

Mapping Kurdistan

Since the early twentieth century, Kurds have challenged the borders and national identities of the states they inhabit. Nowhere is this more evident than in their promotion of the 'Map of Greater Kurdistan', an ideal of a unified Kurdish homeland in an ethnically and geographically complex region. This powerful image is embedded in the consciousness of the Kurdish people, both within the region and, perhaps even more strongly, in the diaspora.

Addressing the lack of rigorous research and analysis of Kurdish politics from an international perspective, Zeynep N. Kaya focuses on self-determination, territorial identity and international norms to suggest how these imaginations of homelands have been socially, politically and historically constructed (much like the state territories the Kurds inhabit), as opposed to their perception of being natural, perennial or intrinsic. Adopting a non-political approach to notions of nationhood and territoriality, *Mapping Kurdistan* is a systematic examination of the international processes that have enabled a wide range of actors to imagine and create the cartographic image of greater Kurdistan that is in use today.

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Mapping Kurdistan

Territory, Self-Determination and Nationalism

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To Elif



Contents

List of Maps Acknowledgements Note on Text		page viii	
		ix xi	
			Li
	Introduction	1	
1	Kurdish Territoriality under Ottoman Rule	21	
2	Orientalist Views of National Identity and Colonial Maps of Kurdistan	43	
3	Wilsonian Self-Determination: The Rise and Fall of Hopes for Kurdistan	64	
4	Kurdish Nationalism during Decolonisation and the Cold War	96	
5	Kurds and the International Society after the Cold War	130	
6	Kurdish Diaspora: Kurdistan Map Goes Global	159	
	Conclusion	184	
Bibliography Index		200 220	

vii



Maps

3.1	Map of Kurdistan by Sherif Pasha (1919)	page 80
6.1	Distribution of Kurds in the Middle East at present	174
6.2	Where are the Kurds?	176
6.3	CIA map of Kurdish lands (1992)	178
6.4	Distribution of Kurds across Turkey,	
	Iran and Iraq (1996)	179
6.5	Kurdish populated areas (1999)	180
6.6	Kurdish areas (2009)	181

viii



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ix



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X

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Note on Text

Transliteration was a challenging task for this book because it covered a long historical period (from mid-nineteenth century to present), a large geography and a wide range of different transliterations of Kurdish words in multiple languages – Kurdish, Persian, Arabic, Turkish and Ottoman Turkish. This book is meant for both specialists and general readers; therefore, I adopted a basic transliteration method. I have preserved Ottoman Turkish, Arabic, Kurdish and Persian terms where possible for words commonly used in English as well as for place names, personal names, treaties, historical textbooks, names of associations, rebellions and movements. I have not used diacritics. I have followed the transliteration guidelines of the *International Journal of Middle East Studies*. My choice of transliteration is not intended to impose identity or nationality on the individuals, names and locations.



Abbreviations

AKP	Justice and Development Party (Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi)
BCE	Before Common Era
CUP	Committee for Unity and Progress (İttihat ve Terakki
	Cemiyeti)
DFNS	Democratic Federation of Northern Syria
ECHR	European Court of Human Rights
HDP	Peoples' Democratic Party (Halkların Demokratik Partisi)
HEP	People's Labour Party (Halkın Emek Partisi)
HPG	People's Defence Forces (Hêzên Parastina Gel)
IR	International Relations
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
KCK	Association of Communities in Kurdistan (Koma Civakên
	Kurdistan)
KDP	Kurdistan Democratic Party
KDPS	Kurdistan Democratic Party of Syria
KDPT	Kurdistan Democratic Party of Turkey
KHRP	Kurdish Human Rights Project
KJ	Kurdistan Resurrection Organisation (Komalay Jiyanaway
	Kurd)
KNCL	Kurdistan National Congress
KNK	Kurdistan National Congress (Kongra Netewiya Kurdistan)
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government
KRI	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
KSSP	Kurdish Society for Solidarity and Progress (Kürt Teavün ve
	Terakki Cemiyeti)
LGBTQI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex
MPs	Members of Parliament
PDKI	Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan (Partiya Dêmukratî
	Kurdistanî Iran)
PKK	Kurdistan Workers' Party (Partiya Karkerên Kurdistan)

xii



List of Abbreviations

xiii

PUK	Patriotic Union of Kurdistan
PYD	Democratic Union Party (Partiya Yekîtiya Demokrat)
SAK	Society for the Advancement of the Kurds (Kürt Teali
	Cemiyeti)
SDF	Syrian Democratic Forces
SFR	Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
TİP	Turkey Labour Party (Tűrkiye İşçi Partisi)
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
YPG	People's Protection Units (Yekîneyên Parastina Gel)
YPJ	Women's Defence Units (Yekîneyên Parastina Jin)