Trials of Europeanization | Elites and Power in Contemporary Turkey | Between Military Rule and Democracy | Conspiracy Theory in Turkey | Islamist Mobilization in Turkey | Occasional Papers in International Affairs | Turkey | Turkish Politics and the Rise of the AKP | Turkey | Continuity and Change | Democratization in Turkey | Electoral Politics in the Middle East | The Emergence of a New Turkey | The Republic of Others | The Role of the Military in Recent Turkish Politics | The Oxford Handbook of Turkish Politics | Turkish Foreign Policy | The Twenty-first Century | Return to Point Zero | Patterns of Nationhood | and Saving the State in Turkey | Contemporary Turkish Politics | Turkish Foreign Policy | and Turkish Identity | The Justice and Development Party | In Turkey | Inconsistency Between the Form and Essence of the Turkish Political System | Turkey | The EU | Accession and Reform | The Politics of the Welfare State in Turkey | The Turkish Political Elites | Politics of Modern Turkey | The Influence of Islam in Turkey | National Elections in Turkey | State, Democracy, and the Opposition | in the Middle East | Ethnic Boundaries in Turkey | The Culture of the Rule of the AKP | Elite Elites and Political Development in the Middle East | Return to Point Zero | Democratic Consolidation in Turkey | Greeks in Turkey | The Logic of Political Survival in Turkey | Democracies | Divided | Afrin Under Turkish Control | Why do the armed forces sometimes intervene in politics via short-lived coups d’état, at other times establish or support authoritarian regimes, or in some cases come under the democratic control of civilians? To find answers, Yapraz Gürsoy explores four episodes of authoritarianism, six periods of democracy, and ten short-lived coups in Greece and Turkey, and then applies her resultant theory to four more recent military interventions in Thailand and Egypt. Based on more than 150 interviews with Greek and Turkish elites, Gürsoy offers a detailed analysis of both countries from the interwar period to recent regime changes. She argues that officers, politicians, and businessmen prefer democracy, authoritarianism, or short-lived coups depending on the degree of threat they perceive to their interests from each other and the lower classes. The power of elites relative to the opposition is determined in part by the coalitions that they form and the success of military interventions and the consolidation of regimes. With historical and theoretical depth, Between Military Rule and Democracy will interest students of regime change and civil-military relations in Greece, Turkey, Thailand, and Egypt, as well as in countries facing similar challenges to democratization. This book provides a comprehensive evaluation of the impact of improving EU-Turkey relations on Turkish political culture. It also comprises a succinct overview of Turkey’s most reaching reform process since Atatürk. This thesis explores the influence of Islam in Turkey today. Dealing primarily with Republican Turkey, the influence of Islam is traced through the development of the various Turkish constitutions, through a brief study of the political elite structure, and finally by looking at the individual Turk. Although Islam is being seen as slowly being eroded by “secularization-by-modernization,” it is still seen as a very strong, if subtle, force in the Turkish social fabric. (Author). It was aimed to analyse elites and power in contemporary Turkey in this book. The major goal was to construct a social structure, and finally by looking at the individual Turk. Although Islam is being seen as slowly being eroded by “secularization-by-modernization,” it is still seen as a very strong, if subtle, force in the Turkish social fabric. (Author). It was aimed to analyse elites and power in contemporary Turkey in this book. The major goal was to construct a social structure, and finally by looking at the individual Turk. Although Islam is being seen as slowly being eroded by “secularization-by-modernization,” it is still seen as a very strong, if subtle, force in the Turkish social fabric. (Author).
championed the Greek nationalist plan of the Megali Idea (Great Idea). Based on a comparative investigation and synthesis of a wide array of Greek and British archival sources the book engages with the various stages of Constantinopolitan Greek elite nationalism in Turkey and partly in Greece, and examines its manifestations, its level of success and its role on the minostratiy during the crucial period of 1918–1930. The main argument is that the internal dynamics, the policies and the responses of this powerful communal elite vis-à-vis other communal factions as well as Greek irredentism and Turkish nation-building conditioned to a significant degree the construction of specific representations and perceptions of the group’s collective identity and determined the status of the Greeks of Istanbul as a national minority in Turkey until nowadays. Providing a thorough analysis of elite politics during and in the aftermath of the Greek-Turkish War and assessing the application of the minority clauses of the Treaty of Lausanne (July 1923), the volume is a key resource for students and academics interested in nationalism and minorities, modern Greek history, Ottoman and Turkish history as well as for policy makers and specialists working in the diplomatic field, the Greek and Turkish public service, international institutions and non-governmental organizations. Turkey has been able to assert control and extend the influence of its security services over Afrin with the help of Turkish-aligned Syrian armed factions organised under the National Army. This has taken place amidst violations by these armed factions, including acts of looting, theft, kidnapping and the requisitioning of civilian property, together with attempts to terrorise the civilian population for several months after Turkey seized control over the area, causing Kurds to flee. The military and civilian police have greatly aided Turkey in imposing rule in the region securing its security. As a result, the responses of this paper to the various specialised departments. Ankara has thus consolidated an atmosphere of ‘managed chaos.’ It has established a delicate balance in the security situation that provides it all the necessary means of control and intervention in the area. This has reinforced persistent fear among the local population in Afrin. However, Ankara has not created a clear model of self-administration in Afrin. As part of the Astana process, a security understanding with Russia led to an agreement not to establish structures that could serve as alternatives or rivals to the Syrian state in the areas under Turkish control. Turkey has instead pursued a policy of ‘delegation and oversight,’ establishing local councils in which the political representation is unfair, with an over-representation of the Arab population and the manufactured representation of Turkmens as an ethnic group. Ankara has also installed a new loyalist Kurdish political elite and dismissed Kurdish technocrats from local councils. Following the Eastern Ghouta reconciliation process in March 2018, Afrin became the main destination of opposition forces forcibly displaced from Ghouta. In addition, Ankara has attempted to fill the void left by the displacement of the Afrin Kurds by importing thousands of families of National Army fighters, including Arabs and Turkmens, and settling them in the homes vacated by Kurdish civilians. Afrin’s agriculture-oriented economy has faced depressed conditions and failed to develop amidst the consolidated investment plans in favour of Turkish traders. The latter have recently become active in the area, where a new market has opened up for their commercial activities. National Army leaders have also employed their capital with Syrian traders displaced from Ghouta and Homes. Analyzes Turkey’s Kurdish conflict since post-Ottoman nation-building through recent peace attempts, from a novel perspective highlighting the dilemma of the Turk majority and reshaping our understanding of ethnic conflicts, and offers solutions for a sustainable peace. How did the Kurdish-Turkish Conflict arise? When and Kurds failed to extract conflicts from this and otherwise better prescriptions for sustainable peace? Return to Point Zero develops a novel framework for analyzing the historical-structural and contemporary causes of ethnic-national conflicts, highlighting an understudied dimension: politics. Murat Somer argues that intra-majority group politics rather than majority-minority differences better explains ethnic-national conflicts. Hence, the political-ideological divisions among Turks are the key to understanding the Turkish-Kurdish Conflict; though it was nationalism that produced the Kurdish Question during late-Ottoman imperial modernization, political elite decisions by the Turks created the Kurdish Conflict during the post-imperial nation-state building. Today, ideational rigidities reinforce the conflict. Analyzing this conflict from “pre-modern” times to today, Somer emphasizes two distinct periods: the formative era in 1918–1926 and the post-2011 reformative period. Somer argues that during the formative era, political elites inadequately addressed three fundamental dilemmas of security, identity, and cooperation and includes a discussion of how the legacy of those political elite decisions impacted and framed peace attempts that have failed in the 1990s and 2010s. Return to Point Zero develops new concepts to analyze conflicts and concrete conflict-resolution proposals. Murat Somer is Professor of Political Science and in the European Union in an important but controversial literature on the state of European Union. By focusing on the various domestic sources that drive Turkish politics, this comprehensive study of both classic and new topics supported by fresh, new insights fills a void in the current literature on Turkey-EU relations. This volume is a comprehensive, state of the art study of domestic politics and policies and their role in Turkey’s EU accession. Contributions are obtained from established scholars, acknowledged for their expertise in their respective fields. The content is structured along issues, dynamics, actors and policies that drive Turkish politics and it provides an integrated assessment of the dynamics in Turkey-EU relations to general readers, students and specialists in EU Enlargement and Turkish politics alike. Original contributions to ‘classic’ topics such as the customs union, human rights, military, civil society, public and elite opinion, political parties and the Kurdish issue are made by assessing the domestic sources of recent developments during the negotiations period. In addition, ‘new’ topics are included that previously have not been covered or analyzed in volumes on Turkish-EU relations such as the Alevi issue, European Turks, corruption in Turkey, and Turkish parliamentary elite opinion on Turkey and the EU. This book was published as a special issue of South European Society and Politics. Explains the social, economic, and historical origins of the ruling Justice and Development Party, offering keen insight into one of the most successful transformations of an Islamic movement in the Muslim world. The Political History of Modern Turkey is a new four-volume Major Work from Routledge. The first volume of the collection (‘Historical Heritage of Politics in Modern Turkey’) brings together key research to provide a historical contextualization of modern Turkish political experience. This
The concept of ‘post-truth’ plays a significant role in Turkish politics today. In the chaos of conspiracy theories, hidden enemies and post-coup purges, the unreal merges with the Development Party (Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi-AKP). Turkey is witnessing an era of political upheaval. From the Gezi protests in 2013 to the attempted military coup of 2016, the organisation in the rise of Erdoğan’s JDP to authoritarian predominance. This book focuses on the logic of political survival in Turkish politics by analyzing the case of Justice and and behaviour of the voters can be seen to be at least as important as the laws and mechanisms involved. A fieldwork-based account of the role of populism, personalism and socio-economic change – a theme particularly pertinent to those countries with their tradition of free elections. The variety of political behaviour within the countries concerned, on extensive original research and presents the first comparative treatment of electoral issues, voting behaviour and parliamentary elites, emphasising the context of rapid hand, they also display certain characteristics found in other, non-competitive Middle Eastern political systems, such as the role and prominence of religion. The study is based on extensive original research and presents the first comparative treatment of electoral issues, voting behaviour and parliamentary elites, emphasising the context of rapid socio-economic change – a theme particularly pertinent to those countries with their tradition of free elections. The variety of political behaviour within the countries concerned, coupled with the prevailing complexities resulting from disparities in language and cultural inheritance, makes the comparative approach particularly revealing. The attitudes and behaviour of the voters can be seen to be at least as important as the laws and mechanisms involved. A fieldwork-based account of the role of populism, personalism and organisation in the rise of Erdoğan’s JDP to authoritarian predominance. This book focuses on the logic of political survival in Turkish politics by analyzing the case of Justice and Development Party (AKP) has been in power since 2002. This book is the first book-length analysis to chart the rise and development of the party from its Islamist roots through for Public Policy Research as the ninth study within the framework of its Middle East research project.” Includes bibliographical references and index.
real, fuelling political repression and anti-government sentiment alike. Julian de Medeiros here analyses the many unfolding challenges of Erdogan’s New Turkey, and shows how a fixedly Turkish-style of ‘post-truth’ has taken root. Examining the relationship between conspiracy theory and ‘post-truth’, this book sheds light on the strategies of political actors, and calls for a renewed focus on the success of political narratives, and how they shape public narratives and the fate of contemporary democracies. As Turkish democracy continues to evolve with breath-taking speed and unpredictable outcomes, de Medeiros shows how the rise of paranoid politics in Turkey constitutes part of a global trend towards post-truth narratives. He situates Turkish democracy as subject to a global resurgence of strongman leadership and authoritarian populism. Conspiracy Theory in Turkey presents the very first critical account of the Turkish model of a ‘post-truth’ politics. Through a counter-intuitive analysis of conspiracy theory and paranoid politics the book disentangles the real from the unreal and chronicles the emergence of post-truth in Turkey today. The Kurdish Movement in Turkey’s growing alliance with Islam One of the fault lines of Turkish politics traditionally has been the divide between religious and secular movements. However, as Zeki Sarigil argues, the secular Kurdish movement in Turkey has increasingly become aligned with Islam. As a result, Islam has become part of the movement’s political discourse, strategy and actions. Ethnic Boundaries in Turkish Politics traces the evolving relations between the leftist, secular Kurdish movement and Islam, from an apathetic and/or antagonistic attitude in the 1970s and 1980s to an increasingly Islamist in the 1990s to an attitude of accommodation to several politicians in Turkey (primarily Ankara, DiyarbakIr, Istanbul, and Tunceli) between 2011 and 2015 as well as ethnographic data, public opinion surveys and statements from the Kurdistan Workers’ Party (PKK) and Kurdish leaders, Sarigil demonstrates how the secular Kurdish movement increasingly is endorsing Islam and Islamic actors. The reasons for this Islamic opening are global, national, and local; Sarigil demonstrates that a group of strategic and ideological factors have encouraged and/or forced Kurdish leaders to redraw symbolic and social boundaries of the movement. Namely, with the end of the Cold War support for Marxist ideas collapsed, creating increasingly more favorable responses towards religion. In addition, the movement’s need to expand its social basis and popularity; electoral politics; and legitimacy struggles against rival political actors were other major factors, which triggered the Kurdish movement’s boundary expansion (i.e. its Islamic opening). The study also shows that the Kurdish boundary making was not without any tension or contestation. The boundary expansion by Kurdish ethnopolitical elites triggered both internal and external boundary contestations. The movement’s embrace of Islam on a more widespread level has major ramifications for politics in Turkey and in the region. Ethnic Boundaries in Turkish Politics has important insight into the PKK, modern Turkish and Islamic societies and highlights the increasing role of Islam in global politics. Since 1945, Turkey has witnessed no fewer than three breakdowns of the democratic process (1960, 1971 and 1980) and three retransitions to democracy (1961, 1973 and 1983). In this text, the author analyzes 50 years of Turkish politics and provides a theoretical and comparative perspective. From its earliest days, the dominant history of the Turkish Republic has been one of national self-determination and secular modernization. The story insisted on total rupture between the Ottoman Empire and the modern Turkish state and on the absolute unity of the Turkish nation. In recent years, this hermetic division has begun to erode, allowing political authorities to reassess the role of religion in society. In this richly detailed alternative history, Christine M. Philliou focuses on the notion of political opposition and dissent—muhalefet—to connect the Ottoman and Turkish periods. Taking the perennial dissident Refik Halid Karay as a subject, guide, and interlocutor, she traces the fissures within the Ottoman and the modern Turkish elite that bridged the transition. Exploring Karay’s political and literary writings across four regimes and two stints in exile, Philliou upends the official history of Turkey and offers new dimensions to our understanding of its political authority and culture. What determines voting behavior in Turkey? At a time when the center-right, religious-conservative leadership of the Justice and Development Party has dominated government and the political scene in Turkey—so much so that the democratic credentials of the regime have come into question—many have sought to understand what undergirds this party’s success at the polls. While many scholars have argued that elections in Turkey over time can be effectively and simply explained by static social or cultural cleavages, Wuthrich challenges these assertions with a framework that carefully attends to patterns of strategic vote-getting behavior in elections by political parties and their leaders. Using the campaign speeches of the political elite, election data at national and provincial levels, and careful analysis, they allow conclusions to be drawn concerning Turkish party politics. He covers the period from the 1990s to the fair multiparty election in 1950 and follows campaign strategies through 2011, highlighting and explaining the potential development of a new and more problematic paradigm emerging in the post-2007 environment. By using the core insights of the constructivist approach in International Relations, this book analyzes the foreign policy behavior of Turkey. It argues that throughout its modern history, Turkey’s foreign policy has been affected by its Western identity created in the years following the War of Independence. Where is Turkey heading? The internal and external policy reorientation of the AKP since the year 2002 makes this question justified. According to the political landscape, the AKP, a party of mass-based support that grew from social movement to government, has been making a significant step towards a new form of politics that is certain: with the AKP’s rise to power, Turkey’s political landscape is experiencing a new political dynamic. This book is the first book-length comparative analysis of this troubling global phenomenon, offering in-depth case studies of countries as wide-ranging and important as Brazil, India, Kenya, Poland, Turkey, and the United States. The case study authors are a diverse group of country and regional experts, each with deep local knowledge and experience. Democracies Divided identifies and examines the fissures that are dividing societies and the factors bringing polarization on to a new level. In nearly every case under study, political entrepreneurs have exploited and exacerbated long-simmering divisions for their own purposes—in the process undermining the prospects for democratic consensus and productive governance. But this book is not simply a diagnosis of what has gone wrong. Each case study discusses actions that concerned citizens and organizations are taking to counter polarizing forces, whether through reforms to political parties, institutions, or the media. The book’s editors distill from the case studies a range of possible ways for restoring consensus and defeating polarization in the world’s democracies. Thoroughly, rigorously, and accessible, this book is of compelling interest to civic activists, political actors, scholars, and ordinary citizens in societies beset by increasingly rancorous partisanship. Analyzes Turkey’s Kurdish conflict from a novel perspective emphasizing...
the role of intra-majority group politics rather than majority-minority differences, offering concrete conflict-resolution proposals. This paper explores two questions: What are the ideological, social, and political roots of the new "Islamic" Republic of Turkey? How was the new thinking of the ascending political anti-Kemalist elite translated into a precipitous change in Turkey's foreign policy? The first section describes the fundamentals that guided Turkey's foreign policy throughout the Cold War period and the geopolitical crisis that occurred at that period's end. The second section highlights the three main causes of the drastic shift in the Turkish orientation towards the Greater Middle East: the American-promoted 'Turkish model,' a new revisionist doctrine of foreign policy introduced by Davutoğlu, and the emergence of the new political elite representing the conservative and religious businesspeople of Central Anatolia. The third section examines how this thinking was translated into concrete policies in the region. The fourth section describes the new dynamic in the region unleashed by the 'Arab Spring.' The conclusion analyzes the ramifications of Turkey's ambition to become the regional kingmaker and its role in an evolving geostrategic environment.--Résumé de l'éditeur.