

Lozan Antlaşması

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MADDE YAYIMLANDIKTAN
SONRA GELEN DOKÜMAN

Lausanne, Treaty of

1. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The **Treaty of Lausanne**, signed on 24 July 1923, sealed the fate of former Ottoman territories and established Turkey as a sovereign nation state recognised by the international community. The Ottoman Empire, which participated in the First World War (1914–8) on the side of the Central Powers, was defeated by the Allies and compelled to sign the Armistice of Mudros on 30 October 1918. Following the Armistice and in line with their secret agreements, the Allies worked out the details of the peace treaty, which was signed by the Ottoman delegation on 10 August 1920 at Sèvres. The Treaty of Sèvres was the Allied solution to the centuries-old Eastern Question.

The Treaty of Sèvres, known as the “death warrant” of the Ottoman Empire, was entirely contrary to the Empire’s policy of integrity and independence. Not only did it detach territories of enormous extent from the Empire, it also imposed a strict Allied supervision upon the territory left to the Ottomans. However, this

partition plan encountered difficulties when a Turkish nationalist movement (1919–22) under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal (Muşafâ Kemâl, 1881–1938), later Atatürk, emerged in Anatolia and swiftly grew into a major power, forcing the Allies to revise their position. The Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi (“Grand National Assembly of Turkey”) was established in Ankara on 23 April 1920, Mustafa Kemal was President Elect, the Misak-ı Milli (“National Pact”) had been adopted, and the Nationalists felt politically stronger, partly as a result of their military achievements, in the coming peace negotiations at Mudanya (October 1922), a small port on the Sea of Marmara. The Misak-ı Milli came to represent the Nationalists’ requirements and formed the basis of all negotiations with the Allied Powers: the complete scrapping of the Treaty of Sèvres, a plebiscite for Western Thrace, the restoration of Mosul, the freedom of the Straits, but the independence of Turkey and the safety of Istanbul were ensured, there were no military restrictions, no minority provisions other than those in the European treaties, no financial and economic control, no

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