

University of Southern Denmark, 10 October 2011:
Mediterranean Perspectives

Turkey and the EU – the bumpy road towards
membership of the EU

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Student Presentation by Lasse: Is it meaningful to
speak of de-radicalization in Turkey?

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Literature:

- Grigoriadis, Ioannies N.: *Trials of Europeanization. Turkish Political Culture and the European Union*, New York: Palgrave Macmillan 2009, pp. 155-183
- Kubicek, Paul (2011) Political conditionality and European Union's cultivation of democracy in Turkey, *Democratization*, Vol. 18, No. 4, pp. 910-931
- Düzgüt, Senem Aydin & Rusen Cakir: Turket: A Sustainable Case of Deradicalisation, in Michael Emerson, Kristina Kausch and Richard Youngs (ed., 2009): *Islamist Radicalisation. The Challenge for Euro-Mediterranean Relations*, Centre for European Policy Studies, Brussels/FRIDE, Madrid



Outline:

- A short historical introduction to Ottoman history and the Kemalist reforms
- The bumpy road to the EU and its reasons
- Europeanization and the "cultivating" effects of EU membership
- Turkish political culture and the European challenge
- See the EU-Turkey homepage:
http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/candidate-countries/turkey/index_en.htm
- See also Google Maps
- <http://www.worldcountries.info/Maps/GoogleMap-Turkey.php>







Important years in Ottoman history

- Appr. 1.000 : the Oghuz Turks migrate to the west, south of the Caspian Sea and settle in Anatolia
- 13th century: Osman (1258–1326) settles in western Anatolia, considered to be the founding father of what became the Ottoman empire
- 1453: Constantinople is conquered by Mehmet II
- 1520-1566: Suliman the Magnificent is ruling
- 16th century: Bagdad falls to the Turks 1534, Basra 1538, Bahrain 1554 – almost like an explosion, due to military superiority
- 1683: the siege of Vienna ends in defeat – normally mentioned as the turning point for Ottoman greatness, in reality this happens earlier
- 1798 French Egypt-invasion ends with inauguration of Mehmet Ali in 1808
- 1918: The Ottoman empire is destroyed at the end of WW1 and modern, kemalist Turkey is established

- The reforms of Atatürk after 1923, examples:
 - The European calendar, Sunday as day off
 - Name reform (mandatory surname)
 - Introduction of latin letters
 - Legislation organized after Italian/Swiss model
 - Ban against the fez
 - Ban against the veil in public buildings
 - Political reforms, securing of a single party system
 - Etc.



"The six arrows" of Kemalism (Turkish: Altı Ok)

- Republicanism
- Populism
- Secularism
- Revolutionism
- Nationalism
- Statism





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Turkey on its way to Europe...

- 1959 – Turkey applies for being associated member of the EEC
- 1963 – The association agreement (the Ankara-agreement) is signed and begins working in 1964
- 1987 – Turkey applies for full membership of the EEC
- 1989 – The European Commission refuses the application pointing to the economic and political situation of Turkey
- 1999 – The EU recognizes Turkey as a candidate state – partly because of the earthquakes the same year (in Izmit east of Istanbul)
- 2002 – The EU declares, that "the EU would open negotiations with Turkey 'without delay' if Turkey fulfils the Copenhagen criteria"
- 2002 – The AKP comes to power through the elections in November
- 2004 – The EU accepts to start accession talks with Turkey
- 3 Oktober 2005 – the accession talks start...

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