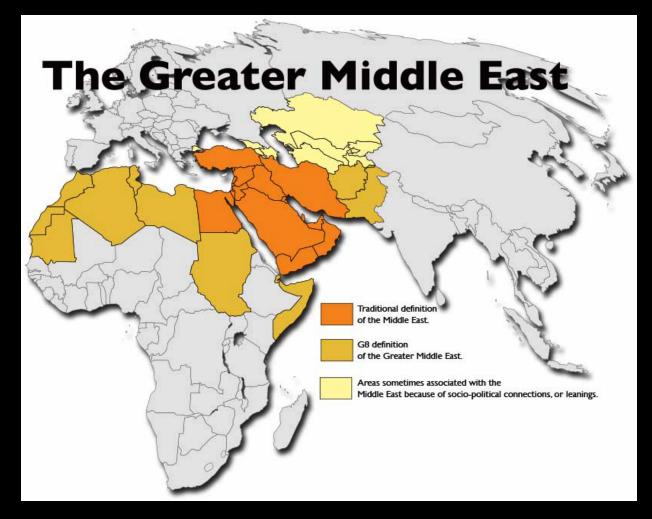
THE MAKING OF THE MODERN MIDDLE EAST



Russia Russia



WHICH MIDDLE EAST?



Region	Number	Democracies	Liberal Democracies (score < 2.5)	Average Score	
				1974	2002
W. Europe and Anglophone States	28	28 (100%)	28 (100%)	1.58	1.04
Latin America and Caribbean	33	30 (91%)	17 (52%)	3.81	2.49
E. Europe and former Soviet Union	27	19 (70%)	4 (15%)	6.5	3.39
Asia (E, SE, and S)	25	12 (48%)	4 (16%)	4.84	4.38
Pacific Islands	12	11 (91%)	8 (67%)	2.75	2
Africa (Sub-Saharan)	48	19 (40%)	5 (10%)	5.51	4.33
Middle East / N. Africa	19	2 (11%)	1 (5%)	5.15	5.53
Total	192	121 (63%)	73 (38%)	4.39	3.38
Arab Countries	16	0	0	5.59	5.81
Muslim Majority	43	7*	0	5.29	5.33

[&]quot;Muslim Majority" democracies are Bengladesh, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Indonesia, Turkey, and Albania

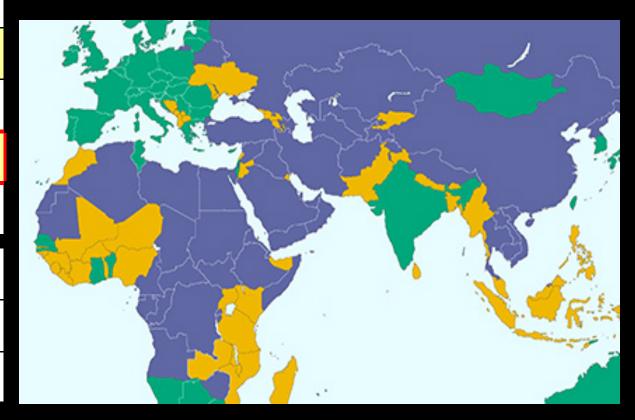
WORLD DISTRIBUTION OF POLITICAL LIBERTY



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WORLD DISTRIBUTION OF POLITICAL LIBERTY



THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE





TURNING POINTS

- The Ottoman Empire enters the First World War on the side of the Central Powers

 The Arab League opposes the UN partition of the Palestine Mandate

 Iraq seizes the opportunity of going to war against post-revolutionary Iran
- [2001 Al-Qaeda shifts its sites to the "far enemy"]

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Conventional war looms large, relatively speaking

Political ambitions tend to exceed military capabilities (except in Israel)

The domestic political risks of making peace have often appeared to outweigh the risks of war

Great Powers perennially caught between contradictory impulses

Exploitation

Stabilization

Reform

THE EASTERN QUESTION

The most dangerous moment for a bad government is when it tries to reform itself.

Tocqueville

THE AUSPICIOUS INCIDENT SULTAN MAHMUD II (JUNE 1826)







In general ...

From 1680s - Profit at Ottoman expense From 1770s – Avert a vacuum of power From 1820s – Control indigenous national movements

INTERESTS AND RIVALRIES

Russia

Territorial Expansion (Black Sea)

Global access via the Turkish straits

Protect Slavic / Orthodox minority

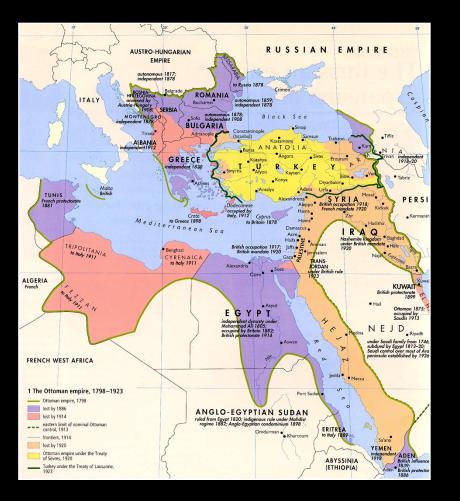
Austria

Territorial expansion (Balkans, esp. after 1870)

Contain Slavic nationalism

[Italy]

Territorial expansion (Tripolitania)



In general ...

From 1680s - Profit at Ottoman expense From 1770s – Avert a vacuum of power From 1820s – Control indigenous national movements

Interests and Rivalries

Britain

Greek independence (after 1820s)

Secure approaches to India (Suez Canal from 1869)

Promote Ottoman reform to contain Russia

France

Balance against the Vienna settlement (1815)

Check Britain in Eastern Med. and North Africa

Protect Catholic Christian population

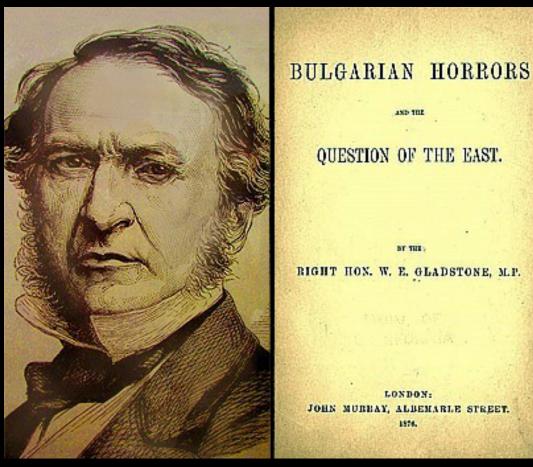
Prussia / Germany

Avert conflict between Russia and Austria

Gain leverage as broker

THE BULGARIAN HORRORS





THE BULGARIAN HORRORS





THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR



Russian annexations in Armenia, Georgia, and Bessarabia

Romania, Serbia, and Montenegro independent

"Small" Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia autonomous under Ottoman protection

Bosnia-Herzegovina placed under Austrian control

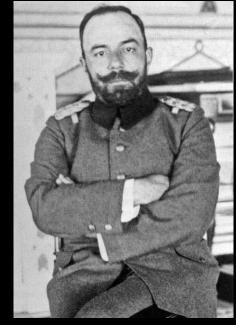
Britain occupies Cyprus

Armenian security "internationalized"









Top: Mehmet Talat Pasha, Minister of the Interior Left: Ismail Enver Pasha, Minister of War Right: Ahmed Jamal Pasha, Minister of the Navy

FIRST BALKAN WAR OCT 1912 - MAY 1913

Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, and Montenegro versus the Ottoman Empire



pays membres de la Ligue balkanique

Empire ottoman

régions à l'altitude supérieure à 1000m

mouvements des armées balkaniques

mouvements des armées ottomanes

Italie

occupation des îles du Dodécanèse par l'Italie en février 1912

SECOND BALKAN WAR JUNE-AUGUST 1913

Serbia, Greece, and Romania versus Bulgaria



Cythère

Rhode

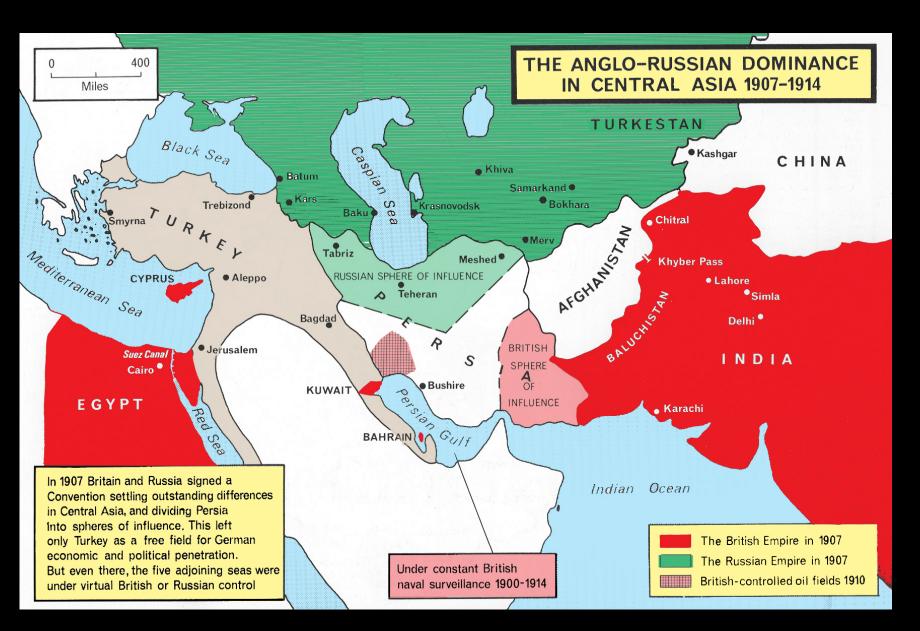
MONT. MONTÉNÉGRO

THE THIRD BALKAN WAR

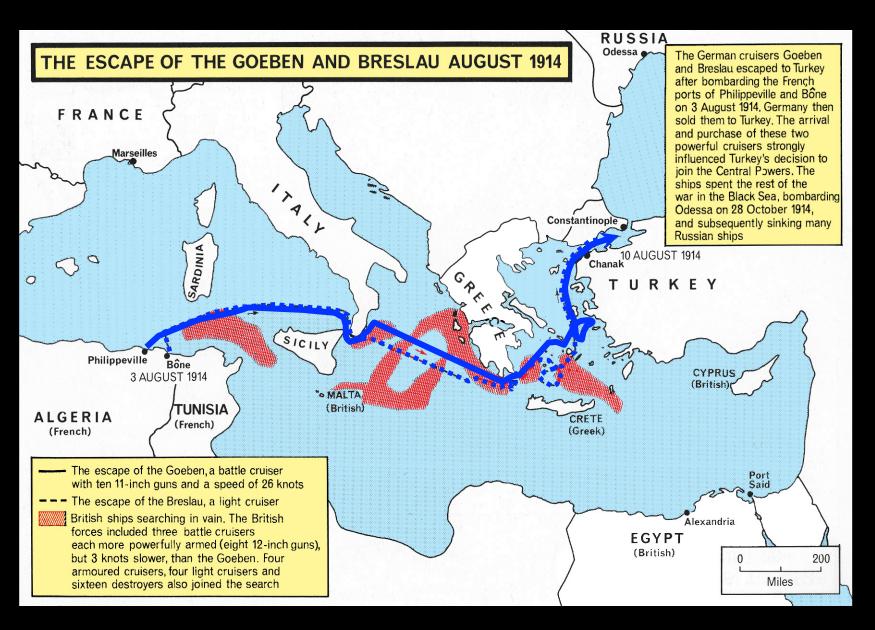
If there is ever another war in Europe, it will come out of some damned thing in the Balkans.

Bismarck

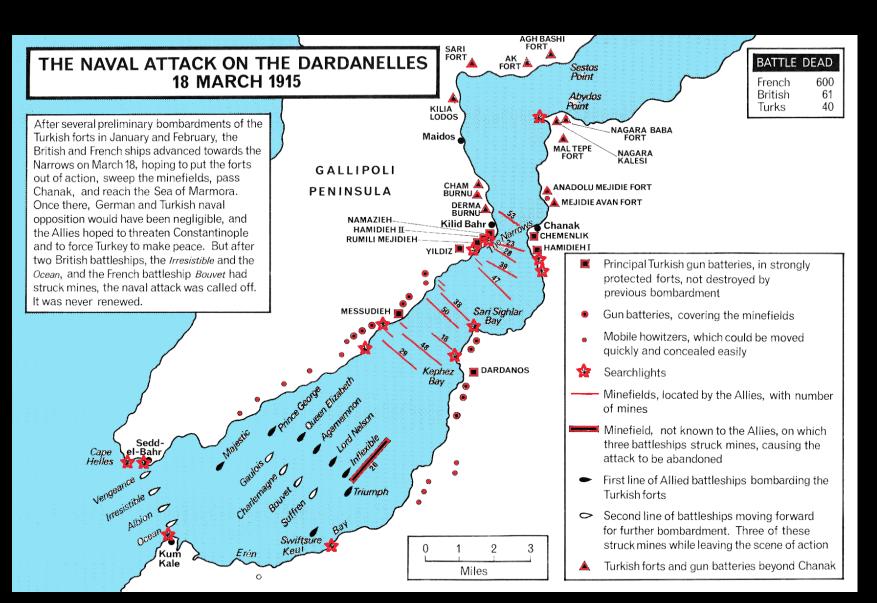
ANGLO-RUSSIAN SPHERES OF INFLUENCE 1907-14

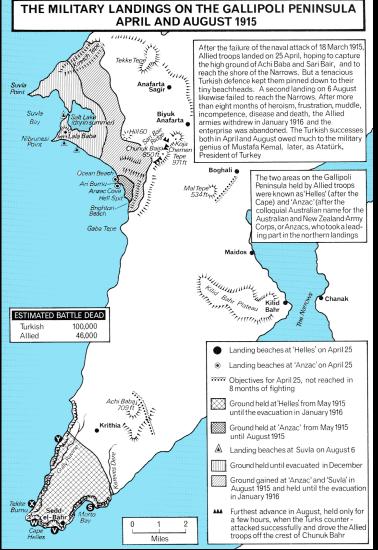


THE ESCAPE OF THE GOEBEN AND BRESLAU AUGUST 1914

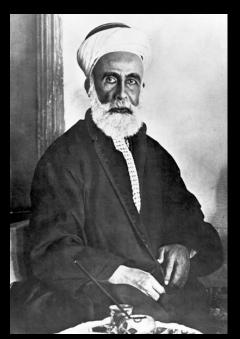


THE DARDANELLES 18 MARCH 1915





THE ARAB REVOLT JUNE 1916-JUNE 1917 TURKISH **EMPIRE** SYRIA Mediterranean Damascus PERSIA Bagdad Deraa MESO POTAMIA Jerusalem • Suez SINAI Ma'an Basra • Kuwait 🗑 (British) Muwela **EGYPT** Wejh O Bahrain) Island (British) Jiddah () Mecca () () Taif ANGLO-EGYPTIAN Suakin SUDAN Kunfida 🔘 Principal towns captured by the Arabs June 1916 - June 1917 **Loheiya** ADEN Under Arab control by June 1917 PROTECTORATE Hodeida 🏶 Turkish towns besieged or blockaded by Arab and Allied forces June 1917 Arab guerilla attacks on the Hedjaz Mocha Railway, constantly disrupting Turkish troop movements 1916-1917 British advances during 1917 Miles



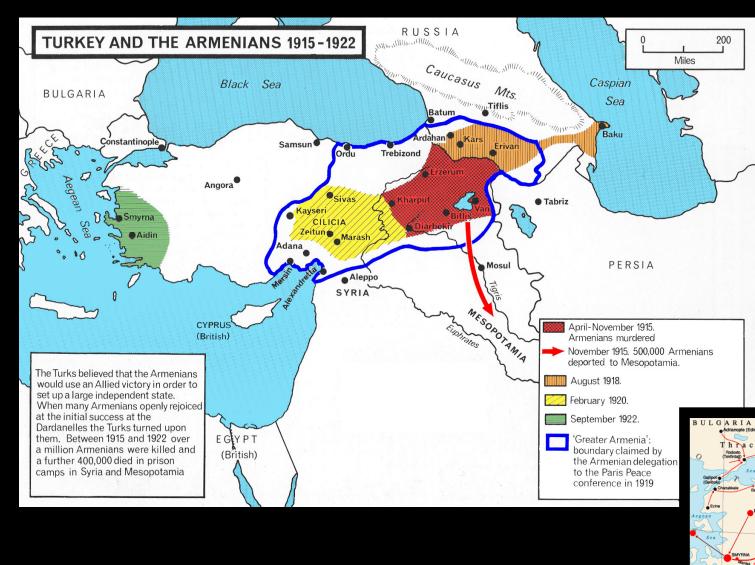


THE ARAB REVOLT 1916-1917





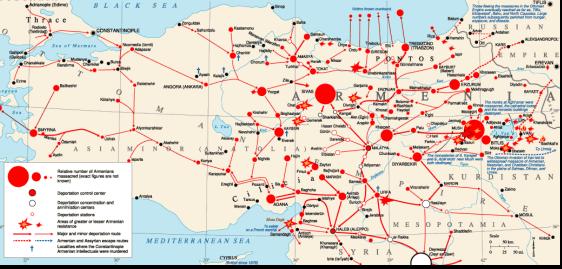


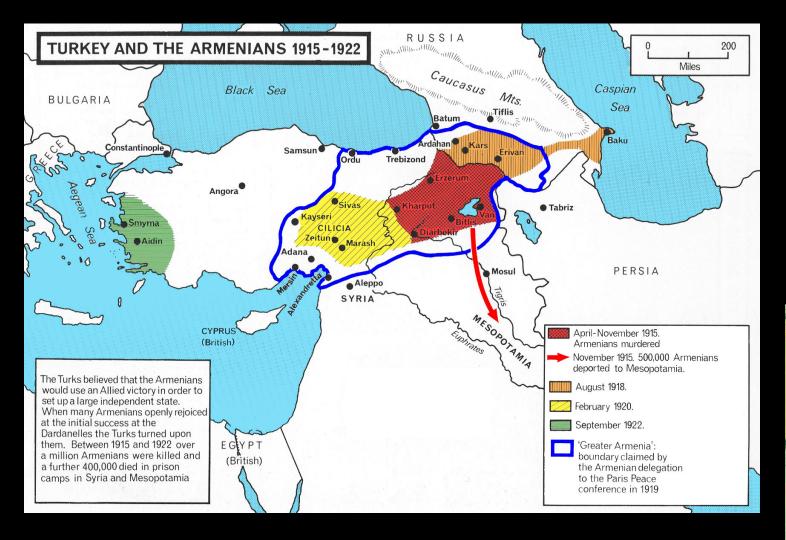


ARMENIA 1915-22

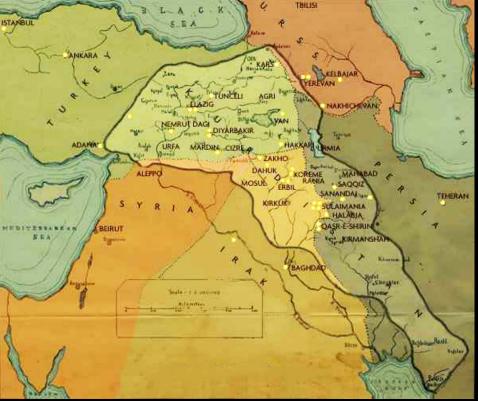
A campaign of race extermination is in progress....

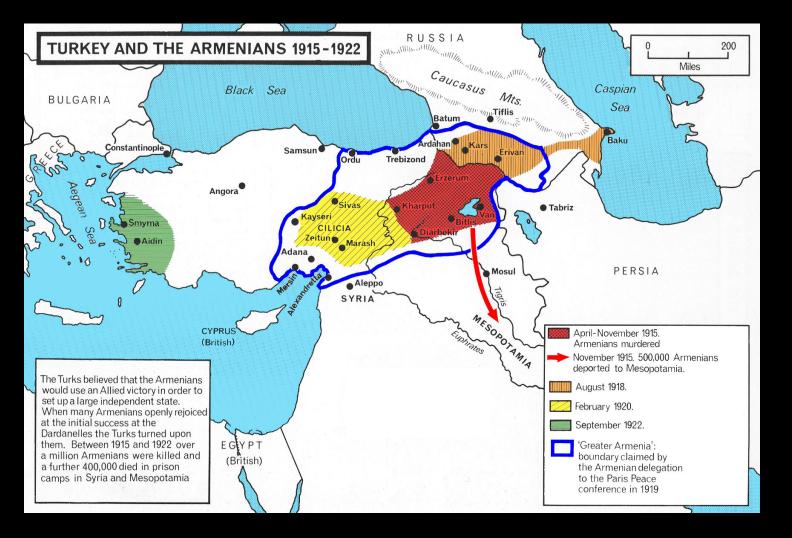
Henry Morgenthau (16 July 1915)





ARMENIA 1915-22





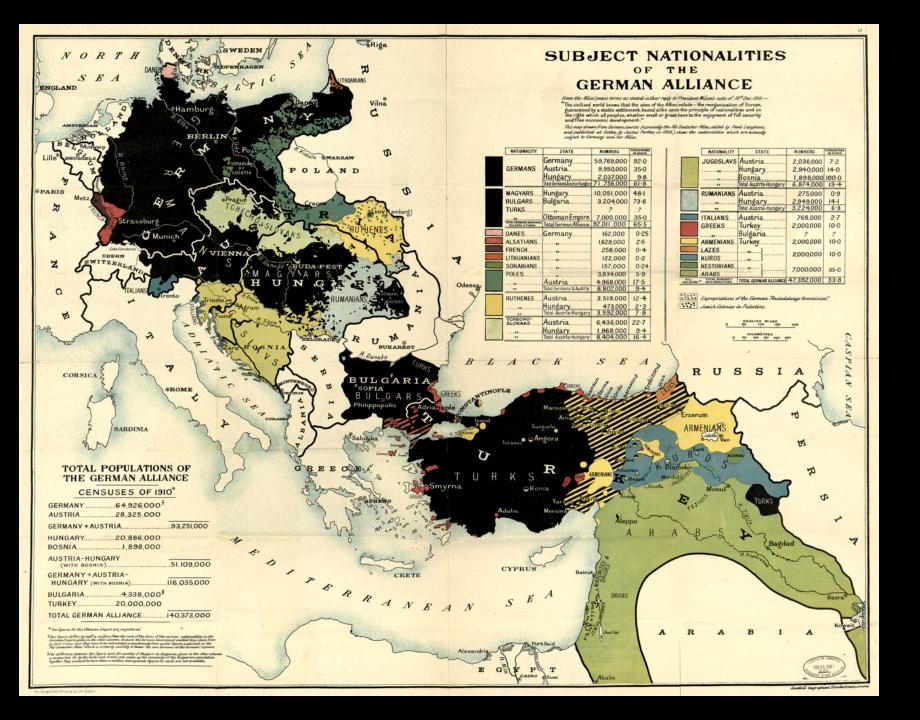
the most infamous figure of our time...

Serge Sazanov, on Talat Pasha (1927)

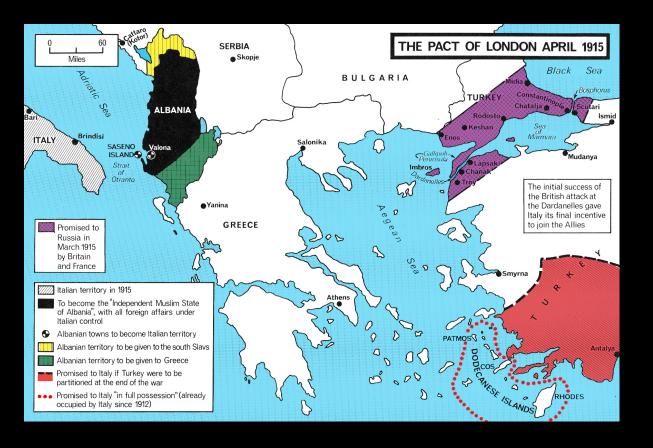
ARMENIA 1915-22



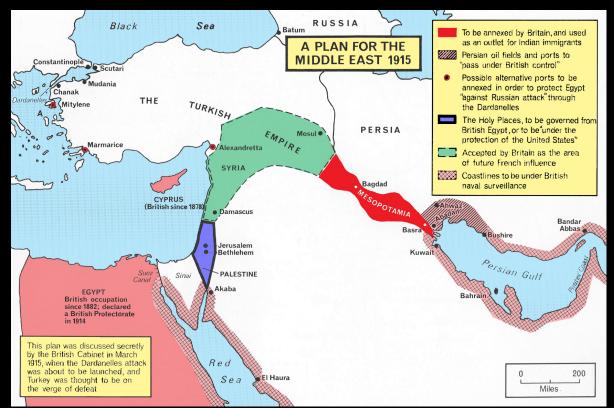
THE SICK MAN FINALLY DIES



NATIONS AND EMPIRES



PLANNING 1915



MORE PLANNING 1915-17

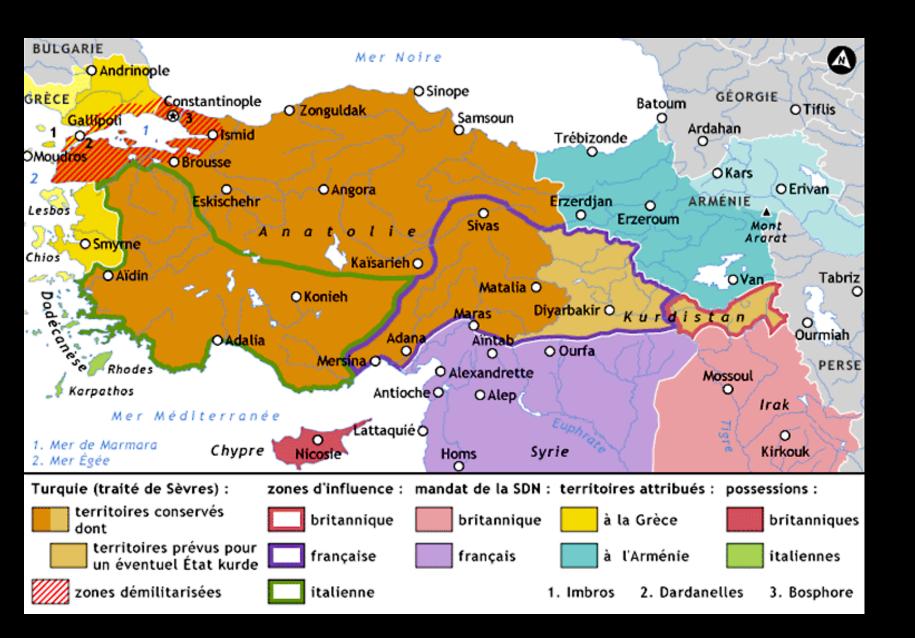




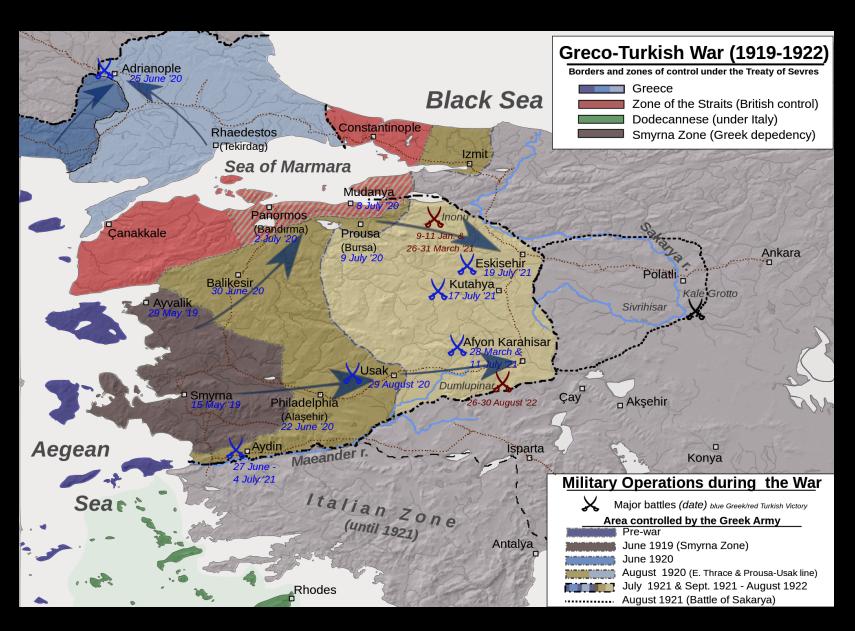


HELLENISM IN THE NEAR EAST

TREATY OF SEVRES

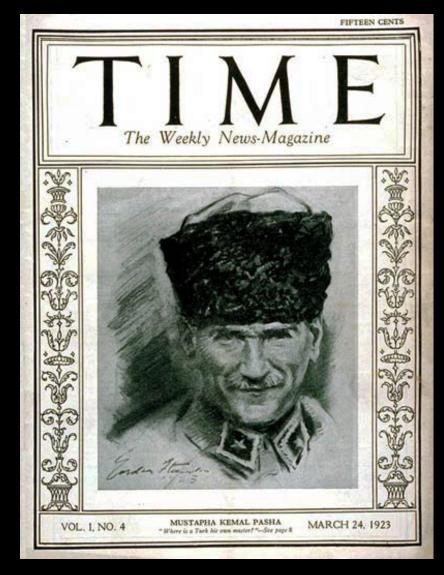


THE GREEK-TURKISH WAR 1919-22



1. Gökceada Mer Noire 2. Dardanelles URSS 3. Bosphore OSinop Zonguldak Géorgie Istanbul **OTbilissi** Samsun Batoumo O Gelibolu Olzmit Gioumri Trabzon **O Bursa** Arménie Inönü O OEskisehir **⊕**Ankara **O**Erevan SivasO Lesbos Erzincan O Erzurum Mont Ararat Dumlunpinar Chios **OKayseri** O Aydin **OVan** Konya Matalya O Tabriz O Diyarbakir Urmia Kahramanmaras O **O**Antalya O Urfa **O** Adana PERSE O Iskenderun Mossoul Antakya O Karpathos OAlep Irak Mer Méditerranée Lattaquié O Kirkouk 1. Mer de Marmara Chypre Homs Syrie Nicosie Mer Égée Turquie en 1940 : Turquie territoires obtenus territoires récupérés cédé par zones en 1920 au traité de Kars (1921) en 1923 par rapport la France démilitarisées au traité de Sèvres en 1939 jusqu'en 1936 colonies et mandats européens en 1923 : territoire revendiqué par la Turquie et attribué britanniques français italiennes à l'Irak en 1926 (arbitrage de la SDN)

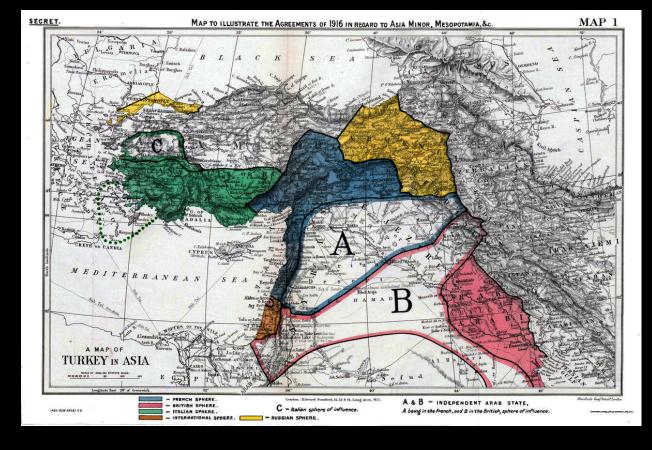
TREATY OF LAUSANNE 1923



THE PARTITION OF ARABIA

MAP OF EASTERN TURKEY IN ASIA, SYRIA AND WESTERN PERSIA

PLANNING SYKES-PICOT (1916)



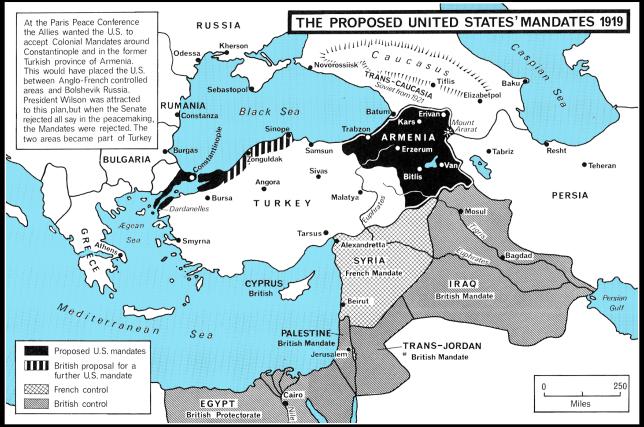
PLANNING T. E. LAWRENCE (1918)





MAP OF EASTERN TURKEY IN ASIA, SYRIA AND WESTERN PERSIA

PLANNING AMERICAN MANDATES (1919)

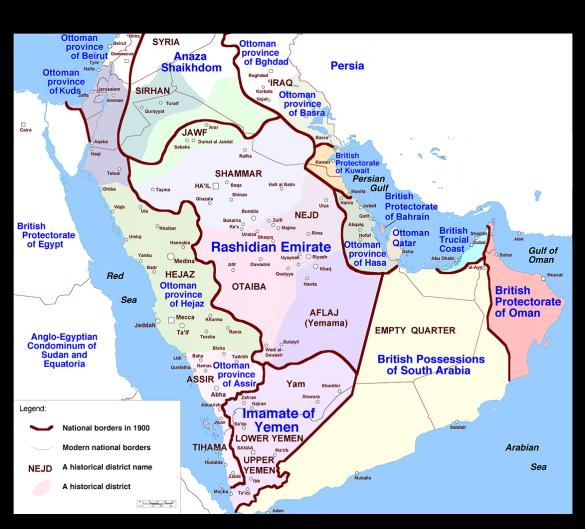




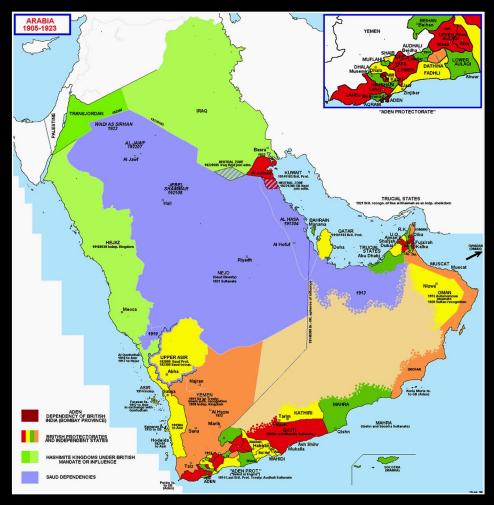
HUSSEIN'S ARAB KINGDOM



POLITICAL ARABIA



Arabia political divisions in 1900

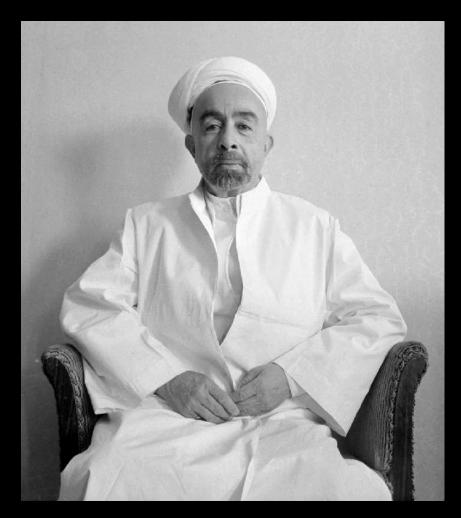


Clan, tribal, provincial, and other jurisdictional boundaries

STRONGMEN



Ali I, King of the Hejaz (1924-25)



Abdullah I, Emir of Transjordan (1921-46), King of Jordan (1946-51)

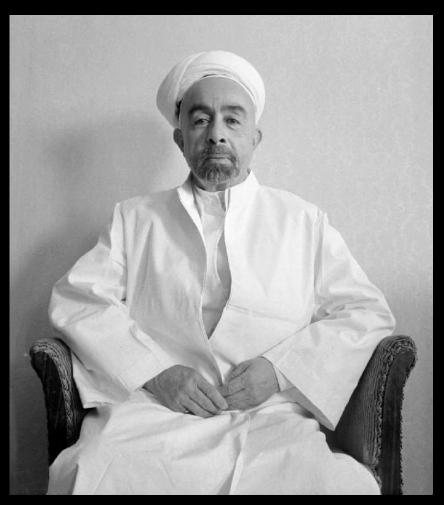


Faisal I, King of Syria (1918-20), King of Iraq (1921-33)

STRONGMEN



Abdulaziz ibn Saud, Emir of Nejd, founder of Saudi Arabia (1902-53)



Abdullah I, Emir of Transjordan (1921-46), King of Jordan (1946-51)



Faisal I, King of Syria (1918-20), King of Iraq (1921-33)



THE NEW MIDDLE EAST 1926





THE PALESTINE MANDATE

His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status of Jews in any other country.

The Balfour Declaration 2 November 1917