 and 9<sup>th</sup> articles. It was accepted that any state that wanted to use force against the Ottoman State needed to consult other states, otherwise other states might intervene into the situation. In fact, those Articles would never be applied. In 1854, the Ottoman State started to get loans for the first time due to its expenses for the Crimean War. The loan which was obtained with an annual interest rate between 4-9% was spent for the needs of the army, justice system, education and purchasing a navy which would later be left to rot in the Golden Horn; but the most important part of the loan was spent for building palaces and making wedding ceremonies. Those loans continued to increase in an unchecked manner. Finally, the Ottoman State became insolvent and it was not even able to pay the interests of the loans. Based on the Agreement

made in 1838, Great Britain and France built the Basmahane and Alsancak Train Stations and two railroads, one of which was going towards north, and the other one was going towards south. Those railroads obtained all kinds of rights on their path stretching twenty kilometers on the right and left. Great Britain, which was the leader of the Paris Agreement in 1856, had the London bankers establish the Ottoman Bank (Osmanlı Bankası) in İstanbul. In 1862, this Bank would be able to issue banknotes for thirty years against gold when there was demand. Current funds would be maintained in the amount of one third of the circulating banknotes. As long as the concession of the Bank continued, the State would not issue valuable papers in cash. The State would collect the loans and the interests and make payments to the creditors and receive a commission of 0.5%. In 1836, French bankers also became shareholders of the Ottoman Bank. In 1888, the Deutsche Bank would emerge as the biggest rival against the Ottoman Bank, which was the central bank. In 1857, the Principedom of Moldavia and Wallachia (which was under Ottoman control) was provoked for unification and it was given under the rule of Colonel Alexandra Coza. The establishment of Romania was approved by the Ottoman Edict. The establishment of Romania led to the revolts of Balkan nations due to the imperialist provocations. As an example act, the Ottoman State introduced the equality of Muslim and Christian populations by issuing a charter in 1868 when the Christian population revolted for the purpose of uniting with Greece, lifted taxes which were taken from Christians and accepted Greek as an official language besides Turkish. The rebellions in the Balkans continued. Especially Russia continued its provocations and support through its Pan - Slavist policies for the purpose of taking the Balkans under its influence. In 1874, Germany supported Russia for the purpose of preventing the French and Russian rapprochement. Through a diplomatic note that they gave to the Ottoman State, they wanted the Ottomans to eliminate tax farming (İltizam), introduce freedom of worship and mixed administrative boards. Despite the fact that the Ottomans accepted the diplomatic note in 1876, military force was used when the rebellions continued. News of massacres appeared in the European media and in May the need for making reforms was added to the agenda along with the intimidating diplomatic notes of the European states. In fact, the massacres were being performed by the Christian gangs. Europe knew this fact, however it supported the gangs.

By the Tanzimat Edict, a new generation of youth started to emerge in the Muslim Ottoman society; and those youth receiving education abroad and returning back to İstanbul got organized by establishing an association named Young Ottomans (*Genç Osmanlılar*) for the purpose of having a constitutional monarchy that they witnessed in Europe. Starting from 1861, they circulated daily newspapers, wrote plays and established theaters. The play written by Namık Kemal named “Homeland or Silistra – *Vatan Yahut Silistre*” created a huge enthusiasm among the public of İstanbul. Novels were started to be written. Homeland and freedom concepts were adopted. Sultan Abdülaziz prevented the situation. The arming up of the people of İstanbul due to Sultan Abdülaziz’s extravagancy, the Ottoman State’s inability to pay even the interests of the loans, the news of massacres of Muslims in the Balkans worried Sultan Abdülaziz. The Sultan dismissed the Grand Vizier Mahmut Nedim Pasha who was known to be pro-Russian and the Chief Mufti (*Şaikh Al-İslam*). Mithat Pasha was appointed as the new Grand Vizier, and to find a solution for the situation, the War Minister Hüseyin Avni Pasha deposed Sultan Abdülaziz in May 29, 1876. The Russian Tsar and the Austrian Emperor met in the Reichstadt and started negotiating about sharing the Balkans. They decided to terminate the Turkish sovereignty until İstanbul was announced as a free city. When Great Britain rejected this situation and threatened the Russians and Austrians with war, a conference was held in İstanbul with the attendance of great powers in December 23, 1876. Mithat Pasha explained the situation which was announced by the cannon shots. He announced the declaration of the Constitution (*Kânûn-ı Esâsî*) based on the equality of all peoples. The great powers did not place any emphasis on this. They insisted on unacceptable privileges for the Christians. Great Britain and France allowed Russia to declare war by fearing that they would lose their ability to make the Ottoman Sultans accept whatever they wanted in the event that the Ottoman State made the transition to the parliamentary system. Russia announced war against the Ottoman State in April 19, 1877. The Russian Army came up to San Stefano (Yeşilköy) and the Treaty of San Stefano was signed there. Seeing that Russia would be sovereign over the region by itself, the great powers threatened Russia and allowed the organization of a conference in Berlin. According to the result concluded in Berlin (July 13, 1878) the effectiveness of the Ottoman State would continue. However, after this date attacks increased for sharing the Ottoman Empire. In the same year, Great Britain had the Ottoman State rent Cyprus to Great Britain for 99 years. Thusly, Great Britain gained su-



periority in the Mediterranean between Cyprus, Malta and Gibraltar. Great Britain changed its strategy with the view that it would be impossible for the Ottoman State to prevent Russia from reaching the Persian and İskenderun Gulfs and the Turkish Straits. It would close the Caucasian door through Great Armenia that it would support, and close the Russian way through Great Greece that would control the Straits and the Aegean Region. The Armenian organizations and terrorist organizations of the Balkans which were unable to achieve what they wanted in Berlin started to commit massacres against the Muslim population. When the Ottoman State sent troops to the region to stop those incidents, those who were happy about the massacres of Muslims started to make publications alleging that the Turkish soldiers were massacring Christians. In the meantime, France captured Tunisia in 1881. Great Britain took Egypt under its protection and captured it in 1882. In 1885, the Bulgarian Princedom (under the Ottoman Rule in terms of its foreign affairs) annexed Eastern Rumelia, more than 70% of whose population was Muslim. The British ambassador sent the British fleet to the shores of Varna and sent troops to the annexed region for supporting Bulgarians. Sultan Abdülhamit did not make any attempt to prevent the situation. The Ottoman State was unable to obtain a positive outcome due to the intervention of the imperialist states into the situation, despite the fact that during the reign of Sultan Abdülhamit, the Ottoman Army overwhelmingly won the war which was made between the Ottomans and the Morean Kingdom in 1897.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Period started when the movements of Young Turks and the Party of Union and Progress (*İttihat ve Terakki*) which were created against the despotism of Sultan Abdülhamit at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, put the Constitution (*Kânûn-ı Esâsî*) in effect again against the armed forces in Macedonia and the resistance of the people of the region. A new period started by the reactionary rebellion of March 31, 1909 (April 13 in the Gregorian Calendar) initiated by Great Britain which was uneasy due to the pro-German Union and Progress's taking over power, the Action Army's (*Hareket Ordusu*) move to İstanbul and its quelling the rebellion and deposing Sultan Abdülhamit. The Berlin - Baghdad railroad which was commissioned by the agreement made with Germany, the fact that the Baghdad region was a source of petroleum, and the spread of motorized vehicles made the Middle East the energy center of the world. The rivalry between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente which were established due to impe-

rialist rivalries was leading to a big war. The entry of the Ottoman Empire into a constitutional and libertarian period, and its rapprochement with the Germans worried the entente block. The initiation of the Balkan War led to wearing out of the army, destruction of the economy and the social life and especially cutting off of the Berlin - Baghdad railroad. The Balkan War ended disastrously due to internal conflicts among the Ottoman officers arising from partisanship. With the London Agreement, entire Thrace was given to Bulgaria except Gallipoli and İstanbul. When Romania, Greece and Serbia started to attack by claiming that Bulgaria got the biggest share and Bulgaria withdrew its army from Thrace to defend itself, Vizier Talat Pasha offered Grand Vizier Kâmil Pasha to save Edirne and Thrace. Kâmil Pasha rejected the offer by claiming that they would make Great Britain angry. Afterwards, Talat Pasha instructed Major Enver to attack Babiâli. After this attack, Enver took Edirne and entire Thrace back. Enver, The Conqueror of Edirne became the groom of the Palace and became a general and War Minister fast. The Party of Union and Progress made important national reforms. Enver Pasha caused the Ottoman State to enter into the First World War on the side of Germany without any preparation for the war. The Ottoman State fought against the armies of the greatest states of the world in the Caucasian, Mesopotamian and Çanakkale fronts. By the victories of March 18, 1915, August 10, 1915 and Kûtül'amâre in 1916, the victories of the Turkish Army changed the course of the world history. The British War Ministry which was calculating to win the war in a year (Kitchener and Churchill) indicated Colonel Mustafa Kemal as the reason for concluding the war in four years. The Ottoman State which surrendered unconditionally with the Armistice of Mudros signed on October 30, 1918 was in despair.

The Paris Peace Conference chose to destroy the entire territories and even the motherland of the Ottoman Empire. When the British General Allenby entered Al-Quds at the end of December of 1917, he indicated his rage by directly going to the tomb of Salah Al-Din Al-Ayyubi, fisting his sarcophagus and saying "Salah Al-Din, rise up, the Crusades have ended now". The same year, Lloyd George indicated his imperialist feelings by saying "we are going to take out the Turks from Anatolia and push them to Central Asia where they came from". The Armenian gangs, which revolted at the beginning of the war, captured the city of Van, attacked the logistical roads of the army and massacred the civilian population. The Entente block (Great Britain, France, Italy and the U.S.), which accused the Ottomans who relocated

the Armenians due to those reasons, decided to give western Aegean region to Greece and eastern Anatolia to Armenia. When they came to İstanbul, they arrested 144 prominent leaders of the Party of Union and Progress and had Kemal Bey, the Boğazlıyan District Governor, executed.

Especially in the British press, big newspapers such as the *Times*, the *Manchester Guardian* and the *Observer*, at the end of 1918 and continued in 1919, labelled the Armenian relocation which started as massacre, and they were virtually provoking a crusade in their writings with the perception that “the Muslim Turks continued to massacre the Christian Greeks and Armenians in İzmir, Samsun, Adana and Antep”. They were deceiving the British public and opening the way for Greece to land on İzmir. While the *Times* was continuing such writings on its 13<sup>th</sup> page continuously, on the next column it was writing “Mr. Venizelos met our Prime Minister and asked for preventing those massacres by allowing the Greek Army [to land on İzmir]”. In this environment, the Greek Army was given the permission to land its soldiers on İzmir as the force of the Entente Powers to provide order and safety. The Greek Army landed its troops under the protection of the Entente Powers on May 15, 1919. More than five thousand Muslim Turks were massacred within three days. The imperialists who were the pioneers of the Morean massacre (except the Soviet Union) were playing the same scenario. Greek Colonel Metaksas (Greek dictator of 1936) warned his own commanders not to land soldiers on Anatolia and stated that they would not be able to win against the Turks in Anatolia and Anatolia would be their graveyard. American President Wilson personally drew the map of Armenia.

Despite all difficulties such as internal rebellions, draft dodgers, absence of weapons and ammunition, six years of poverty created by the war and pandemics, the Turkish nation sided with the founder of the Turkish Grand National Assembly (TGNA), Commander in Chief, M. Kemal Pasha. In the Great Offensive, the Greek Army was destroyed in 14 days. The Turkish Army entered İzmir on September 9, 1922 and the first thing to do was to lower down the Greek Crusader flag hanged over the governor’s office and hang the Turkish flag glorifying the crescent. With the Armistice of Mudanya signed between the dates of 3 and 11 October 1922, Thrace including Edirne was left to Türkiye. The Treaty of Lausanne became the defeat of imperialism. As it may be seen, the imperialist crusader Greek movement started in 1821, ended with the victory of the Muslim Turks in 1922 in its hundredth year. With the Turkish Revolution, Türkiye experienced success-

ful developments in every field. Thanks to Atatürk, between 1937 and 1939 the province of Hatay was annexed to the motherland without firing a single bullet.

Türkiye remained neutral during the period of the Second World War (1939-1945). Türkiye accepted Greek asylum seekers fleeing from the German invasion. When the War ended in 1945, the world experienced another great destruction. Türkiye joined the establishment of the United Nations. Against the Soviet threat, Turkey signed Marshall Agreements in 1945 and 1947 with the U.S. This Agreement recognized effective privileges for the U.S. While the Democratic Party, the winner of the 1950 elections, joined the NATO (1952), it also increased the effectiveness of the U.S. even more through bilateral agreements. All of those agreements needed to be made by the principle of "mutual equality". The NATO member states needed Türkiye as much as Türkiye needed the NATO, perhaps even more. The NATO would not be safe without Türkiye protecting the Persian and İskenderun Gulfs and the Straits. Türkiye and Greece were admitted together to the NATO in 1952. The date of May 29, 1953 was the 500<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the conquest of İstanbul. The Menderes Government did not organize a celebration for not offending Greece. The youth and the public made the celebration. Greece announced a ten-day mourning. The Greeks damned the conquest. In 1956, the Greek EOKA organization started terrorist attacks in Cyprus. Against setting the house on fire where Atatürk was born in Salonika, the 6-7 September incidents took place. Greece put forward that it would not give up its Megali Idea by the terrorist attacks of ENOSIS. Great Britain initiated a joint effort. By the Zurich Agreement in 1959 and the London Agreement in 1960, Türkiye, Great Britain and Greece became guarantor states. Makarios ignored the rights given to Turkish Cypriots in the constitution, he attempted to force the Turks to leave the island by massacring the Turks. Upon the Greeks' massacring members of the Turkish Fighters Movement and surrounding the Turkish Regiment in Cyprus, the Turkish Air Forces hit the armed Greek troops and the warships of the Greek section of the island, and thusly the Greeks were forced to stop. In his letter addressed to the Turkish Prime Minister İsmet İnönü, the American President Johnson intimidated Türkiye and asked Türkiye not to use the weapons given by the U.S. without their permission, otherwise Türkiye would be alone against any intervention of the Soviet Union by making a reference to the 1947 Agreement. The Christian Imperialist aspect of the U.S.

became apparent. The U.S. did not prevent anything done by the Greeks, but attempted to prevent the Turkish defense. The same scenario repeated itself in Cyprus in 1967. A compromise was reached through the intervention of the U.S. However, it became evident that Greece would not stop. With the suggestion of the Turkish General Staff, the Süleyman Demirel Government: 1- Established the Aegean Army, 2- The Gendarmerie was converted into the Commando Army (Today, they are the most trustworthy soldiers of the world) and 3- An arms manufacturing plant was initiated in Kırıkale for establishing the arms industry through the assistance obtained from Germany. Also, landing crafts were started to be manufactured.

In 1974, the Greek Junta Government started to apply ENOSIS (Annexing Cyprus to Greece) with the Nikos Sampson's military coup against Makarios. Türkiye was prepared for such an attack. With a decision taken by the Government of Bülent Ecevit and Necmettin Erbakan, the Turkish Army landed on the shores of Kyrenia with 40 landing crafts under the protection of the naval and air forces of the Turkish Army on July 20, 1974 and landed its paratroopers on the southern side of the Kyrenia Mountains. The 40 landing crafts were positioned in the Aegean shores. In the meeting of the Turkish, British and Greek Ministers made in London, by not recognizing the rights of the Turks, Greece allowed Türkiye to have a second chance for military operations. Our army drew the Peace Line by moving towards the southern, eastern and western directions. Our allies started to insist so that Türkiye would leave the island as if nothing happened by saying "OK., the military coup is over now, everything got back to normal, you can withdraw your army now". The massacres committed by Greece from 1956 up to 1974 were not taken into consideration. The Turkish Army used its right to guarantee the constitutional and legal rights of the Turkish people in Cyprus given by the Zurich and London Agreements. The U.S. started to apply weapon, monetary and economic embargos against Türkiye. The Demirel Government shut down the İncirlik Air Base. By provoking Türkiye in every opportunity, Greece did not give up its games to make Türkiye to attack Greece. Greece has been playing the 12-mile game especially in the Aegean Sea. It has made numerous attempts in the 1990s. Greece has been wandering its fleet in the Aegean Sea and making an appearance. When the Turkish fleet comes, Greece starts banging the drum: "The Turks are attacking us". In 1975, in the Southern Cyprus, Greece, the Armenian Diaspora, the supporters of Apo (the PKK) made an agreement against Türkiye. They made a

decision for the Armenian terrorist organizations to attack the personnel of Turkish embassies and consulates around the world. Greece would provide the necessary materials, and if a terrorist was caught, the Greek Embassies in that country would hire an attorney and provide the necessary assistance. The Armenian terrorist organization spread all over the world. No support came for this threat that Türkiye was exposed from our NATO allies such as the U.S. and the EU. Türkiye's response upset the U.S. and the EU. When the attack made against the Turks in the Paris Airport harmed France, the terrorist actions were terminated. In a meeting made in Damascus in 1982, Syria and the PKK also joined this group. In 1984, the PKK started terrorism by killing civilians in the sub province of Eruh. Syria and Greece started to provide weapons training for the PKK.

The French writer Salvador de Madariaga lays out the characteristic traits of the European nations in his book -with the preface of Andre Maurois- titled "The Portray of Europe" written in 1959 (Translated into Turkish by Mehmet Cihangir, İş Bankası Publications, 1966, Ankara, pp. 178 - 180). When he talks about Greeks, he uses the expression "trickster Greek". When he talks about the Turks, he indicates that the western border of Europe is from the Ural Mountains until İskenderun and Türkiye is located within the European geography. The Turks who ruled the Balkans for about four hundred years provided Jews and Christians their freedom of religion in a period when the Inquisition massacred people by imposing religion. The author who indicates that the Turks were shown as examples in Europe and also claims that if Europe excludes Muslim Turks by indicating the Christian identity of Europe, Europe would deny its own identity. He also indicates that the most important deficiency of the Turks is their distance from the Socratic thought (individualistic, critical, quizzical, skeptical and scientific thinking), and Türkiye established by Atatürk is European and the Turks are trustworthy. The author argues that "when compared to the trickster Greeks (p. 16), the Turks are indispensable for Europe along with the Greeks". In his book titled "The Emergence of Modern Turkey" Bernard Lewis argues that Türkiye became a modern country with Atatürk, and Maurice Duverger indicates that Kemalism was an exemplary revolution which prepared democracy and modernization in Türkiye.

In 1963, Germany and France signed the agreement preparing the establishment of the EU. The number of countries was six however, the number of stars in the flag was twelve. Today, the number of countries is twenty seven,

however the number of stars in the flag is still twelve. Does it represent the twelve apostles of Jesus? Türkiye is the member of the European Commission, member of the NATO and the Turkish flag with the crescent representing Islam flies with the flags of its allies. Türkiye is a country which applied for the membership of the EU at the earliest. The Christian parties of the EU clearly indicated that they did not want to see the crescent among the flags of the EU. The former Prime Minister of Germany, Schmidt (socialist) stated that “the Turks made a mistake by rejecting the Treaty of Sevres”. The Customs Agreement which was signed in 1995 with the EU was met in the domestic politics with the propaganda that Türkiye would join the EU. The EU wants to keep Türkiye next to it as a privileged country. At the beginning of 1990, the U.S. wanted us to join the war in Iraq by pressuring us by claiming that “Iraq is your [Türkiye’s] and NATO’s backyard”. President Turgut Özal was also inclined towards entering the war. The Turkish General Staff found it inconvenient from a military perspective and the Mesut Yılmaz Government did not make a decision to take part in the war. By the terrorist attacks on the Twin Towers on September 11, 2001, the city of New York encountered a serious destruction. The U.S. President Bush, used the phrase of “crusade”. His advisors corrected the President and stated that the term may also be used in terms of a “military operation”. In the conferences that I attended in that period, I indicated that the U.S. would make sweeping military operations in North Africa, Syria, Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan. The U.S. wanted Türkiye to join the military operation to be made in Iraq in 2003. The EU threatened Türkiye to forget about the membership of the EU if Türkiye entered the war. Great Britain entered the war. The EU was silent. Türkiye did not join the military operation when sufficient number of votes were not casted in the TGNA, however Türkiye allowed its military bases to be used as it has made earlier.

In its negotiations that it makes with Türkiye, the EU persistently pressures Türkiye to resolve its problems with Greece, leave Cyprus, resolve the Kurdish problem and accept the so-called Armenian genocide. The EU openly tells Türkiye to give whatever they want. Türkiye has the power to resist against all of those imperialist pressures as it has done before in the incident of Hatay and the intervention into Cyprus in 1974 by continuing the decisive and effective policies that Atatürk followed in the past.

Recently, Greece has been provoking Türkiye by invading our eighteen islands in the Aegean Sea and by creating a reason for war. Greece engaged

in a game to close Türkiye's access to the Mediterranean in eastern Mediterranean. Greece's rapprochement with France, the U.S.'s deployment of its troops in the Aegean islands and establishment of a military base in De-deağaç which is 40 kilometers away from Edirne are against the rules of the NATO. Türkiye has always acted in a patient manner.

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