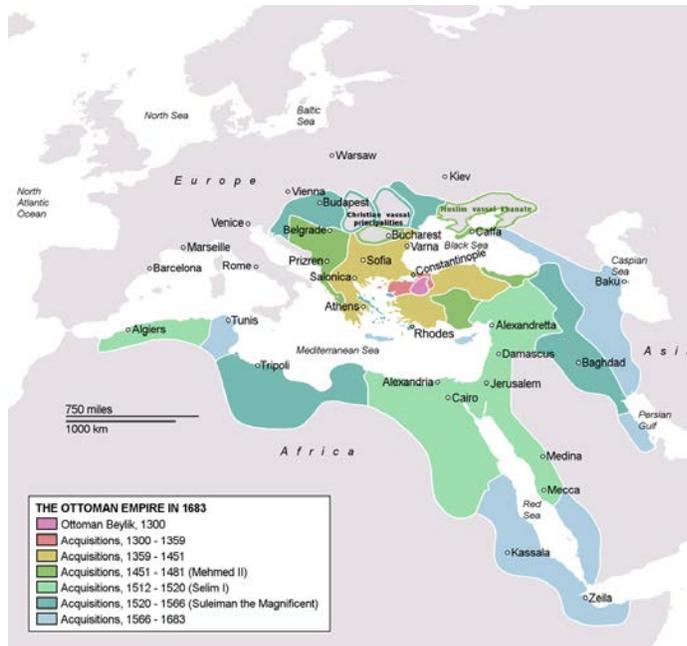


Maps, Charts, and Handouts

Map A. The Ottoman Empire at its Height



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Atlas_of_the_Ottoman_Empire#/media/File:OttomanEmpireIn1683.png

Map B. The Ottoman Empire at the Outbreak of World War I 1914



<http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/media/photo/map-ottoman-empire-1914>

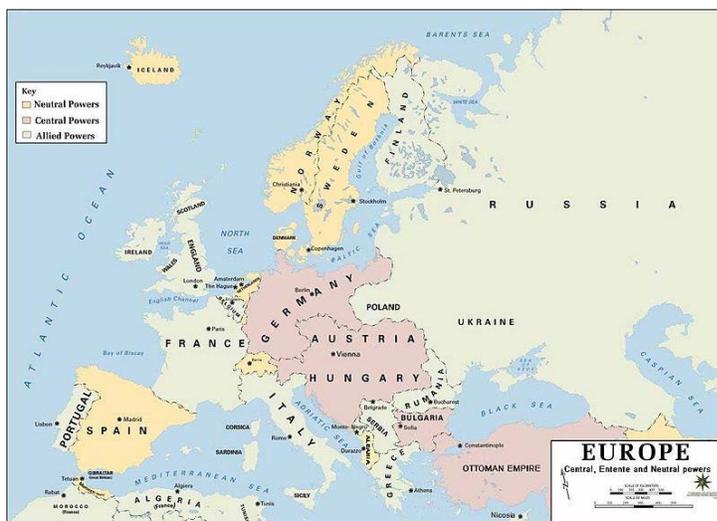
Map C. Ottoman Empire Rail System including the Arabian Peninsula



<http://www.westpoint.edu/history/SiteAssets/SitePages/World%20War%20I/WWOne42.jpg>

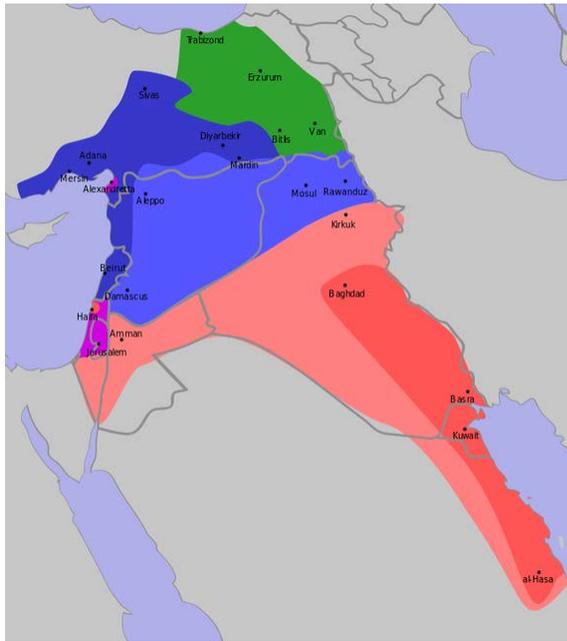
Map D. European alliances during World War I. Neutral countries in yellow, Central Powers in Department of History, United States Military Academy

Note: Bulgaria joined the Central Powers in 1915, after the Ottomans.



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Europe_1914.jpg

Map E. Sykes-Picot Agreement 1916



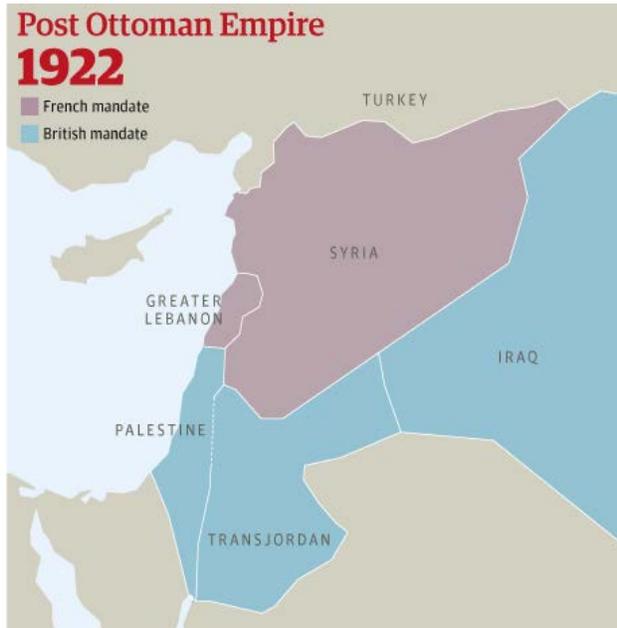
The zones of influence established by the Sykes-Picot Agreement. The dark pink represents a region of direct British control, with the lighter pink a British zone of influence. Dark blue represents an area of direct French control, with the French zone of influence in lighter blue. (Wikimedia) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sykes-Picot_Agreement#/media/File:Sykes-Picot.svg

Map F: Partitioning of Anatolia, Treaty of Sevres, 1920



<https://uahsibhistory.wikispaces.com/Treaty+of+Sevres-Lausanne>

Map G. The French and British Mandates 1922



<http://www.afom.org.au/index.php/component/k2/item/171-first-world-war-15-legacies-still-with-us-today-part-2>

Map H. Anatolia after the Treaty of Lausanne 1923 and the Turkish War of Independence



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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Lausanne#/media/File:Turkey-Greece-Bulgaria_on_Treaty_of_Lausanne.png

Chart 1. Timeline of the Shrinking Ottoman Empire and Outbreak of World War I (1830-1914)

1830	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greece becomes nation independent of the Ottomans. • France seizes Algeria in North Africa.
1854-56	Crimean War. Russia attacks the Ottomans to obtain Crimea on the Black Sea, but with aid from their then allies Britain and France, the Ottomans retain Crimea.
1874	Russo-Turkish War. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turkey turns over two Black Sea ports to Russia (Azov and Kerch) giving the Russians an outlet on the Black Sea.
1878	Treaty of Berlin ends Russo-Turkish War of 1877-178. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serbia (Balkans) and Montenegro (Balkans) are declared independent of the Ottoman Empire. • Russia wins control of Bessarabia (in modern-day Romania). • Russia seizes territory in the Ottoman Caucasus including Kars and Batum. • Great Britain takes over Ottoman Cyprus.
1881	France occupies Ottoman Tunisia in North Africa.
1882	Control of Egypt is seized by Britain, including the Suez Canal. (Technically Egypt remains part of the Ottoman Empire).
1908	Bosnia Herzegovina in the Balkans is annexed by the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
1912	Italo-Turkish War. Italy attacks Ottoman territory in North Africa and takes Libya. First Balkan War. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulgaria declares independence from the Ottomans. • Albania, Thrace and Macedonia lost to Ottomans. • Greece and Italy take islands off the coast of Turkey.
1913	Second Balkan War. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ottomans lose Albania, but re-gain territory lost in the First

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	Balkan war in Thrace, Edirne (also known as Adrianopolis), their only remaining territory in Europe.
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World War I Breaks Out

June 28, 1914	Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, is assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia Herzegovina. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assassin is a member of Young Bosnia, an organization whose goal is to unify Balkan Slavs into their own nation.
July 28, 1914	Austro-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
Early August, 1914	European nations, honoring secret agreements to protect their allies, enter the war. As of August, 1914: <p>Entente Powers: France, Russia, Britain (U.K.) Central Powers: Germany, Austro-Hungary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other countries, such as Greece, Bulgaria, and Italy do not yet enter the war on either side. Britain seizes two battle ships it was making at the bequest of the Ottomans, paid for by Turkish funds.

Chart 2: At War with the Entente Powers

ENTENTE POWERS	
Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Russia needs outlet on Black Sea through the Turkish Straits to the Mediterranean for trade and war materiel. Designs to take Istanbul by end of the war. Russia views herself as protector of Eastern Orthodox Ottomans and of Slavs in the Balkans. Designs for increased territory in Eastern Turkey.
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive treaties with the Ottomans, called <i>capitulations</i> by which French citizens living/trading in the Ottoman Empire were permitted to live under French law. Designs to take Ottoman Syria (the region stretching along the Mediterranean and inland including Jerusalem, Aleppo and Damascus).
Britain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also made extensive loans to the Ottomans and

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	<p>benefitted from the <i>capitulations</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest navy in the world. • Controls Egypt and the Suez Canal through which Britain reaches her vast territory in India. • Designs to take Ottoman Mesopotamia and Transjordan (Sykes-Picot Agreement 1916), promises an Arab kingdom to Sharif Hussein (McMahon- Hussein Correspondence 1915-16), and create a homeland for Jews in Palestine (Balfour Declaration 1917)
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Handout 1: Questions for Maps A and B

Questions Map A.
What does Map A. show?
Guess approximately how much of the Mediterranean basin was encircled by the Ottoman Empire at its height?
The Ottoman Empire occupied parts of how many continents? What are they?
On what bodies of water did the Ottoman Empire lie? Name them. In what ways did Ottoman control of waterways empower the Empire?
Look at Acquisitions up until 1451. Approximately what proportion of the Empire was in Asia? In Europe?

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In what years were portions of what we call the <i>Middle East</i> and North Africa acquired by the Ottomans?
Where in Europe did the Ottomans expand after 1451?

Questions Map B.
What does Map B. show?
Compare Map B. to Map A. Look at the seas and waterways. Which shorelines have been lost to the Ottomans?
List six major cities on Map B. in the Ottoman Empire. (Note that Istanbul was called Constantinople by Europeans.) Include at least two cities of religious significance.

List the foreign powers that have taken over some Ottoman lands by 1914.

Handout 2: Making an Argument: Ottoman Neutrality or a Finding an Ally?

Based on Charts 1. & 2. and Maps A & B

- Make a list of which Entente Powers have taken which Ottoman lands since 1830.
- Make a list of which Central Powers have taken which Ottoman lands since 1830.
- Do you think the Ottoman Empire is in a position to fight another war in 1914? If the Ottoman Empire were to choose a side, the Entente powers (France, Britain and Russia) or Central powers (Germany and Austro-Hungary), which one would be most to its advantage, and why do you think so?
- What would be the advantages and disadvantages of neutrality?

Now, make an argument for only one of the following choices citing information from Maps A and B and Chart 1 and 2.. State your position in your first paragraph. Cite five pieces of evidence in your second paragraph. Write a few concluding comments in your third paragraph.

1. The Ottomans should seek to ally itself with countries in the Entente.
2. The Ottomans should seek to ally the Empire with the Central Powers.
3. The Ottomans should remain neutral in World War I.

Map A.

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Atlas_of_the_Ottoman_Empire#/media/File:OttomanEmpireIn1683.png

Map B. <http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/media/photo/map-ottoman-empire-1914>

Handout 3: Making a Strategic Plan for the Ottoman Empire

Introduction

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In the end none of the Entente powers wanted to take on the defense of a weakened Ottoman Empire. Instead the Ottoman government, under the direction of the Young Turks or CUP (Committee of Union and Progress) , made a secret treaty with Germany. Germany pledged to greatly fund the Ottoman war effort, send experienced commanders to train and lead Ottoman soldiers, and provide war materiel (battleships, machine guns, howitzers, etc.) In exchange the Ottomans agreed to go on the attack against two of Germany’s enemies, Russia and Britain (in Egypt). Already the Ottomans had closed the Dardanelles Strait. This put a stranglehold on Russia who depended on getting goods and war material from the Mediterranean through the Dardanelles and on into the Black Sea.

Directions

Your teacher will appoint a Group Leader to direct your work as a team. You can divide up some of the tasks, but you must share information and reach a consensus on all of your decisions.

You have approximately 800,000 men in the Ottoman armed forces at any one time from 1914-1918. Your goal is to submit an overall plan for defending the Ottoman Empire while maintaining the (secret) agreement made with your ally, Germany to go on the offensive. First you must know the empire you are defending. To do so answer the following questions, which will help you formulate your strategy.

Part 1. Researching the Geography of the Ottoman Empire

Consult atlases, Google Earth, or do a Google Search to find out the following:
What are the distances in miles between key locations in the Ottoman Empire?

On your printout of Map B. draw ruled lines in pencil between the following places.
Along the lines write the distances in miles.

- Istanbul* to Gallipoli on the Dardanelles Strait
- Istanbul to Erzurum
- Istanbul to Jerusalem
- Istanbul to Aden
- Jerusalem to Mecca
- Erzurum to Ankara
- Erzurum to Basra

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*Previously called Constantinople until the Ottomans renamed the city in 1453).

Which two Entente powers lie closest to Ottoman borders? (also consult Map D)

Find the following information for each of the four following locations in the Ottoman Empire using an atlas or doing a Google search. Enter in your findings in blanks.

1. Ezurum 2. Gaza 3. Gallipoli (Çanakkale in Turkish)

- Lowest January temperature F. City and Temperature _____
- Highest August temperature F. City and Temperature _____
- Most January Snowfall in inches City and Snowfall _____
- Least rainfall in summer in inches City and rainfall _____

Decision Making:

- Given the vast distances of the Ottoman Empire, where would you keep a pool of men in reserve?
- Where would you want to avoid fighting in the winter? How would you supply your men in the coldest places?
- Where would you want to avoid fighting in the summer? How would you supply your men in the hottest places?
- How would you solve the problem of transportation throughout the Empire? (Tanks were not used yet and airplanes were primarily used for spying. Would animals be useful and if so which animals and where? What about railroads?)

Strategic Plan Map

Make your Strategic Plan on Map B. as follows

Offense arrows in GREEN

<p>Defense circles in RED Expected enemy attacks arrows in BLACK</p> <p>Mount your map on a larger sheet of white paper. On the margins of Map B explain your strategy.</p> <p>Your plan will cover August 1914 through August 1915. Add in seasons or dates where important.</p>
<p>Given what you know about the aims and might of Russia, France and Britain, and the proximity of the lands they control vis-à-vis the Ottoman Empire, which country poses the greatest threat to the Ottoman Empire? Which one poses the least threat? Consult Chart 2: At War with the Entente Powers. Then mark on your map three places where you believe Britain, Russia or France might go on the attack. Draw black arrows for those attacks. In the margins of the mounted map, explain why you are expecting these attacks in the margins of the mounted map.</p>
<p>Where will you deploy the Ottoman navy and why? Name three locations for 8 battleships. Draw the 8 boats on your Strategic Plan Map. In the margins explain their purpose.</p>
<p>What are the key cities of the Ottoman Empire, and among these which are the most important to defend and why? Circle the three most important cities to defend on your Strategic Plan Map. In the margins, explain why they are keys to defending the Empire.</p>
<p>How important are the Empire’s railroads? Why? What plans would you make to deploy and defend them? On your Strategic Plan Map fill in the railroads you are most eager to use and defend by consulting Map C. In the margins explain why.</p>
<p>Where would you <i>first</i> go on the offensive? (In the secret agreement the Ottomans made with their ally Germany they promised to attack Russia and Britain in Egypt. Consider geography, strategic importance, etc. Mark your Strategic Plan Map with arrows that explain your plan.</p>
<p>Beyond defending what is left of the Ottoman Empire, will you also try to regain territory lost in previous wars? If so mark your plan with arrows that show your strategy, and explain it in the margins.</p>
<p>At the outset of the war, how will you deploy the 800,000 men at your disposal? You can divide this number as you see fit, remembering the distances between key places in the Empire. On your Strategic Plan Map write down the number of men you will station and</p>

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their location. In the margins explain why.

For Advanced Research and Decision Making:

Will you conscript into the armed forces non-Muslim minorities (such as Jews, Armenian Christians, and Christian Arabs)? Would you conscript them in non-combat roles? What are your reasons?

Do you expect all of the Muslim members of the Ottoman Empire dominated by Turks to fight for Ottoman goals, such as Arabs and Kurds? Why or why not?