



LATE XIX CENTURY EARLY XX CENTURY YOUNG TURKS MOVEMENT IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

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ABSTRACT: - This article discusses the place and role of the Young Turks movement in the Ottoman Empire. The young Turks who came to power will soon forget the promises they made to the peoples of the empire that supported them, and a stricter regime will be established in the country. As a result, the whole kingdom is engulfed in the struggle for freedom. Successive defeats the slow reforms of the Young Turks will not restore the old power of the empire.

KEYWORDS: Young Turks, Unity and Development, Young Ottomans, Young Officers, Constitutional Monarchy.

INTRODUCTION

In the late XIX and early XX centuries, the Ottoman Empire lagged behind several developed countries. The sultanate entered a period of deep economic crisis, and even in 1879 the empire officially declared itself bankrupt. Financial problems include ethnic strife. Over the centuries, the peoples of the empire began to demand reforms in the

country. They also began to demand the restoration of their rights. The difficult situation in the sultanate required modern reforms. The “Young Turks”, who had embraced Western democracy and culture, would soon enter the political arena of the empire. The “Young Turks” promise to give the people democratic freedoms, give the peasants their lands, give autonomy to

“LATE XIX CENTURY EARLY XX CENTURY YOUNG TURKS MOVEMENT IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE”

national minorities, and limit the sultan's power to the constitution [1].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

As a result, it enjoys great support from the public. Mithat Pasha, who collaborated with the "Young Ottomans", staged a coup in 1876. Sultan Abdulaziz will be replaced by Sultan Abdulhamid II. In the same year, Sultan Abdulhamid declared a constitutional monarchy in the country and signed a draft constitution. However, when he came to power, Abdulhamid II, with the help of forces loyal to the monarchy, removed Mithat Pasha and began repression against the Young Ottomans. The parliament will be dissolved and the monarchy will be restored in the country. However, no matter how hard Abdulhamid II tried, he could not maintain Ottoman power. He was defeated in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878. Turkey is losing large areas of the Balkans. Turkey's colonies in Africa are slowly disappearing. In 1881, France annexed Tunisia, and in 1882, Great Britain annexed Egypt from Turkey. The great powers interfered in the internal affairs of the sultanate and forced the sultan to sign an unequal treaty. National and religious conflicts are growing in the country. The Young Turks, who had begun work as successors to the Young Ottomans, decided to reform the kingdom. In the Young Turks movement, a wing of young officers is formed. Mahmud is led by Mahmud Talat and Anwar Pasha. The main leader of the movement was Abdullah Javdat Qordidog. But he does not interfere in politics. In 1908, the Young Turks revolted, relying on the Young Officers. The uprising forced Sultan Abdulhamid II to restore the constitution he had repealed in 1876 and convene a parliament [2]. In 1909, the Sultan's supporters decided to stage a counter-revolution. However, the attempts failed and Abdulhamid II was dethroned. He will be

replaced by Manmud V Rishod. In practice, power will pass to the Young Turks' "Unity and Development" Party. The young Turks who came to power will soon forget the promises they made to the peoples of the empire that supported them, and a stricter regime will be established in the country. As a result, the whole kingdom is engulfed in the struggle for freedom. Successive defeats the slow reforms of the Young Turks will not restore the old power of the empire. In 1911, Italy invaded the Ottomans and occupied the last territories of the sultanate in Africa, Tripolitania and Krinaika. The Dodakanes Islands in the Mediterranean will also fall to Italy. The Balkan War of 1912-1913 marked the end of the Ottoman Empire. In the European part of the Ottoman Empire, which was severely hit, the territories of Eastern Thrace and Idirna remained. At the same time, the Balkans, which had been conquered for centuries, were separated from the empire. Such foreign policy defeats of the young Turks aggravated the already tense situation in the country. The Ottoman Empire was crumbling. The constant wars make him much weaker. In addition to the wars, the difficult economic situation and the lack of growth in industrial production made the country very tired.

The Young Turks, who wanted to modernize the army, called in German engineers. Relations between the Ottomans and Germany developed much better, and the Germans became a close ally of the Ottomans. As the war approached, Germany began to try to side with Turkey. But for the Ottomans, trapped in internal turmoil, entering the war could have been catastrophic. Many officials oppose it. But Anwar Pasha, a member of the Young Turks' ruling forces, is determined to go to war. Thus, on October 30, 1914, the Ottomans entered the war on the part of Germany. In World War I, the "Alliance of the

"LATE XIX CENTURY EARLY XX CENTURY YOUNG TURKS MOVEMENT IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE"

Three” was defeated. And, of course, the Ottoman Empire was among the losers. This defeat determined the future of the Ottomans.

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