جامعة الموصل
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قسم التاريخ

سياسة الدولة العثمانية تجاه سوريا 1914-1920م

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رسالة ماجستير
التاريخ/التاريخ الحديث

بإشراف
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Abstract

The presence of the Ottoman Empire in 1516 AD in the Levant in general, and Syria in particular, marked the beginning of Ottoman control over the Arab region and the end of Mamluk rule there. The history of Syria during Ottoman rule passed through multiple stages. The first stage was a stage based on peaceful coexistence between the rulers of the Ottoman Empire and the Arab people in Syria. At the beginning of Ottoman control over it, and the second stage was the stage of stagnation that preceded the First World War in 1914 AD, while the third stage was the stage of confrontation between the Ottoman Empire and the Arab resistance in Syria, which is the focus of the study and ended with the withdrawal of the Ottoman armies from it…

The reason for choosing the title of the thesis (Ottoman policy towards Syria 1914-1920 AD) is that the policy of the Ottoman state towards the Arab states in the First World War differed radically from its policy in previous centuries, and from the era of Sultan Abdul Hamid II (1876-1909) in particular, during the years of the First World War. (1914-1918) constitutes a pivotal event in the modern and contemporary history of Syria. The Ottoman state, in the first four centuries, followed the policy of Ottomanization of the Arab states, including Syria, which was based on dealing with all states belonging to the Ottoman state according to the principle of justice and tolerance and containing other nationalities and religious sects in one document. It is the Ottoman Empire, and Sultan Abdul Hamid II followed this approach despite the state being exposed to external pressures and challenges and the attempts of Western countries to seize its lands, and with the coming of the members of the Union and Progress to power in 1909 AD and their adoption of a policy of Turkification of the Arab states, and this coincided with the outbreak of

the First World War and the accession of the Ottoman Empire Defeats in front of the Allied countries led to a radical change in the Ottoman policy towards Syria, completely different from its previous policy, and then the European countries intervened to divide Syria. Thus, Arab movements opposed to the federalist policy in Syria grew, and the entry of the French occupation forces into Syria in 1920 was a prominent sign of the beginning of A new era in the contemporary history of Syria, represented by a new resistance against French ambitions.

It is necessary to point out an important issue, which is the difference between historians in naming the Ottoman Empire in this era, or in calling the Ottoman Turks. Therefore, the reader will find in the text of this message the use of the name Ottoman Turks at the beginning and later the name of the Unionist Turks after the Society of Union and Progress came to power. .

Message structure

In addition to the introduction and conclusion, the thesis consisted of a preface, three chapters, and a number of appendices. As for the preface, it was entitled Ottoman policy in Syria until 1914 AD. It contained two main axes. The first axis was entitled The impact of the Ottoman political situation in Syria, beginning with the Ottoman control of Syria in the year 1516 AD. The impact of the victory of the Ottoman Sultan Selim I (1512-1520) over the Mamluks in the Battle of Marj Dabiq 1516, leading to the deposition of the Ottoman Sultan Abdul Hamid II. As for the second axis, it was entitled Parties and Associations in Syria after the Ottoman Empire became powerless in its defense of the Arab countries, so he established The Arab people under its control included a number of associations and parties to awaken the national spirit and remind of the glories of the Arabs and achieve independence. It was a

response to the arbitrary policy of the federalists and their adoption of the policy of Turkification, pointing to the most important associations that emerged in that era, the most important of which were the Young Arab Association, the Covenant Association, the Arab Brotherhood Association, and the Arab Conference in Paris. They all sought to spread the nationalist spirit and stand against the federalists' arbitrariness and their oppressive methods.

The first chapter was entitled (Ottoman policy in Syria in the First World War) and included two sections. The first section talked about the Ottoman policy in Syria in the first years of the war (1914-1915 AD), highlighting the entry of the Ottoman Empire into the First World War and the deterioration of its conditions that befell Syria. Political, economic, and currency deterioration if this led to famine in Syria, in addition to Ahmed Jamal Pasha's pursuit of a policy of terrorism against Arab nationalist leaders and abuse of them, in addition to the execution campaign he carried out after his failure to control the Suez Canal, as a result of which he executed his best sons. The People. As for the second section, it was entitled the revolution of Sharif Hussein bin Ali against the Ottoman rule in 1916 AD and its repercussions on Syria. It talked about Sharif Hussein's contact with the Arab nationalists in Syria in order to declare the Great Arab Revolt against the Ottoman Empire in cooperation with Britain.

As for the second chapter, it was devoted to talking about (the entry of the Arab forces into Damascus and the evacuation of the Ottomans from Syria 1917-1918 AD). In the first section, it touched on the arrival of the Arab forces in Damascus, those forces that were coming from the Hijaz to liberate the Arab countries from the Ottoman rule that lasted four centuries. As for the second section, it shed light on the

withdrawal of the Ottoman forces from Damascus and the entry of the Arab army carrying the banner of the Arab Revolution, which was raised on the city hall in Damascus before Prince Faisal arrived there.

The third and final chapter is entitled (The impact of the withdrawal of the Ottoman forces from Syria and its repercussions on the situation in Syria 1918-1920 AD). The first section dealt with the formation of the Arab government in Syria in 1918-1920 AD, and the second section reviewed the withdrawal of the Ottoman forces and its repercussions on Syria in 1918-1920 AD, and the entry of army forces. The French, in accordance with the Sykes-Picot Agreement of 1916 with Britain, were transferred to the lands from which the Ottoman army withdrew, and the continuation of the French-Ottoman conflict over areas of influence in the northern parts of Syria. The third section dealt with (the position of the Ottoman Empire on the political events in Syria 1919-1920 AD), as the years 1919-1920 AD witnessed Important developments in the modern and contemporary history of Syria, including the implementation of the Sykes-Picot Treaty, under which Syria became part of the French Mandate areas, the Ottoman forces' abandonment of providing assistance to Syria may have been a response to Sharif Hussein's cooperation with Britain in his revolt against the Ottomans, and the Ottomans being forced to withdraw from the Arab countries

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