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978-0-521-62096-3 - The Cambridge History of Turkey, Volume 4: Turkey in the Modern World

Edited by Resat Kasaba

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THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF  
TURKEY

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Turkey's modern history has been shaped by its society and its institutions. While the development of its society defies easy categorisation, the state has been crafted through the activities of a range of political actors, all with their own particular vision of what Turkey should look like. A team of some of the most distinguished scholars of modern Turkey has come together in this volume to explore the interaction between these two aspects of Turkish modernisation. *The Cambridge History of Turkey*, volume 4, begins in the nineteenth century and traces the historical background through the reforms of the late Ottoman Empire, the period of the Young Turks, the War of Independence and the founding of Atatürk's Republic. Thereafter, the volume focuses on the Republican period to consider a range of themes including political ideology, economic development, the military, migration, Kurdish nationalism, the rise of Islamism and women's struggle for empowerment. The volume concludes with chapters on art and architecture, literature and a brief history of Istanbul.

REŞAT KASABA is Henry M. Jackson Professor in International Studies at the University of Washington. He is the author of *The Ottoman Empire and the World Economy* and co-editor of *Rethinking Modernity and National Identity in Turkey*.

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THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF  
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Founding editor

I. METİN KUNT, *Professor of History, Sabancı University*

**The Cambridge History of Turkey** represents a monumental enterprise. The History, comprising four volumes, covers the period from the end of the eleventh century, with the arrival of the Turks in Anatolia, through the emergence of the early Ottoman state, and its development into a powerful empire in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, encompassing a massive territory from the borders of Iran in the east, to Hungary in the west, and North Africa and the Arabian Peninsula in the south. The last volume covers its destruction in the aftermath of the First World War, and the history of the modern state of Turkey which arose from the ashes of empire. Chapters from an international team of contributors reflect the very significant advances that have taken place in Ottoman history and Turkish studies in recent years.

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Edited by Kate Fleet

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Turkey in the Modern World

Edited by Resat Kasaba

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THE CAMBRIDGE  
HISTORY OF  
TURKEY

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VOLUME 4

Turkey in the Modern World

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*Edited by*

REŞAT KASABA



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## Contributors

FEROZ AHMAD is Emeritus professor of History at the University of Massachusetts at Boston and is at present in the faculty of Yeditepe University in Istanbul. He is the author of *The Young Turks: The Committee of Union and Progress in Turkish politics, 1908–1914*; *The Turkish Experiment in Democracy, 1950–1975*; *The Making of Modern Turkey*; and *Turkey: The Quest for Identity*.

YEŞİM ARAT is a Professor in the Department of Political Science and International Relations at Boğaziçi University, Istanbul. She is the author of *The Patriarchal Paradox: Women Politicians in Turkey* and *Rethinking Islam and Liberal Democracy: Islamist Women in Turkish Politics*, as well as numerous articles on women and Turkish politics.

HAMİT BOZARSLAN is Professor at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (Paris). He is the author of *From Political Struggle to Self-Sacrifice: Violence in the Middle East*, (2004) and *La question kurde: Etats et minorités au Moyen-Orient* (1997), as well as many articles on Kurdish politics.

SİBEL BOZDOĞAN teaches architectural history theory at the Graduate School of Design, Harvard University and at Bilgi University, Istanbul. She is the author of *Modernism and Nation Building: Turkish Architectural Culture in the Early Republic* (2001); *Sedad Hakkı Eldem* (co-authored) (1987); and *Rethinking Modernity and National Identity in Turkey* (co-edited) (1997). She has also published articles on the culture and politics of modern architecture.

ÜMİT CİZRE is a Professor of Political Science at Bilkent University, Ankara. She has written *Justice Party–Military Relations* and *The Politics of the Powerful* (both in Turkish), and has published many articles on the military–politics nexus, Turkish and Kurdish nationalism, democratic civilian oversight of the military and democratic governance of the security sector.

CARTER VAUGHN FINDLEY is Humanities Distinguished Professor in History at Ohio State University and an honorary member of the Turkish Academy of Sciences. He is the author of *The Turks in World History* (2005); *Ottoman Civil Officialdom: A Social History* (1989); and *Bureaucratic Reform in the Ottoman Empire: The Sublime Porte, 1789–1922* (1980), as well as numerous articles. He is the co-author with John Rothney of *Twentieth-Century World* (2006).

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BENJAMIN C. FORTNA is Senior Lecturer at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. His publications include *Imperial Classroom: Islam, the State, and Education in the Late Ottoman Empire* (2000) and *The Modern Middle East: A Sourcebook for History* (co-edited with Camron M. Amin and Elizabeth B. Frierson) (2006), as well as many articles.

ERDAĞ GÖKNAR is Assistant Professor of Turkish Studies at Duke University and a literary translator. His scholarly research and publications focus on the modern Turkish novel and narrative identity. Among his novel-length translations are Orhan Pamuk's *My Name is Red* and Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar's *A Mind at Peace*.

M. ŞÜKRÜ HANİOĞLU is Professor and Chair in the Near Eastern Studies Department at Princeton University. His publications include *The Young Turks in Opposition* (1995) and *The Preparation for a Revolution* (2001). He has also published many articles about the cultural, diplomatic and intellectual history of the Middle East and south-eastern Europe in the early modern era.

HASAN KAYALI is Associate Professor of History at the University of California, San Diego. He is the author of *Arabs and Young Turks: Ottomanism, Arabism, and Islamism in the Ottoman Empire, 1908–1918* (1997) and co-editor (with Joseph Esherick and Eric Van Young) of *Empire to Nation: Historical Perspectives on the Making of the Modern World* (2006).

ÇAĞLAR KEYDER is Professor of Sociology at Boğaziçi University and at the State University of New York at Binghamton. His books include *The Definition of a Peripheral Economy* (1977); *State and Class in Turkey* (1987); and *Istanbul between the Global and the Local* (1999) as well as numerous articles on the Ottoman Empire, modern Turkey, agrarian structures and urban sociology.

KEMAL KIRIŞCI is Professor in the Department of Political Science and International Relations at Boğaziçi University, Istanbul. His publications include *Turkey in World Politics: An Emerging Multi-Regional Power* (co-edited) (2001); *The Political Economy of Cooperation in the Middle East* (co-authored) (1998); *Turkey and the Kurdish Question: An Example of a Trans-State Ethnic Conflict* (co-authored) (1997); and *The PLO and World Politics* (1986) as well as articles on identity issues, Turkish foreign policy, EU–Turkish relations and refugee movements.

ANDREW MANGO was born in Istanbul in 1926 and studied at the School of Oriental Studies, University of London (Ph.D. 1955). He was in charge of Turkish-language broadcasts from the BBC in London for fourteen years. The most recent of his six books on Turkish subjects are *Atatürk* (1999), *The Turks Today* (2004) and *Turkey and the War on Terror* (2005).

ŞEVKET PAMUK teaches Economic History at Boğaziçi University, Istanbul. He has written extensively on the economic history of the Ottoman Empire and Turkey including *The Ottoman Empire and European Capitalism, 1820–1913* (1987) and *A Monetary History of the Ottoman Empire* (2000), as well as many articles on the economic history of the Ottoman Empire and Turkey.

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*List of contributors*

LEVENT SOYSAL is Assistant Professor of Anthropology and Chair of the Department of Radio, Television and Cinema at Kadir Has University, Istanbul. He has published numerous articles on migration from Turkey to Germany and the lives and politics of the Turkish diaspora in Germany.

AHMET YÜKLEYEN is Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of Mississippi. He has written on Islamic communities in Germany and the Netherlands.

JENNY B. WHITE is Associate Professor of Anthropology at Boston University and past president of the Turkish Studies Association. She is the author of *Islamist Mobilization in Turkey: A Study in Vernacular Politics* (2002) and *Money Makes us Relatives: Women's Labor in Urban Turkey* (1994; 2004). She has written numerous scholarly articles on Turkey, as well as two historical novels set in nineteenth-century Istanbul.

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- 1839 Gülhane decree inaugurates the Tanzimat
- 1853–6 Crimean War
- 1856 Reform Edict, Treaty of Paris
- 1876 Declaration of Ottoman constitution
- 1877–8 Ottoman–Russian War
- 1878 Suspension of the constitution  
Congress of Berlin ending the Russian War
- 1881 Ottoman Public Debt Administration is created  
French protectorate in Tunisia
- 1882 British occupation of Egypt
- 1895–6 Massacre of Armenians in eastern Anatolia
- 1897 Ottoman–Greek War
- 1902 First Committee of Union and Progress opposition meets in Paris
- 1907 Second opposition congress meets in Paris
- 1908 Young Turk Revolution, beginning of the Second Constitutional Monarchy
- 1909 Counter-revolution fails; Abdülhamid II is exiled to Salonica.
- 1911 Italy invades Libya
- 1912–13 First Balkan War
- 1913 Second Balkan War
- 1914–18 First World War
- 1915 Russia defeats the Ottoman Empire in the east  
Deportation and massacre of Armenians
- 1915–16 Ottoman victory against Allied forces at Gallipoli
- 1916 Arabs revolt against the Ottoman rule
- 1918 Moudros armistice and the Allied occupation of Istanbul
- 1919 15 May Greek forces land in Izmir  
19 May Mustafa Kemal lands at Samsun  
4–13 September Sivas Congress; confirmation of National Pact  
December Elections for the Ottoman parliament
- 1920 23 April. Opening of the Grand National Assembly in Ankara; Mustafa Kemal is elected its president  
22 June Greek troops occupy western Anatolia and Eastern Thrace  
10 August Sèvres Treaty is signed  
27 September Turkish troops offensive against Armenians in the east

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- 1921**    13 *October* Treaty of Kars is signed with the Soviet Union  
           20 *October* Treaty of Ankara is signed with France
- 1922**    26–30 *August* Battle of Dumlupınar  
           9 *September* Greek army is defeated  
           11 *October* Mudanya armistice  
           1 *November* Abolition of the Sultanate  
           17 *November* Flight of Sultan Mehmet VI from Istanbul  
           20 *November* Lausanne Peace Conference starts
- 1923**    30 *January* The agreement on Greek–Turkish population exchange is signed  
           24 *July* Lausanne Treaty signed  
           6 *October* The last Allied troops leave Istanbul  
           29 *October* Proclamation of the Republic
- 1924**    7 *February* Union of Turkish women (Türk Kadın Birliği) is founded  
           3 *March* Caliphate abolished. Dynasty exiled  
           8 *April* Abolition of the *shari'a* courts  
           20 *April* New constitution is adopted
- 1925:**    *February–June* Kurdish şeyh Said rebellion  
           4 *March* Law for the Maintenance of Order is proclaimed  
           25 *November* Proclamation of the dress code requiring all men to wear hats  
           30 *November* The religious brotherhoods are banned  
           26 *December* International calendar and time are adopted
- 1926**    17 *February* The new civil code is adopted; women gain civil rights  
           5 *June* Agreement is signed with Great Britain solving the Mosul question  
           15 *June* Police discover a conspiracy to assassinate Mustafa Kemal in Izmir  
           *July–August* Independence tribunals in Izmir and Ankara punish nineteen alleged conspirators with death
- 1927**    7 *March* Independence tribunals are abolished  
           28 *May* The Law for the Encouragement of Industry is adopted  
           15–20 *October* Atatürk's six-day speech
- 1928**    23 *May* Turkish Citizenship Law is adopted  
           1 *November* Latin script is adopted and the public use of the Arabic script is banned
- 1929**    4 *March* The law for the Maintenance of Order is repealed
- 1930**    3 *April* Women gain the right to vote and run in municipal elections  
           *July* Kurdish rebellion around Mt Ararat  
           23 *December* Religiously inspired riots in Menemen
- 1932**    18 *July* Turkey joins the League of Nations  
           18 *July* Official announcement that the call to prayer will be recited in Turkish
- 1934**    9 *January* First Five-Year Plan is approved  
           14 *June* The Law of Settlement (of nomads and refugees) is adopted  
           21 *June* The surname law is adopted  
           21 *June–6 July* Anti-Jewish riots in Thrace  
           5 *December* Women gain the right to vote and run in parliamentary elections
- 1935**    2 *February* St Sophia in Istanbul is opened as a museum  
           *April* Union of Turkish Women hosts the Twelfth Congress of the International Alliance for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship

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- 1936 20 July Montreux Convention is signed, regulating the status of the Straits
- 1937 March–August Kurdish uprising in Dersim
- 29 May The League of Nations decides that Hatay should become independent
- 1938 10 November Atatürk dies; İsmet İnönü becomes president
- 1939 15–21 March General elections
- 29 July Hatay is united with Turkey
- 1941 18 June Turkey signs a treaty of friendship and non-aggression with Nazi Germany
- 1942 11 November Wealth Tax (*Varlık Vergisi*) is imposed by the parliament
- 1943 15–20 February General election
- 1944 15 March Wealth tax is abolished
- 1945 23 February Turkey declares war on Germany
- April Turkey joins the UN
- 1946 7 January The Democrat Party is founded
- 21 July National election
- 1947 11 March Turkey joins the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund
- 1949 28 March Turkey recognises the state of Israel
- May The first consignments of Marshall Plan tractors arrive
- 1950 14 May General election; Democrat Party comes to power, Celal Bayar becomes president, Adnan Menderes becomes prime minister
- 5 July The parliament lifts the ban on the use of Arabic in the call to prayer
- 25 July The government decides to send troops to fight in the Korean War
- 21 October Compulsory religious instruction is introduced
- 1951 25 July The law against defaming Atatürk is passed
- 1952 18 February Turkey joins NATO
- 1954 2 May General elections
- 1955 24 February Baghdad Pact is signed joining Turkey with Iraq, Iran, Pakistan and Great Britain
- 6–7 September Anti-Greek riots; many Greeks leave
- 1957 27 October General elections
- 1959 17 February Menderes survives a plane crash in London
- 19 February London Treaty forming the Republic of Cyprus is signed between the UK, Greece and Turkey
- 31 July Turkey applies for membership to the European Economic Community
- 11 September The European Economic Community Council of Ministers accepts Turkey and Greece's applications for associate membership
- 19 November Preacher schools and the Advanced Islamic Institute are opened
- 1960 23 March Said-i Nursi dies
- 28 April Student demonstrations take place against the DP in Istanbul and Ankara; martial law is declared
- 27 May Military coup; the junta seizes power under the name of the National Unity Committee; the former commander of the land forces, General Cemal Gürsel, becomes the president of the Republic
- 16 August Republic of Cyprus gains its independence from Britain
- 14 October Yassıada trials begin



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- 1961** 3 *January* The Army Mutual Assistance Association (OYAK) is established  
 11 *February* The Justice Party (Adalet Partisi) is founded under the leadership of Ragıp Gümüşpala  
 9 *July* A new constitution is adopted in a referendum  
 16–17 *September* Adnan Menderes, Fatin Rüştü Zorlu and Hasan Polatkan are hanged  
 15 *October* General elections  
 30 *November* Martial law is lifted  
 7 *December* National Security Council is convened for the first time
- 1963** 12 *September* The Ankara Agreement is signed, aiming at securing Turkey's full membership in the EEC  
 21 *December* The killing of two Turkish Cypriots leads to protests in Turkey  
 26 *December* Turkish navy crosses the territorial waters of Cyprus
- 1964** 29 *November* Süleyman Demirel is elected new leader of the Justice Party  
 1 *December* Association Agreement between Turkey and EEC comes into force
- 1965** 10 *October* General election; Justice Party comes to power
- 1966** 28 *March* Cevdet Sunay becomes the president of the Republic  
 18–21 *October* Bülent Ecevit is elected the general secretary of the Republican People's Party
- 1967** 12 *February* Confederation of Revolutionary Labour Unions (DİSK) is founded  
 17 *May* Graduates of preacher schools are given the right to enrol in universities
- 1968** 31 *January* First television broadcast in Turkey
- 1969** 16 *February* A violent demonstration in Istanbul against the presence of US Sixth Fleet in Turkish waters (Bloody Sunday)  
 12 *October* General elections; Justice Party wins the highest percentage of votes
- 1970** 25 *January* Necmettin Erbakan forms the National Order Party (Millî Nizam Partisi)
- 1971** 12 *March* Coup by memorandum by the commanders of the armed forces  
 19 *March* Nihat Erim is appointed as prime minister  
 27 *April* The National Security Council proclaims martial law in eleven provinces  
 20 *May* The National Order Party is dissolved by the constitutional court
- 1972** 6 *May* Student leaders Deniz Gezmiş, Hasan İnan and Yusuf Aslan are hanged  
 14 *May* The RPP congress elects Bülent Ecevit as the chairman of the party  
 11 *October* Erbakan forms the National Salvation Party (Millî Selamet Partisi)
- 1973** 6 *April* Fahri Korutürk elected president of the Republic  
 14 *October* General elections
- 1974** 26 *January* RPP–NSP coalition government is formed  
 20 *July* Turkey intervenes militarily in Cyprus in response to a pro-Greek coup  
 16 *August* Turkey occupies one-third of the island.
- 1977** 1 *May* Thirty-nine people are killed by gunfire and panic in a demonstration involving 200,000 workers in Taksim Square, Istanbul  
 5 *June* General election
- 1978** *November* Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) is established  
 22 *December* Pogroms against Alevites in Kahramanmaraş
- 1979** 1 *February* Assassination of Abdi İpekçi

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- 1980** 24 *January* Sweeping measures are introduced to broaden the scope of market economy in Turkey; the Turkish Lira is devalued, interest rates are liberalised  
12 *September* Military coup  
14 *September* General Kenan Evren is declared the head of state  
20 *September* Retired Admiral Bülend Ulusu is appointed prime minister
- 1982** *January* The European Community suspends its agreements with Turkey  
7 *November* Referendum for the new constitution  
9 *November* Kenan Evren assumes the office of the president
- 1983** 20 *May* The Motherland Party (Anavatan Partisi, ANAP) is formed by Turgut Özal  
19 *July* Welfare Party (RP, Refah Partisi) is founded  
22 *October* The use of the Kurdish language is banned  
6 *November* General election; Motherland Party wins; Turgut Özal becomes prime minister  
15 *November* Proclamation of the independence of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus
- 1984** 15 *August* PKK resumes its armed struggle
- 1987** 14 *April* Turkey applies for full membership in European Union  
29 *November* General election
- 1989** 31 *October* Turgut Özal is elected the president of the Republic, replacing Evren  
*December* The ban on headscarf in universities is lifted
- 1990** 9 *April* Anti-terrorism law, giving the authorities extraordinary powers, is passed  
5 *May* Independent Industrialists' and Businessmen's Association (MÜSİAD) is established
- 1991** *January* Turkey joins the Gulf War in Iraq on the US side  
20 *October* General election
- 1993** 17 *April* Turgut Özal die  
17 *May* Demirel becomes the ninth president of the Republic  
25 *June* Tansu Çiller becomes prime minister  
2 *July* A mob burns a hotel in Sivas during an Alevi festival; 39 people die  
8 *July* The parliament changes article 133 of the constitution; as a result the establishment of private TV and radio channels is allowed
- 1994** *January–December* Kurdish insurgency continues  
2 *March–December* The immunity of eight Kurdish parliamentarians is lifted, seven sentenced to prison  
27 *March* Local elections are held; Welfare Party captures twenty-seven municipalities including Istanbul and Ankara
- 1995** *March* 'Operation Steel' by the Turkish army against Kurdish insurgency  
12 *April* 'The Kurdish Parliament in Exile' convenes for the first time in the Hague  
24 *December* General election; Welfare Party becomes the biggest party
- 1996** 1 *January* The Customs Union between the EU and Turkey comes into effect  
28 *June* Erbakan becomes prime minister in a coalition government  
3 *November* Susurluk incident; a car crash reveals cooperation between the police and organised crime

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- 1997** 28 February The National Security Council orders the Erbakan government to implement a list of eighteen directives (28 February dictate)  
17 June Erbakan resigns
- 1998** 17 December The Virtue Party (Fazilet Partisi) is formed  
16 January The constitutional court closes down the Welfare Party and bans Erbakan from politics for five years
- 1999** 16 February Turkish military forces capture PKK leader Abdullah Öcalan in Kenya  
18 April General election
- 2000** 16 May Ahmet Necdet Sezer becomes the president of the Republic  
19 December 'Operation Return to Life'; Turkish soldiers attack 48 prisons to end hunger strike
- 2001** 21 February The economic crisis begins  
2 March Kemal Derviş becomes the state minister in charge of the economy; he directs austerity measures to deal with the crisis  
22 June The constitutional court bans the Virtue Party (Fazilet Partisi)  
20 July The conservative faction of the FP founds the Felicity Party (Saadet Partisi, SP)  
14 August The Justice and Development Party (AKP, Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi) is formed  
4 October The Turkish parliament adopts thirty-four constitutional amendments that relax restrictions on civil society organisations and on the use of Kurdish
- 2002** January–August European Union Adaptation Laws are adopted changing the penal code, lifting the ban on the use of Kurdish and abolishing the death penalty  
3 November General election; JDP wins a big majority; Abdullah Gül becomes prime minister  
12–13 December The Copenhagen summit; the fifteen leaders of the EU reject Turkey's demand to set a date to begin negotiations for its eventual admission
- 2003** January–August Four more European Union Adaptation reform packages are adopted by the Turkish parliament  
14 March Tayyip Erdoğan becomes prime minister  
7 November The parliament refuses to allow US troops to use Turkish soil to attack Iraq
- 2004** 24 April Referendums are held in both sides of Cyprus; while Turkish Cypriots approve the UN plan, Greek Cypriots reject it  
17 June The parliament approves a bill abolishing the State Security Courts and amending the Criminal Trial Process Law  
17 December EU agrees to open membership negotiations with Turkey on 3 October 2005; Turkey becomes a candidate member
- 2005** 1 January New Turkish Lira (YTL) comes into use at midnight
- 2006** 12 October Orhan Pamuk receives the 2006 Nobel prize for literature  
5 November Bülent Ecevit dies  
10 December Citing Turkey's unwillingness to open its ports to Cyprus, the EU suspends eight of the thirty-five articles under which Turkey's membership has been negotiated
- 2007** 28 August Abdullah Gül becomes president of the Republic

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### *A note on transliteration*

Modern Turkish spelling has been used, except for Arabic and Persian words that do not occur in Turkish. For these, the system of *The International Journal of Middle East Studies* has been adopted with some modifications.

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[More information](#)*Abbreviations*

ANAP, MP	Motherland Party (Anavatan Partisi)
CPU	Committee of Progress and Union (Terakki ve İttihat Cemiyeti)
CUP	Committee of Union and Progress (İttihat ve Terakki Cemiyeti)
DEP	Democracy Party (Demokrasi Partisi)
DİSK	Confederation of Revolutionary Workers' Unions (Devrimci İşçi Sendikaları Konfederasyonu)
DLP, DSP	Democratic Left Party (Demokratik Sol Parti)
DP	Democrat Party (Demokrat Parti)
DPK-T	Democratic Party of Kurdistan-Turkey (Türkiye Kurdistan Demokrat Partisi)
DPP, DEHAP	Democratic People's Party (Demokratik Halk Partisi)
FP, SP	Felicity Party (Saadet Partisi)
FP, HP	Freedom Party (Hürriyet Partisi)
GNAT	Grand National Assembly of Turkey
İHD	Human Rights Association (İnsan Hakları Derneği)
İKD	Progressive Women's Association (İlerici Kadınlar Derneği)
JDP, AKP AK	Justice and Development Party (Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi)
JP	Justice Party (Adalet Partisi)
KA-DER	Association to Support and Educate Women Candidates
KSP-T	Kurdistan Socialist Party-Turkey (Partiya Sosyalista Kurdistan-Tirkiye)
NAP, MHP	Nationalist Action Party (Milliyetçi Hareket Partisi)
NDP, MDP	Nationalist Democracy Party (Milliyetçi Demokrasi Partisi)
NLK	National Liberators of Kurdistan (Kürdistan Ulusal Kurtuluşçuları)
NOP, MNP	National Order Party (Milli Nizam Partisi)
NSC, MGK	National Security Council (Milli Güvenlik Kurulu)
NSP, MSP	National Salvation Party (Milli Selâmet Partisi)
NTP, YTP	New Turkey Party (Yeni Türkiye Partisi)
NUC, MBK	National Unity Committee (Milli Birlik Komitesi)
NVM	National View Movement (Milli Görüş Hareketi)
PDA	Public Debt Administration
PDP, HADEP	People's Democracy Party (Halkın Demokrasi Partisi)
PKK	Kurdistan Workers' Party (Partiyi Karkara Kurdistan)
PLP, HEP	People's Labour Party (Halkın Emek Partisi)
PRP, TCF	Progressive Republican Party (Terakkiperver Cumhuriyet Fırkası)

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RECA, DDKD	Revolutionary Eastern Cultural Associations (Devrimci Doğu Kültür Dernekleri)
RECH, DDKO	Revolutionary Eastern Cultural Hearths (Devrimci Doğu Kültür Ocakları)
RPP, CHP	Republican People's Party (Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi)
SHP, SODEP	Social Democratic Party
SPO	State Planning Organisation (Devlet Planlama Teşkilatı)
TPP, DYP	True Path Party (Doğru Yol Partisi)
TÜSİAD	Industrialists' and Businessmens' Association of Turkey (Türkiye Sanayiciler ve İş Adamları Derneği)
VP, FP	Virtue Party (Fazilet Partisi)
WP, RP	Welfare Party (Refah Partisi)
WPT, TİP	Workers' Party of Turkey (Türkiye İşçi Partisi)
YÖK	Council on Higher Education (Yüksek Öğretim Kurumu)

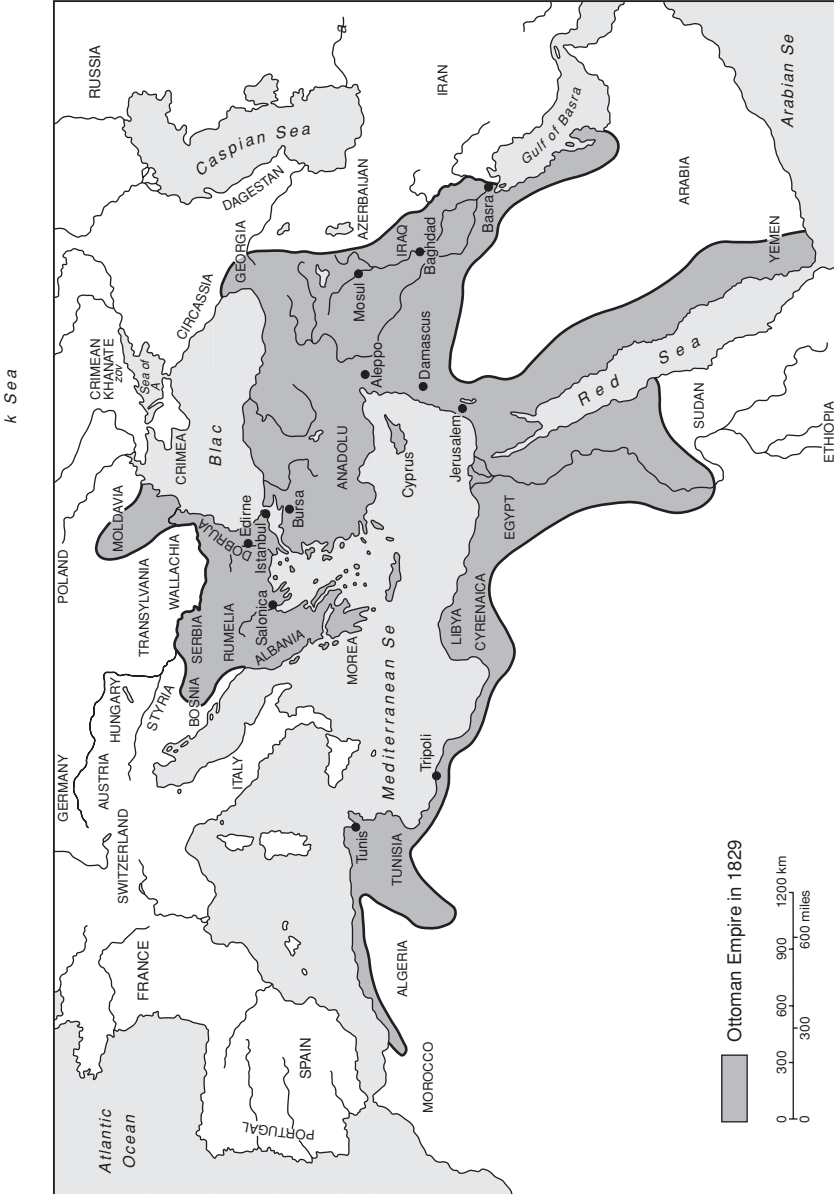


Fig. 1. The Ottoman Empire, 1829





Fig. 2. The Republic of Turkey, 2006