



جامعة الموصل
كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية
قسم التاريخ

موقف المعارضة الداخلية من النظام السياسي في

تركيا (١٩٢٣-١٩٦٠م)

محفوظ خلف صالح نزال

رسالة ماجستير

التاريخ/التاريخ الحديث

بإشراف

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المستخلص بلغة الرسالة

لقد شكّلت المعارضة الداخلية في تركيا صفحة تاريخية مهمة في تاريخها الحديث، إذ أحدثت تغييرات كثيرة على مستوى الأوضاع الداخلية والخارجية على حدّ سواء، فتركيا موقع ستراتيجي مهم إقليمياً وعالمياً، ولها ثقلها السياسي والاقتصادي في المنطقة، وبالرغم من أهمية التطورات التي شهدتها تركيا في النواحي جميعها إلّا إنّ ما شهدته من أحداث إبّان فترة المعارضة وما نجم عنها ينفرد بأحداث متغيرة جعلت منها فترة التقلّبات والتجاذبات بين أطراف النزاع الداخلي.

لقد كشفت أحداث المعارضة عن صعود وهبوط جهة أخرى، وهذا طبيعي لأنّ أوضاع تركيا في تلك الفترة هي عبارة عن صراع بين جانبيين، جانب يريد الوصول الى الحكم محاولاً الاصلاح حسب رؤيته هو، وجانب متمسك بالسلطة رأى الاتجاه الاول خارجاً عن القانون ويريد الانقلاب على السلطة بهدف التفرد بالحكم.

بعد وصول حزب الشعب الجمهوري إلى السلطة ظهرت المعارضة على شكل أحزاب سياسية واخرى معارضة مسلحة ووقت بالضد من حزب الشعب الجمهوري وسياسته الداخلية، وبقيت على وتيرة واحدة حتى عام ١٩٣٧ عندما تمّ القضاء على الحركات الكردية المسلحة، كما بيّنت الرسالة كيف استطاعت حكومة عصمت إينونو تجنّب تركيا الدخول في الحرب العالمية الثانية بالرغم من المشاركة الشكّلية قبل نهاية الحرب، أمّا بعد نهاية الحرب العالمية الثانية فقد أدّى ضغط المعارضة إلى ظهور التعددية الحزبية والتي نتج عنها تأسيس أحزاب سياسية معارضة للحزب الحاكم، وبعد وصول الحزب الديمقراطي إلى الحكم اتبع سياسة حزب الشعب نفسها وبالتالي أدّت تلك السياسة إلى مشاكل داخلية لم يستطع الحزب الديمقراطي معالجتها بشكل جذري، والتي أدّت في نهاية المطاف إلى اتفاق الأحزاب السياسية المعارضة والمؤسسة العسكرية ومن ثمّ الإطاحة بحكومة الحزب الديمقراطي بانقلاب ٢٧ أيار ١٩٦٠.

توقيع مسؤول شعبة الدراسات العليا

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أويد المستخلص في الاستمارة مطابق للمستخلص في الرسالة
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Abstract

The internal opposition in Turkey constituted an important historical page in its modern history, as it brought about many changes at the internal and external levels alike. Turkey has an important strategic location regionally and globally, and it has political and economic weight. Despite the importance of the developments that Turkey had in all respects, what it had during the opposition period and what resulted from were unique to changing events that made it a period of fluctuations and interactions between the parties of the internal conflict.

The opposition's events revealed the rise of one side and the decline of the other, which is a normal situation, where the situations are ones of conflict between two sides; a side that wants to reach power and tries to reform according to its own vision, and a side that was clinged to power who considered the first (side) as outlawed part wanted to overthrow the authority with the aim of excluding rule.

The study plan relies on an introduction, four chapters, and a conclusion that included the most important results of the study. The introduction is in two sections, the first has dealt with the situation of the Ottoman Empire during the First World War 1914 - 1918, the second has dealt with the emergence of Mustafa Kemal on the scene and his leadership of the Turkish War of Independence 1919 - 1922. The first chapter has dealt with the internal political developments in Turkey (1923 - 1924), which is in two sections; the first dealt with the Lausanne Conference and the establishment of the People's Party, and the second dealt with the declaration of the republic and the promulgation of the constitution. While the second chapter dealt with (the role of Kemalist politics and the economic crisis in the emergence of opposition political parties and armed Kurdish movements), and which is in two sections as well; the first discussed the emergence of opposition political parties, and the second dealt with armed Kurdish movements. The third chapter dealt with developments of the international situations and their impact on the internal opposition (1938 - 1950), and which is in two sections as well, the first (topic) is about the internal political changes in Turkey, and the second is about the position of the press, leftist parties and associations towards the policy of the Ismet Inonu government. Finally, the fourth

chapter which dealt with the position of the opposition on the politics of the Democratic Party (1950-1960), and it is in two sections, the first dealt with the religious and political opposition, while the second dealt with the role of the opposition in the coup of May 27, 1960, Then came the conclusion in which we reached a number of results, the most prominent of which are:

_Turkey committed itself to neutrality during the Second World War, which resulted in many negative effects on the internal situation in Turkey, especially the economic conditions of the people, and the resulting resentment of paying taxes and the rule of tyranny. With the end of the Second World War, the government of Ismet Pasha Inonu became very unpopular, and even hated by the overwhelming majority of the population.

_There is a broad consensus among historians that the landslide electoral victory of the Democratic Party in May 1950 constitutes a watershed in Turkey's modern political history, since the characteristics of each of the new parliament in which the Democratic Party constitutes the overwhelming majority, and the new government have become completely different from the previous one.

_Turkey's accession to NATO resulted in many negative effects, on top of which were the increasing monetary inflation and economic stagnation in the last phase of the rule of the Democrats, that are resulting from a large deficit in hard currency, the Turkish Prime Minister was forced to adopt more popular policies when he began to exploit the religion for political purposes.

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**The position of the internal opposition
on the political system in Turkey
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