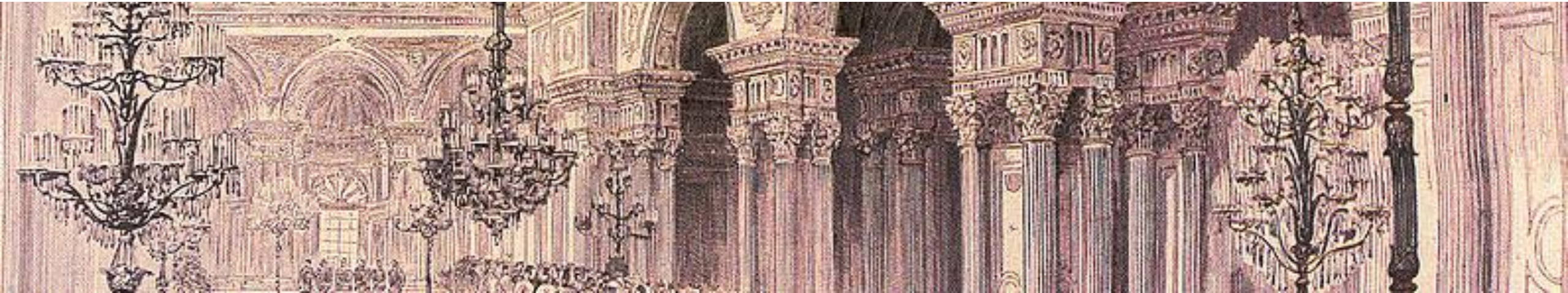


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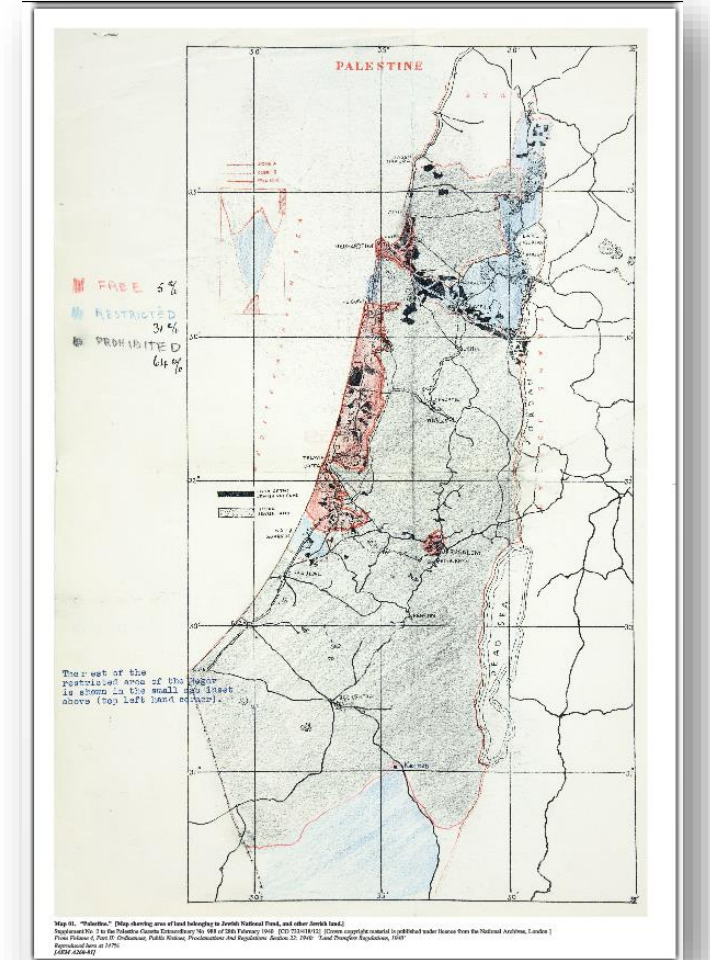
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- Uzun yıllar boyunca Britanya diplomatlarının Orta Doğu ve Balkanlar bölgesindeki liderlere ve kamu görevlilerine üst düzey erişimleri olmuştur.
- Bu koleksiyonda yer alan 110 kitap ile Britanya'nın bölgede yer alan ülkeler ile ilişkilerini görebilir ve sorunların çözümlerini nasıl sağladığını, savaşların nasıl başladığını ve antlaşmaların nasıl sonuçlandığını detaylarıyla takip edebilirsiniz.
- Bu kapsamlı içerik içerisinde aynı zamanda Arap Dünyası ve Arap Yarımadası ile ilgili kaynaklara da erişiminiz olacaktır.
- Sonuç olarak, bu koleksiyon ile günümüz siyasetine, sınırların oluşmasını sağlayan ilişkilere ve gruplar ile ülkelerin siyasi durumlarına ışık tutacak bir çok kaynak yer almaktadır.



Osmanlı Tarihi- Kapitülasyonlar Cambridge Archive Editions



All Sources > Cambridge Archive Editions Online (EB-CAE) > Diplomacy in the near and middle east : a documentary record, 1535-1956 : Volume I, 1535-1914



Search results:

Diplomacy in the Near and Middle East: *A Documentary Record, 1535-1914*

1. TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE: THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AND FRANCE February 1535

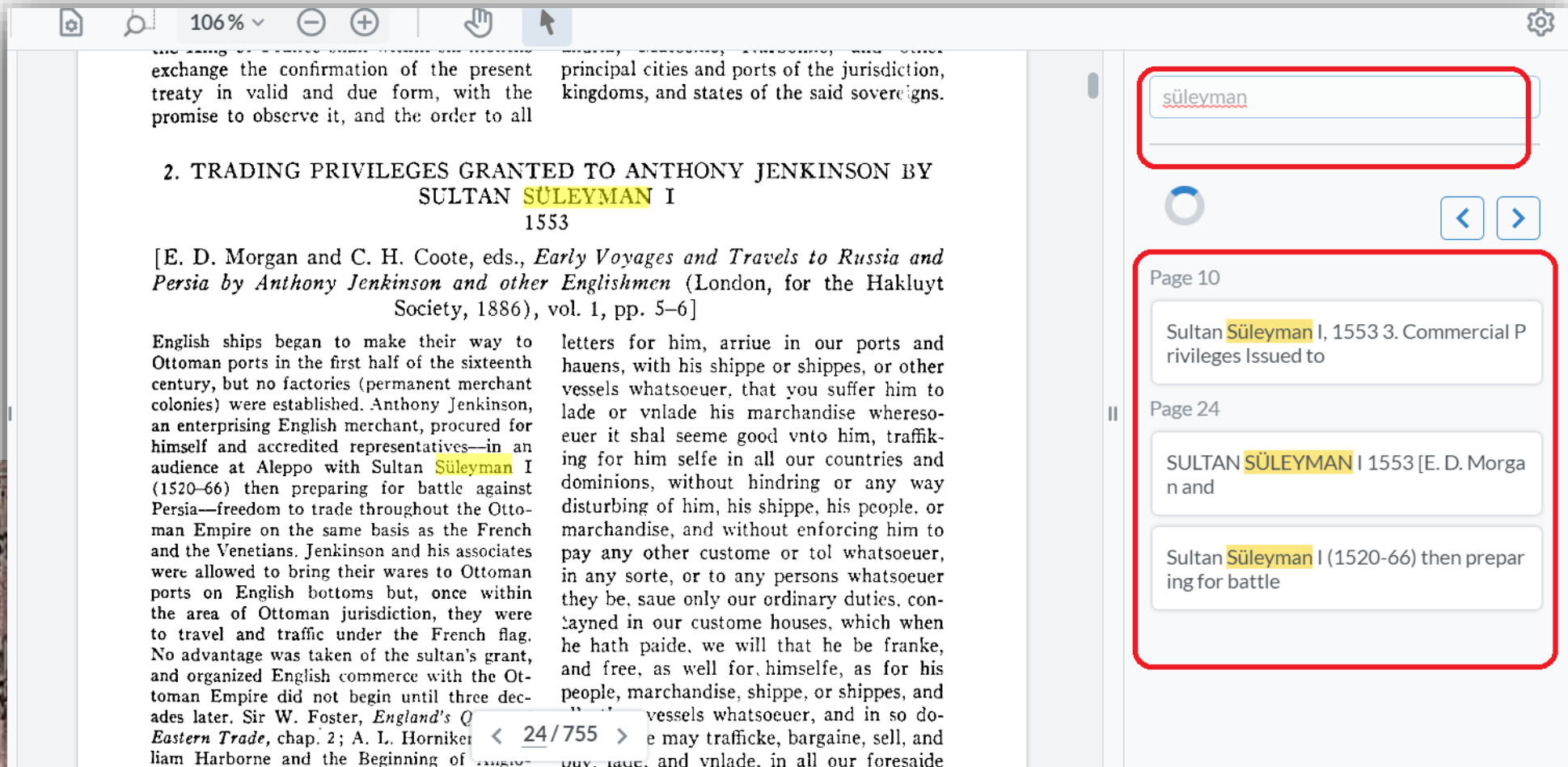
(Renewed and expanded 18 October 1569, July 1581, February 1597, 20 May 1604,
5 June 1673 and in perpetuity 28 May 1740; terminated 6 August 1924)

[U. S., 67th Cong., 1st sess., Senate, Doc. 34, pp. 94-96]

The capitulations refer to a class of commercial treaties which Western powers concluded with Asian and African states and under which Western nationals enjoyed extraterritorial privileges. European residents were thus subject to the laws of their home governments and immune from those of their host countries. Among the Near and Middle East lands the system developed most fully in the Ottoman Empire. In the sixteenth century

Although Genoa, Venice, and Florence had obtained earlier capitulations from the Porte, the French treaty of 1535 formed the basis in the Ottoman Empire for the capitulatory regime under which other Western powers later obtained analogous privileges. Until the instrument of 28 May 1740, which Sultan Mahmud I (1730-54) granted in perpetuity in gratitude for the fruitful mediation of the French Ambassador, the Marquis de Villeneuve, at Bel-

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The image shows a digital archive interface. The main content area displays a document page with the following text:

exchange the confirmation of the present treaty in valid and due form, with the promise to observe it, and the order to all

2. TRADING PRIVILEGES GRANTED TO ANTHONY JENKINSON BY SULTAN SÜLEYMAN I 1553

[E. D. Morgan and C. H. Coote, eds., *Early Voyages and Travels to Russia and Persia by Anthony Jenkinson and other Englishmen* (London, for the Hakluyt Society, 1886), vol. 1, pp. 5–6]

English ships began to make their way to Ottoman ports in the first half of the sixteenth century, but no factories (permanent merchant colonies) were established. Anthony Jenkinson, an enterprising English merchant, procured for himself and accredited representatives—in an audience at Aleppo with Sultan Süleyman I (1520–66) then preparing for battle against Persia—freedom to trade throughout the Ottoman Empire on the same basis as the French and the Venetians. Jenkinson and his associates were allowed to bring their wares to Ottoman ports on English bottoms but, once within the area of Ottoman jurisdiction, they were to travel and traffic under the French flag. No advantage was taken of the sultan's grant, and organized English commerce with the Ottoman Empire did not begin until three decades later. Sir W. Foster, *England's Q Eastern Trade*, chap. 2; A. L. Horniker, *Liam Harborne and the Beginning of*

principal cities and ports of the jurisdiction, kingdoms, and states of the said sovereigns.

letters for him, arrive in our ports and hauens, with his shippe or shippes, or other vessels whatsoever, that you suffer him to lade or unlade his merchandise wheresoeuer it shal seeme good vnto him, traffiking for him selfe in all our countries and dominions, without hindring or any way disturbing of him, his shippe, his people, or merchandise, and without enforcing him to pay any other custome or tol whatsoever, in any sorte, or to any persons whatsoever they be, saue only our ordinary duties, con- tayne in our custome houses, which when he hath paide, we will that he be franke, and free, as well for, himselfe, as for his people, merchandise, shippe, or shippes, and vessels whatsoever, and in so do- e may trafficke, bargaine, sell, and buy, lade, and unlade, in all our foresaide

The interface includes a search bar at the top right with the text "süleyman" entered. Below the search bar, there are navigation arrows and a circular refresh icon. A sidebar on the right lists search results:

- Page 10: Sultan Süleyman I, 1553 3. Commercial Privileges Issued to
- Page 24: SULTAN SÜLEYMAN I 1553 [E. D. Morgan and
- Sultan Süleyman I (1520-66) then preparing for battle

At the bottom of the page, there is a page number indicator: "24 / 755".

Osmanlı Tarihi- Küçük Kaynarca Antlaşması

Cambridge Archive Editions

Search results:

21. Treaty of Peace (Kucuk Kaynarca): Russia and the Ottoman Empire, 10/21 July 1774 ...54

shall have the intention of making any Commercial Treaty with the regencies of Africa, as Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers, the Sublime Porte engages to employ its power and influence in order to accomplish the views of the above-named Court in this respect, and to guarantee, as regards those regencies, all the conditions which shall have been stipulated in those Treaties.

XIII. The Sublime promises to employ the sacred title of the Empress of all the Russias in all public acts and letters, as well as in all other cases, in the Turkish language, that is to say, "Temamen Roussielerin Padischag."

XIV. After the manner of the other Powers, permission is given to the High Court of Russia, in addition to the chapel built in the Minister's residence, to erect in one of the quarters of Galata, in the street called Bey Oglu, a public church of the Greek ritual, which shall always be under the protection of the Ministers of that Empire, and secure from all coercion and outrage.

XV. Although, according to the manner in which the boundaries of the two Contracting Powers are arranged, there is every

the inhabitants of these islands, the conditions stipulated in Article I concerning the general amnesty and the eternal oblivion of all crimes whatsoever, committed or suspected to have been committed to the prejudice of the interests of the Sublime Porte.

2. That the Christian religion shall not be exposed to the least oppression any more than its churches, and that no obstacle shall be opposed to the erection or repair of them; and also that the officiating ministers shall neither be oppressed nor insulted.

3. That there shall not be exacted from these islands any payment of the annual taxes to which they were subjected, namely, since the time that they have been under the dependence of the Empire of Russia; and that, moreover, in consideration of the great losses which they have suffered during the war, they shall be exempt from any taxes for two years more, reckoning from the time of their restoration to the Sublime Porte.

4. To permit the families who might wish to quit their country, and establish themselves elsewhere, free egress with their property; and in order that such families may arrange their affairs with all due con-

aynarca|küçük kaynarca

ge 11

Peace (Küçük Kaynarca): Russia and the Ottoman Empire, 10

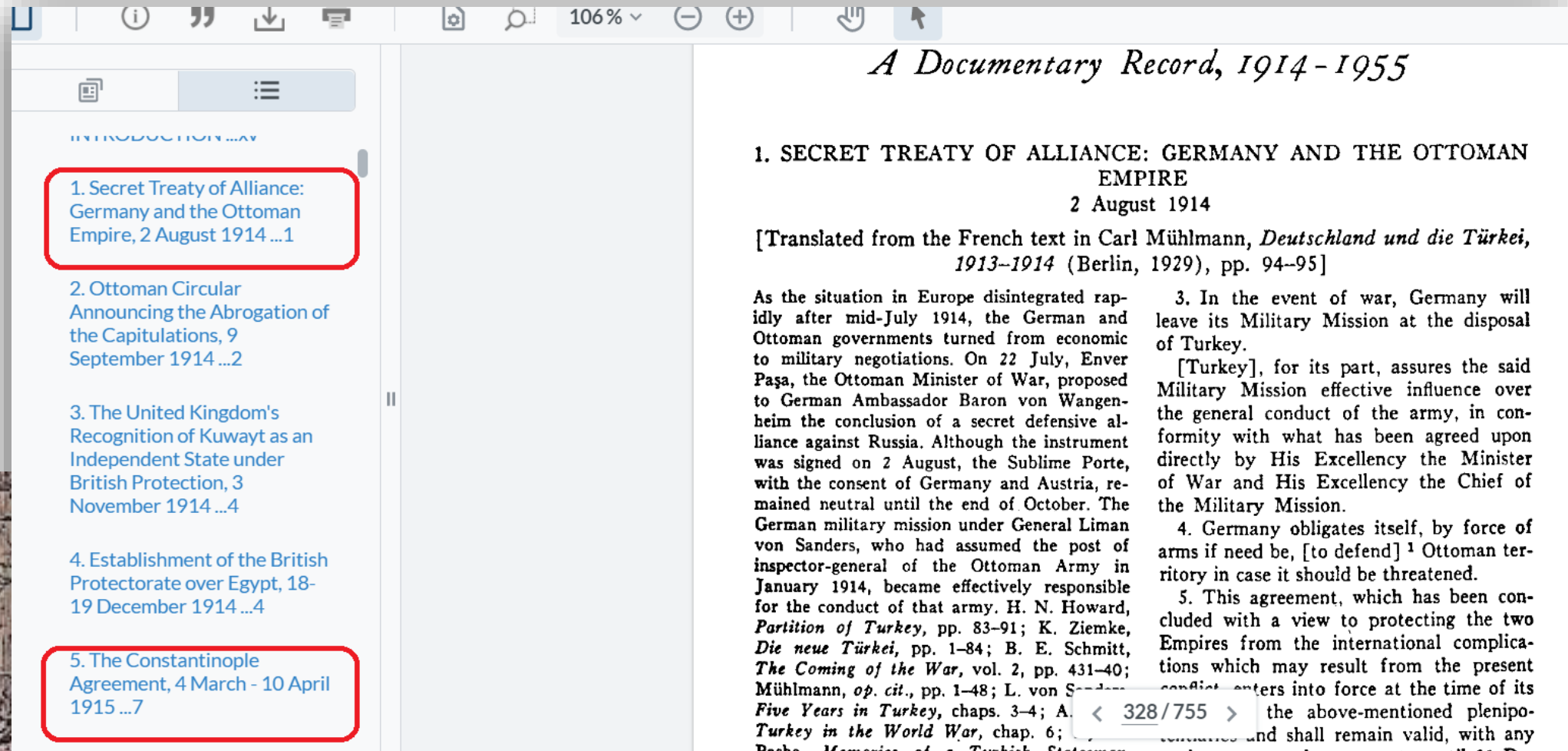
ge 73

PEACE (KÜÇÜK KAYNARCA): RUSSIA AND THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE 10/21

at Küçük Kaynarca (a village on the right bank of the

. Küçük Kaynarca converted the Black Sea from an exclusively Ottoman lake

Osmanlı Tarihi- 1'nci Dünya Savaşı Cambridge Archive Editions



A Documentary Record, 1914-1955

1. SECRET TREATY OF ALLIANCE: GERMANY AND THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE
2 August 1914

[Translated from the French text in Carl Mühlmann, *Deutschland und die Türkei, 1913-1914* (Berlin, 1929), pp. 94-95]

As the situation in Europe disintegrated rapidly after mid-July 1914, the German and Ottoman governments turned from economic to military negotiations. On 22 July, Enver Paşa, the Ottoman Minister of War, proposed to German Ambassador Baron von Wangenheim the conclusion of a secret defensive alliance against Russia. Although the instrument was signed on 2 August, the Sublime Porte, with the consent of Germany and Austria, remained neutral until the end of October. The German military mission under General Liman von Sanders, who had assumed the post of inspector-general of the Ottoman Army in January 1914, became effectively responsible for the conduct of that army. H. N. Howard, *Partition of Turkey*, pp. 83-91; K. Ziemke, *Die neue Türkei*, pp. 1-84; B. E. Schmitt, *The Coming of the War*, vol. 2, pp. 431-40; Mühlmann, *op. cit.*, pp. 1-48; L. von Sanders, *Five Years in Turkey*, chaps. 3-4; A. ... the above-mentioned plenipotentiaries and shall remain valid, with any

3. In the event of war, Germany will leave its Military Mission at the disposal of Turkey.

[Turkey], for its part, assures the said Military Mission effective influence over the general conduct of the army, in conformity with what has been agreed upon directly by His Excellency the Minister of War and His Excellency the Chief of the Military Mission.

4. Germany obligates itself, by force of arms if need be, [to defend] ¹ Ottoman territory in case it should be threatened.

5. This agreement, which has been concluded with a view to protecting the two Empires from the international complications which may result from the present conflict enters into force at the time of its

1. Secret Treaty of Alliance: Germany and the Ottoman Empire, 2 August 1914 ...1

2. Ottoman Circular Announcing the Abrogation of the Capitulations, 9 September 1914 ...2

3. The United Kingdom's Recognition of Kuwait as an Independent State under British Protection, 3 November 1914 ...4

4. Establishment of the British Protectorate over Egypt, 18-19 December 1914 ...4

5. The Constantinople Agreement, 4 March - 10 April 1915 ...7

Ülkemizle ilgili Antlaşmalar

TREATY SERIES No. 11 (1920).

TREATY OF PEACE

WITH

TURKEY

Signed at Sévres, August 10, 1920.

[WITH MAP.]

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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Key Documents, 1919-1927

3

OTTOMAN MEMORANDUM TO THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE 23 June 1919

The Ottoman Delegation, in accordance with the desire expressed by Their Excellencies, the Allied plenipotentiaries, at the interview which it had the honour to have with them on the 17th June, begs leave to set forth as follows the views of the Imperial Ottoman Government as regards the new organisation of the Empire.

Although the political and economic situation of Turkey and her time-honoured relations of friendship with the Western Powers, made it incumbent on her to observe towards them an attitude of friendly neutrality, she was, owing to unfortunate circumstances and in spite of the manifest opposition of the national will, dragged into a fatal war.

It would be idle to dwell at length on the misdeeds committed during these last four years, which brought sufferings upon the Mussulman population quite as much as upon the Christians.

Turkey has a glorious history and a glorious past. She has given proof of power not only on the field of battle but also in manifestations of an intellectual order, and the mere organisation of an Empire which was one of the most vast in the world, proves, above all, a very pronounced political sense. The Ottoman Empire was never, in spite of affirmations of certain peoples interested in her downfall, a curse or a cyclone, such as were the Empires of Genghis and of Tamerlane. Its political organisation was at one moment able to assure a peaceful existence for some hundred millions of subjects established on different continents and of distinct races and religions. The Patriarchates, Communities and Sects had, in matters of faith, broad religious autonomy thanks to a wise and tolerant administration.

On the day that the Turks recognised the advantages of European civilisation, they did not hesitate to adopt a series of reforms; they were helped with much interest in this assimilation of modern civilisation, which worked so well, that in less than a quarter of a century Turkey was received into the European concert. The

Turks, who still remember the brilliant position which they thereby attained, only desire to begin again their forward march towards improvement with the help of the Great Powers of the West.

Having set forth what occurred in the past, Ottoman Delegation comes to questions affecting the present and declares, in the first instance, that although the question which concerns Turkey presents three different points, it is in regard to its solution indivisible.

These points are the following:

- (a) Thrace in Europe.
- (b) The Turkish parts of Asia.
- (c) Arabia.

The Ottoman Delegation has therefore the honour to submit to the Peace Conference the following considerations:

1. *Thrace.* In order to ensure a durable peace in this part of Europe, it is desirable to lay down a frontier line which will prevent the town of Adrianople, on which depends the security of the capital, from being easily attacked. The districts situated to the north and west of the vilayet of Adrianople, including Western Thrace, where the Turks are in great majority, should, by virtue of President Wilson's principles, as well as for economic reasons, come within the limits of that vilayet. This problem was examined at length in 1878 at Berlin by the Delegates of Great Britain and Russia, who found no other solution than that of adopting a frontier line beginning at Zaitun-Brunu, on the Black Sea, running into the interior by way of Demir-Haly to Mustafa-Pasha, and from there to Kara-Balkan. From Keucheva the frontier should follow the River Kara-Su, which flows into the Ægean Sea to the east of Kavalla, exactly opposite the Island of Thasea.

2. *Asia Minor.* In Asia the Turkish lands are bounded on the north by the Black Sea, on the East by the Turco-Russian and Turco-Persian frontiers as they were before the war, including on the south the vilayets of Misul and Diabekir, as well as a part of the province of Aleppo as far as the Mediterranean.

16

Arabian Boundary Disputes: Turkey-Iraq, 1919-1946

TREATY SERIES No. 16 (1923). 533

TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY, AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

Signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923,

together with Agreements between Greece
and Turkey signed on January 30, 1923,

and Subsidiary Documents forming part of

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[WITH MAP.]

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