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LATE OTTOMAN PALESTINE

The Period of Young Turk Rule

02 Mart 2023

EDITED BY
YUVAL BEN-BASSAT
AND
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| Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı İslam Araştırmaları Merkezi Kütüphanesi | |
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CHAPTER 7

JERUSALEM UNDER THE YOUNG TURKS: A STUDY BASED ON LOCAL SOURCES

ISSAM NASSAR

Introduction

The period of the Young Turks in Palestine has hitherto not been adequately studied. The majority of published works on this period are devoted to Zionist activities and Jewish relations to Palestine's Arab population, or events relating to the Empire, particularly with regards to its European territories. This is partly due to what I would define as an obsession with Zionism and the Palestine-Israel conflict as well as to the limited access to official documentation from that period in the Ottoman records in Istanbul. However, in the recent decades, a number of dairies, journals and memoirs from Palestine from that period have become available. They, to some extent, fill in the gap relating to primary sources from that time.

In this chapter, I examine the social and political events that occurred in Palestine and Jerusalem in particular during the last years of Ottoman rule in which the Young Turks were in power. The question that this study tackles is to what extent did the rise of the Young Turks to power influence the emergence and rise of sense of local identity and perhaps a larger sense of Arab nationalism in the Ottoman district of Jerusalem?

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İHADE YAYIMLANDIKTAN
SONRA GELEN DOKÜMAN

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CHAPTER 13

THE YOUNG TURKS AND THE BAHÁ'IS IN PALESTINE

NECATI ALKAN*

The Young Turk Revolution of 1908 was a turning point that opened up new prospects for Ottoman society and politics. It created a milieu in which new ideas could be shared in a relatively open manner. The case of the Baha'is in Palestine, even though they were seemingly a *quantité négligeable* among the religious communities, is a good example of the dissemination of reformist thoughts in that period. Based on unpublished letters of 'Abdu'l-Baha written in Ottoman Turkish, this chapter deals with the post-Revolutionary relations between the Baha'i leader 'Abdu'l-Baha ('Abbas Effendi, 1844–1921) in Ottoman Palestine and the Young Turk elite. It discusses the significance of Palestine to the development of the Baha'i community, the contributions of 'Abdu'l-Baha to the reform discourse in the Ottoman Empire, the tense relationship between 'Abdu'l-Baha and Sultan Abdülhamid II, 'Abdu'l-Baha's previously unknown connections with some leading Young Turks, and the Baha'i leader's attempt to infuse Baha'i thoughts into the CUP. The chapter rounds with an overview of the declining relationship between the CUP and 'Abdu'l-Baha during World War I.

The Baha'i Religion in Late Ottoman Palestine

Baha'u'llah (Mirza Husayn 'Ali Nuri, 1817–1892), the prophet-founder of the Baha'i religion, was expelled from his native country of Iran in

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CHAPTER 8

ARAB-OTTOMANISTS' REACTIONS TO THE YOUNG TURK REVOLUTION

BUTRUS ABU-MANNEH

Prologue

This chapter is not a prelude to the Arab movement after the Young Turk Revolution. Rather, it is about certain Arab intellectuals who, like many others, were extremely resentful of the despotism of Sulran Abdülhamid II (r. 1876–1909) and his policies. They applauded the Revolution and the restoration of the Constitution while cherishing high hopes of the new government in Istanbul led by the Committee of Union and Progress. These intellectuals were strong believers in the continuation of the Ottoman Empire and in the ideal of Ottomanism. In their view, the implementation of such an ideal would lead to the integration of all the Ottoman subjects into a political community of citizens who would enjoy equal rights and obligations. In their belief such a development would give the Empire a new lease on life and the power needed to face external threats and internal challenges. But, as is known, shortly after the Revolution, beginning with the Young Turks, nationalistic tendencies were given priority over other feelings and beliefs, thus dispelling these views and aspirations.

The following discussion casts light on these intellectuals and provides a brief account of their beliefs. It shows that such views of

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CHAPTER 10

THE YOUNG TURK REVOLUTION OF 1908 AS REFLECTED IN THE MEDIA OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IN PALESTINE

RUTH KARK AND
NADAV SOLOMONOVICH

Introduction

The Young Turk Revolution in July 1908 aroused many expectations and hopes. Sultan Abdülhamid II was forced to reinstate the constitution, leading to the establishment in Istanbul of a parliament to which representatives of all the nations and ethnic groups in the Ottoman Empire were elected, including four Jews – though none of them came from Palestine.¹ Among other things, the Revolution had a great effect on the *yishuv*, the Jewish community in Palestine, and gave rise to diverse reactions. This chapter's purpose is to survey and analyze the immediate reactions of the Jews in Palestine to the Revolution. These reactions, which relate to both the immediate and more distant future, were studied on the basis of contemporary primary sources, particularly the Jewish press in Palestine and a few supplementary ones. They will be analyzed in three contexts: general reactions in the Ottoman Empire, those relating to Palestine as a whole, and others

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