



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

جامعة الموصل

كلية التربية الأساسية

قسم التاريخ

# كاظم قره بكير ودوره العسكري والسياسي في تركيا ( ١٨٨٢ - ١٩٤٨ م )

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رسالة ماجستير

التاريخ / التاريخ الحديث

بإشراف

الاستاذ المساعد الدكتور

عمار ظاهر مصلح الشمري

## ملخص للرسالة الموسومة (( كاظم قره بكير ودوره العسكري والسياسي في تركيا

(( ١٨٨٢-١٩٤٨))

طالب الماجستير

بإشراف

الاستاذ المساعد الدكتور

مؤيد محمود عواد محل

: عمار ظاهر مصلح

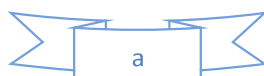
يعد كاظم قره بكير من الشخصيات المهمة في تاريخ تركيا الحديث والمعاصر، فهو يمثل الشخصية العسكرية الثانية في تاريخ تركيا بعد مصطفى كمال أتاتورك، كما برز دوره كضابط متميز في أداء واجباته والانتصار في أكثر من معركة خلال الحرب العالمية الأولى (١٩١٤-١٩١٨ م)، كان له دوراً بارزاً في حرب الاستقلال التركية (١٩١٩-١٩٢٢ م) إذ يعد قره بكير أول قائد تركي يصل إلى الأناضول بعد أستسلام الدولة العثمانية في الحرب العالمية الأولى، وأول من بدأ عمليات التحرير خلال حرب الاستقلال الوطنية، وبعد الانتصار في حرب الاستقلال الوطنية وقيام مصطفى كمال باشا بالإجراءات التحديثية من خلال إلغاء السلطنة وإعلان الجمهورية وإلغاء الخلافة وأنفراده بالسلطة والاتجاه نحو الدكتاتورية، أتجه كاظم قره بكير نحو المعارضة من خلال ترأسه لأول حزب سياسي معارض في تاريخ تركيا وهو الحزب التقدمي الجمهوري عام ١٩٢٤ م، وبعد محاولة اغتيال مصطفى كمال باشا في أزمير عام ١٩٢٦ م وأتهام كاظم قره بكير بالضلوع وراء تلك العملية اعتزل قره بكير العمل السياسي منذ العام ١٩٢٧ م وحتى وفاة أتاتورك عام ١٩٣٨ م، وبعد وصول عصمت اينونو إلى الحكم عاد قره بكير إلى العمل السياسي ك نائب عن إسطنبول منذ العام ١٩٣٩ م حتى انتخابات عام ١٩٤٦ م، وبعد فوز حزب الشعب في تلك الانتخابات تم انتخاب كاظم قره بكير رئيساً للمجلس الوطني الكبير وهو أرفع منصب سياسي يتسنمه قره بكير وبقي في المنصب حتى وفاته عام ١٩٤٨ م، من هنا جاء اختياري لموضوع ((كاظم قره بكير ودوره العسكري والسياسي في تركيا ١٨٨٢-١٩٤٨ م)).

## Abstract

The study of personalities, especially those who left clear imprints in drawing the political, military and internal map of their country, is one of the important academic studies that can be delved into its details and entered in a scientific and systematic way into their personal and scientific lives through events and phenomena that reflect their advantages and characteristics as distinguished individuals and personalities who deserve to be the subject of study and analysis. Modern Turkish history contains within it the biographies of many personalities who had a clear imprint and influence on their society .and in various fields

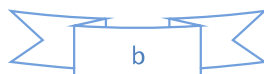
This topic, "Kazim Karabekir and his military and political role in Turkey 1882-1948 AD," was chosen because that personality had not been studied, according to the researcher's knowledge, in academic studies in Iraqi universities. Therefore, this study comes to address this Turkish personality and shed light on its role from the military and political side through a historical stage that is considered one of the most difficult military and political stages in the history of Turkey, and Kazem Karabekir represents one of its most prominent figures and leaders. Studying the life and personality of Kazem Karabekir, his military and political role, and the services he provided to the Turkish Republic is important, in order for us to learn more deeply about the life and viewpoints of the prominent leadership group that founded the Turkish Republic alongside Mustafa Kemal .Ataturk

Kazem Karabekir is considered one of the important figures in the modern and contemporary history of Turkey. He represents the second military figure in the history of Turkey after Mustafa Kemal Ataturk. His name is linked to many events, especially his participation in the Balkan War (1912-1913 AD). His role also emerged as a distinguished officer in performing his duties. He won more than one battle during World War I (1914-1918 AD), and his role became prominent locally and internationally, as he was praised



by the commanders of the Ottoman army and the Ottoman Sultan, and he was honored by the Ottoman Ministry of War many times for achieving victories in various sectors of operations, and he became prominent at the global level by honoring him. By the leaders ..of the German and Austrian armies and others

He played a prominent role in the Turkish War of Independence (1919-1922 AD), as Karabekir was considered the first Turkish leader to arrive in Anatolia after the surrender of the Ottoman Empire in World War I, and the first to begin liberation operations during the National War of Independence, and after the victory in the National War of Modernization Independence and the rise of Mustafa Kemal Pasha with the procedures by abolishing the sultanate, declaring the republic, abolishing the caliphate, monopolizing power, and heading towards dictatorship. Kazem Karabekir turned towards the opposition by heading the first opposition political party in the history of Turkey, which is the Republican Progressive Party. Despite the success of the party and the joining of large numbers of officers and intellectuals, the party quickly It was closed six months after its founding, after the revolution of Sheikh Said Piran in 1925 AD, and after the attempt to assassinate Mustafa Kemal Pasha in Izmir in 1926 AD, and the accusation of Kazem Karabekir of involvement behind that operation, Karabekir retired from political work from the year 1927 AD until the death of Ataturk in 1938 AD, and after the arrival Ismet İnönü returned to power. Karabekir returned to political work as a representative for Istanbul from 1939 AD until the 1946 elections. After the People's Party won in those elections, Kazem Karabekir was elected President of the Grand National Council, which is the highest political position held by Karabekir, and he remained in the position until his .death in 1948 AD



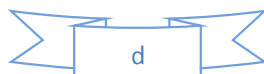
Therefore, it was necessary to divide the study into an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion, and a set of appendices. The first chapter dealt with the upbringing and social life of Kazem Karabekir, and after mentioning something about Karabekir's life, education, and marriage, the researcher was keen to explain the way Karabekir joined the Society of Union and Progress and his role in the events of 1908 AD and the events of 13 April 1913 AD and his military role during the Balkan War (1912-1913 AD).

The second chapter included the role of Kazem Karabekir in the battles fought by the Ottoman Empire in the First World War and the National War of Independence. The chapter focused on Karabekir's participation in those battles in the various sectors, Karabekir's position on foreign occupation, and his assumption of the position of commander of the Eastern Front in the War of Independence. Patriotism and the great victories that Karabekir achieved on the Eastern Front, to the point that the national masses called him "Conqueror of the East," and his contribution to the battles of the Western Front by sending his military units, weapons and ammunition to the Western Front, which paved the way for achieving the great victory over the Greek forces.

The third chapter referred to the political role of Kazem Karabekir in Turkey from 1922 to 1927 AD, and presented Karabekir's position on the modernization measures in Turkey, which were represented by the abolition of the sultanate, the declaration of the republic, and the abolition of the caliphate. The chapter also dealt with the role of Kazem Karabekir in confronting those measures by leading the national opposition. His leadership of the opposition Progressive Republican Party, in addition to Kazem Karabekir's position on the problem of Mosul and the Kurdish revolution. The chapter concluded with the Izmir incident, the trial of Karabekir, and his retirement from political work. As for the fourth chapter, it shed light on the political role of Kazem Karabekir from the death of Ataturk in 1938 AD until his death in 1948 AD, and touched on Karabekir's return to political work, his participation in the elections of 1946 AD, and his presidency.

of the most important legislative authority in the country, which is the Grand National  
. Council, in 1946 AD until his death in 1948 AD. M

The study reached a set of conclusions that were derived from the information  
.contained in the body of the message



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# **Kazim Karabekir and his military and political role in Turkey (1882–1948)**

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**Master Thesis**

**History / Modern History**

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