



POST-WAR TURKEY (ATATURK'S TURKEY)

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: December 7 th 2020	This article discuss the beginning of a new nation after war period. The main obstacle in Kemal's reforms was Islam and he started from this barrier
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1.INTRODUCTION:

The Ottoman Empire was severely defeated in World War I. European states wanted to distribute the rest of them. On November 13, 1918, Constantinople, the capital of the Ottoman Empire, was occupied by the armies of the British Empire, France and Italy. With this action, the implementation of the Ottoman partition plan began. However, Mustafa Kemal Pasha, a member of the Ottoman army in World War I, decided to save his country.

2.THE MAIN PART:

Turkey's national leader, founder and first president of the republic, "Father of Turks" and founder of Kemal doctrine- Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was born in 1881 in Salonika, Greece which was one of the main city in Rum. The surname itself consists of two parts:" ata and turk". Atameans father or ancestor and turks- Turkish people. Thus, Atatürk means "Father of Turks or Father of Turkey. That's why the name "Turkey" is associated with his surname. Atatürk's ancestors of both parents' side were banished Turks from Anatolia to Rumeli. Father, Ali-Riza Efendi was a miner officer in Russian-Turks war. He as well was in the army as a volunteer. After retirement he became a merchant but without any success and after long illness he died at the age of 50. Mother, Zübeyde Hanım educated and conservative woman was from the suburbs of Salonika. Ali-Riza Efendi and Zübeyde Hanım had five children, but only two of them Mustafa and Makbule survived. Turkey was enrolled in the First World War and had faced destruction of their Empire. This was really a psychological trauma to every political and military leader, and as well to general Mustafa Pasha. Atatürk managed to evaluated the situation properly and draw attention not to foreign affairs but to establish Turks National Republic. His goal was that Turkish people with national culture should become the basic of the republic and the country should have served to the national growth of population. Turkish people had granted the main role to those reforms. The reforms, conducted by the followers of Kemal's policy in governing, culture, and lifestyle were progressive. They had supported Turkish national development and transformation from feudal to bourgeois social forms. But those reforms were not conducted by proletariat and this factor had weakened the result. The 120 reforms did not touch industrial relationships and such small businesses, where the followers of Kemal's policy had gained success. That was the sign of their indecision and inconsecutiveness. In whole, Kemal Atatürk's reforms in educational, life, and cultural sector were progressive and they had become as a decisive steps in Turks history. Despite its old tradition, Turkey became one of the leading states among European countries. The integration with other developed countries had started. New alphabet allowed scientific and technical development, and the scientists were given a chance to share their experiences with others. Educational reforms let the Turks to overcome old Muslims barriers and Turkish students were allowed to receive education in their native language. His success and revolutionary skills shoved him to the Pasha title. After the war, union forces have occupied the whole Turkey's territory including Istanbul. Sultan and other people have foreseen cherish hopes in gaining British and American mandate. But Atatürk had other looks. He left Istanbul by a boat-"Bandirma" (kind of a small boat which could be seen in Atatürk' museum, Ankara) and sailed to Samsung in May 19, 1919. (Later this date was announced as "Youth Day" in Turkey). This was the beginning of struggle for independence and that was Atatürk mission. Atatürk started fight together with his friends against the enemy. Ankara was chosen as Turkish headquarters and construction of a new republic had started from this place. They wanted to establish republic instead of monarchy. The fight for independence lasted for three years and at the end of 1922 all the conquerors left the country. The Sultan of Ottoman Empire had escaped with a British ship. The beginning of a new nation has been started since that period. The main obstacle in Kemal's reforms was Islam and he started from this barrier. Although, the main population were the Muslims he could afford to fight against it based on his authority and forces. In ten years period, the reforms were conducted which radically had changed the country. The contest of those reforms mainly was connected with Laicism, Nationalism and Atavism. 121 The priority in economics was given to the country itself. Kemal supported mainly the state sectors and local goods production, regulated prices, purchased the foreign capital shares, put state ward on citizens, and cared about people's well-being. Mustafa Kemal' goal was to strengthen the nation's sovereignty

and tried to establish the same mutual relation with other countries based on Turk republic interest. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was one of the greatest statesmen in XX century. He was the founder not only a new state but the new nation as well. That's why he became the most significant person in Turkey's history. Under his leadership the Turks managed to defeat other countries intervention and defend their own national sovereignty. Atatürk managed to abolish Sultan rule and establish Republic system in a peaceful way which was estimated as a revolutionary movement. He was a revolutionary reformer. The reforms carried out by Mustafa were of great importance as the country managed to get rid of economical backwardness and by means of cultural changes Turkey rose on European position. The aims of his live were the belief of nation and country's prosperity. Nowadays, Turkish society has different attitude towards Mustafa's personality, but the nation is really thankful to him for establishing Turkish Republic.

CONCLUSION:

- It is true that after the First World War, the Ottoman state was in danger of being destroyed as a state. The Republic of Turkey was formed as a result of the struggle for the freedom of the Turkish people. Ataturk, who was considered the founder of this state, pursued a western-oriented policy in the country, which laid the foundations for a short-lived backward semi-feudal state, modern Turkey.
- The Entente states wanted a categorical solution to the "Eastern question" that had been a problem for centuries. An issue that's Ottoman the division of the state was considered, discussed, and in the process England and Controversies between France, the treaty with this state the signing was delayed. In 1920, the Treaty of Sevres with the Ottoman state provided for more severe conditions. The territories of the Ottoman state were divided between England, France, Italy and Greece. But under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal, fighting for the independence of the Turkish peopleThe start prevented this from happening.

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