

English

Class: 12th

Subject: English

Lesson 15: MUSTAFA KAMAL

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❖ Exercise Short Questions:

1. What was the attitude of the Turkish government towards the Allies after World War I?

Ans: After World War I, the Turkish government in Istanbul, led by the old Liberals and the Padishah, was cooperative towards the Allies. They

saw loyalty to the Armistice and collaboration with the occupying forces as being in the “best interest of the nation.” The British High Commission controlled ports, police, and government orders, and the Istanbul government largely followed the directions of the Allies.

2. Why was Mustafa Kamal sent to Anatolia?

Ans: Mustafa Kamal was sent to Anatolia because the Allies faced resistance from remnants of the Ottoman army under Kiyazim Karabekar. Local Turks were refusing to disband, and the situation was escalating. The Istanbul authorities wanted a strong, capable soldier to restore order, and Mustafa Kamal was chosen as Governor-General of the Eastern Provinces to handle the unrest.

3. What was the reaction of the Turkish patriots to the intention of the Allies to partition the Ottoman Empire?

Ans: The Turkish patriots were outraged. Even those previously friendly to the Allies were infuriated when Greece occupied Izmir and Aydin. Turkish nationalism flared up, with people of all classes determined to resist foreign occupation. Their reaction was a flame of patriotism, focused on defending their land rather than hatred toward the Greeks.

4. Write a note on Mustafa Kamal's activities in Anatolia.

Ans:

- **Mustafa Kamal** reached Samsun and met local leaders like Ali Fuat.

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- He organized guerilla bands to resist the Greeks.
 - He started forming a National army and temporary Anatolian government independent of Istanbul.
 - He toured villages, preaching resistance and appointing local representatives.
 - When Greek forces advanced, Turks rejoined the army and armed themselves from Allied stores.
 - Mustafa Kamal became the central figure of the nationalist movement, coordinating resistance and preparation for the eventual fight for independence.

5. Why did Mehmet order Mustafa Kamal to return to Constantinople?

Ans: Mehmet IV, the Sultan, supported cooperation with the Allies and considered Mustafa Kamal's actions as rebellious. He wanted Mustafa Kamal to return to Istanbul to prevent independent nationalist activities in Anatolia and maintain the Sultanate's control.

6. What was Mustafa Kamal's reply?

Ans:

Mustafa Kamal refused to return and sent a telegram declaring:

"I shall stay in Anatolia until the nation has won its Independence."

He prioritized the freedom and independence of Turkey over obedience to the Sultan.

7. How did Mehmet try to regain Anatolia for himself?

Ans: Mehmet IV attempted to appease the Nationalists by promising to summon a government that would satisfy their demands. He hoped that by offering concessions, the delegates could operate from Istanbul, allowing him to retain authority while appearing to cooperate.

8. Why did his plan fail?

Ans: His plan failed because most patriots eventually moved to Ankara, where they established the Grand National Assembly. Mustafa Kamal insisted on an independent parliament, free from Allied influence, which rendered the Sultan's plan ineffective. The Sultan could no longer control the nationalist movement.

9. What were the terms offered to Turkey by the Allies?

Ans:

- Ottoman Empire fully under Allied supervision.
- Arab provinces to become Mandated Territories.
- Eastern Anatolia to be part of Armenia.
- Izmir to form a large Greek district.
- Cilicia to France.
- Istanbul under international control (Britain, France, Italy).
- Only the immediate hinterland of Istanbul remained under Turkish control.

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- These terms were harsh and unacceptable, effectively dismantling Turkey.

10. Give an account of the Greek attack and its defeat.

Ans:

- On 21 August 1921, the Greeks attacked near the Sakarya River.
- Turkish forces, under Mustafa Kemal's leadership, defended the mountains for 14 days under intense heat.
- The Greeks were exhausted by 4 September 1921 and began retreating.
- The final Turkish offensive in August 1922 pushed the Greeks back to Izmir.
- On 9 September 1922, Turkish forces entered Izmir, and Allied ships evacuated refugees. The Greeks were defeated, marking the end of their occupation in Anatolia.

11. Give an account of the departure of Mehmet from Istanbul.

Ans:

- After the abolition of the Sultanate in November 1922, Sultan Mehmet IV went into exile.
- British protection was arranged for him, and he left Istanbul on 17 November 1922.
- This marked the end of the Ottoman dynasty, and power shifted fully to the Ankara government under Mustafa Kemal.

12. Describe the reforms introduced by Mustafa Kamal

Ans:

(i) Position of women:

- Advocated higher education and equality for women.
- Abolished the veil and promoted women's participation in all fields of education and society.

(ii) Removal of illiteracy:

- Abolished the old Ottoman script; introduced the Roman script.
- Conducted literacy campaigns and personally taught citizens, ensuring rapid education.

(iii) Change in dresses:

- Abolished old titles (Pasha → Bay, women → Bayan).
- Banned the Fez; encouraged modern hats and Western attire.

(iv) Adoption of Roman script:

- Simplified writing, replacing the complex Ottoman script.
- Promoted literacy through nationwide campaigns and personal instruction.

(v) Industrial and economic development:

- Built railways, roads, and factories; industrialized the country.

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- Reduced public debt drastically and organized the banking system.
 - Introduced the Turkish Five-Year Plan (1934) to boost heavy industry.

13. Sum up in a few sentences the work of Mustafa Kamal as a great nation-builder

Ans: Mustafa Kamal modernized Turkey politically, socially, and economically. He led the War of Independence, abolished the Sultanate, and established the Republic of Turkey. He reformed education, language, law, women's rights, attire, and industry, transforming a backward empire into a modern, independent, and democratic nation. His leadership united the Turkish people and awakened their national consciousness, achieving in a few years what took Western Europe over a century.

❖ Important Short Questions:

1. What was the general situation in the Ottoman Empire after World War I?

Ans: After WWI, the Ottoman Empire was defeated, weakened, and partially occupied by the Allies. Istanbul was under Allied control, the army was disbanded, and there was uncertainty about the empire's future.

2. How did the Allies control Istanbul after the war?

Ans: The British High Commission took over Istanbul, supervising the police, ports, and government activities. Orders from the Allied officers largely replaced the authority of the Ottoman government.

3. Who was Kiyazim Karabekar, and what role did he play in Anatolia?

Ans: Kiyazim Karabekar was a commander of leftover Ottoman forces in Eastern Anatolia who resisted the Allies and refused to disband his troops, inspiring local Turkish resistance.

4. Why did Istanbul authorities send Mustafa Kamal to Anatolia?

Ans: They wanted a strong and capable soldier to control rising unrest, enforce Allied authority, and handle the resistance in Eastern Anatolia.

5. When did Mustafa Kamal sail to Anatolia, and what was his position?

Ans: Mustafa Kamal sailed on 15 May 1919 to Anatolia as Governor-General of the Eastern Provinces.

6. How did the Turks react to the Greek occupation of Izmir and Aydin?

Ans: Turkish patriots were furious and united in resisting foreign occupation. Their nationalism grew, with all classes determined to protect Turkish lands.

7. What was the significance of Turkish nationalism during the Allied occupation?

Ans: It became a unifying force, motivating Turks to resist occupation, organize armies, and support Mustafa Kamal's leadership.

8. How did Mustafa Kamal organize resistance in Anatolia?

Ans: He formed guerilla bands, toured villages to rally support, appointed local leaders, and began creating a National army independent of Istanbul.

9. Who was Ali Fuat, and what was his role in the nationalist movement?

Ans: Ali Fuat was a commander of a Turkish army corps in Ankara who supported Mustafa Kamal and helped organize the nationalist resistance.

10. Why did Mustafa Kamal oppose cooperation with Sultan Mehmet IV?

Ans: Because the Sultan was cooperating with the Allies, Mustafa Kamal believed independence required a government free from foreign influence.

11. When and where was the Grand National Assembly of Turkey formed?

Ans: It was formed on 23 April 1920 in Ankara.

12. What was Mustafa Kemal's role in the Grand National Assembly?

Ans: He became the President and led the Assembly in asserting Turkey's sovereignty and organizing the nationalist government.

13. How did the Assembly declare its authority over Turkey?

Ans: It declared that all orders from Istanbul were null and void and that the Assembly would govern the country independently until liberation.

14. Why did the Allies dissolve the National Assembly in Istanbul?

Ans: To suppress nationalist activities and prevent the organization of resistance in Istanbul under Allied oversight.

15. What were the main objectives of the Ankara government?

Ans: To defend Turkey's independence, organize the army, establish governance free from Allied influence, and prepare for liberation of occupied territories.

16. What was the response of the Turkish people to the Allies' peace terms?

Ans: The people rejected the terms as harsh and unfair; they recognized the Ankara government as the legitimate authority.

17. What were the key terms offered by the Allies in May 1920?

Ans:

- Ottoman Empire under Allied supervision
- Arab provinces as mandates
- Eastern Anatolia to Armenia
- Izmir as Greek territory
- Cilicia to France
- Istanbul under international control

18. How did the Turkish patriots view the Ottoman government in Istanbul?

Ans: As a puppet government controlled by the Allies, unfit to protect Turkey's sovereignty.

19. What role did guerilla warfare play in the Turkish resistance?

Ans: Guerilla bands slowed Greek advances, harassed Allied forces, and provided cover for organizing the national army.

20. How did the presence of an un-disbanded army corps help the patriots?

Ans: It provided trained soldiers, weapons, and leadership to strengthen resistance efforts in Anatolia.

21. When did the Greek forces attack the Turkish positions near Sakarya?

Ans: On 21 August 1921.

22. Describe the Battle of Sakarya and its outcome.

Ans: Turkish forces defended the heights for 14 days under extreme heat. Greek forces were exhausted and began to retreat by 4 September 1921, marking a major Turkish defensive victory.

23. When did Mustafa Kamal order the final advance towards the Mediterranean?

Ans: In August 1922, he called: "Soldiers: Your goal is the Mediterranean. Forward."

24. How did Turkish forces enter Izmir, and what happened there?

Ans: On 9 September 1922, Turkish forces entered Izmir; Allied ships evacuated refugees, Greek forces retreated, and much of the city was later destroyed by fire.

25. What was the role of Allied forces during the liberation of Izmir?

Ans: They were unable to intervene in combat and only helped evacuate refugees.

26. When was the Sultanate officially abolished?

Ans: In November 1922.

27. Why did Mustafa Kamal propose the abolition of the Sultanate?

Ans: Because the Sultan had been a puppet of the Allies, obstructing full independence and national sovereignty.

28. How did Sultan Mehmet IV leave Istanbul?

Ans: He went into exile on 17 November 1922 under British protection.

29. What was the significance of Mehmet IV's departure?

Ans: It marked the end of Ottoman rule and consolidated power in the Ankara government under Mustafa Kamal.

30. How did the abolition of the Sultanate affect Turkish governance?

Ans: It allowed Turkey to become a fully independent republic, free from Ottoman monarchy and Allied influence.

31. How did Mustafa Kamal reform education and literacy in Turkey?

Ans: He abolished the old Ottoman script, introduced the Roman alphabet, promoted mass literacy, and personally taught citizens.

32. What changes were made to the Turkish language and script?

Ans:

- Ottoman script replaced by Roman script
- Persian and Arabic words replaced with pure Turkish words
- Simplified grammar for modern use

33. What reforms were introduced for women's rights and education?

Ans:

- Higher education for women
- Equality in degrees and professions
- Abolition of the veil in public life
- Encouraged women's participation in social and political life

34. Describe the changes in dress and social titles implemented by Mustafa Kamal.

Ans:

- Noble titles like Pasha abolished; men became Bay, women Bayan
- Fez abolished, modern hats introduced
- Western-style dress encouraged

35. How did Mustafa Kamal promote industrial and economic development in Turkey?

Ans:

- Built railways, roads, and factories
- Introduced the Five-Year Industrial Plan (1934)
- Organized banking system and reduced public debt
- Promoted heavy industry and modernization without new borrowing

Note:

This chapter is designed to provide a solid foundation of knowledge, with the goal of deepening understanding and encouraging further exploration of the subject. The content has been carefully selected to support effective learning and inspire students to engage with the topic more deeply.

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Purpose: To contribute to education by offering insightful, valuable content that enhances learning and understanding.

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