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1. Welcome Letters

1.1. Letter from the Secretary-General

Esteemed Delegates

As the Secretary General of BRCMUN, I am honored and pleased to welcome you all to our conference. On behalf of the entire BRCMUN team, I would like to express our gratitude for the many difficulties we have faced. We have worked with passion, dedication, and great care to present a conference that we are really proud of.

My name is Ecenaz Anbarlı, I am a student of Beyhan-Rıfat Çıkılıoğlu Anatolian High School. BRCMUN, what once seemed like a distant dream, has now become our reality. I am honored to serve as Secretary General at such a prestigious conference alongside an academic team whose dedication and depth of knowledge continue to impress me every day. Since I first started at the United Nations, it has held a place in my heart, and my passion for it has only grown stronger over time.

Of course, none of this would have been possible without the endless support of our organizing team. Our whole team is ready to work for you.

The planning of the BRCMUN started at once, and it was incredibly inspiring to witness how deeply we all care about this conference. We aim to show that the United Nations Model is more than just a simulation. It is a stage for young voices, a platform for diplomacy, and a space for change.

Finally, I want to express my deepest gratitude to those who have been with me on this path, to my MUN predecessors who have shaped today's standards, and most importantly, to you for being here, participating, and believing.

Thank you for joining us on this journey.

With the most sincere regards,

Ecenaz ANBARLI
Secretary-General

1.2 Letter from the Deputy Secretary General

Dear Participants,

I am very excited and sincerely grateful to welcome you all to BRCMUN. As Deputy Secretary General, I am proud to be part of a conference that has been built on months of dedication, hard work, and an unwavering belief in what we do. From the moment the idea of BRCMUN 2025 was born, every member of our team has poured their hearts into making this more than a conference, but a shared experience that we can all grow from.

My name is Çınar Efe Buluş, I am a student of Beyhan-Rıfat Çıgılıoğlu Anatolian High School. Since I first stepped into the world of MUN, I have found something that challenges me, inspires me, and gives me a place where my voice matters. This feeling has only grown stronger with each conference. It has been an incredible journey to be able to participate in the creation of BRCMUN 2025 from scratch, a journey for which I am truly grateful.

This conference is not just about speeches and decisions. It's about learning to listen, understand, and work together. It's about discovering what kind of leader, thinker, and changemaker you can be. And to see so many passionate individuals gathered here today proves that we are on the right track.

I would like to express my gratitude to everyone who contributed to this process, especially the brilliant organization and academic teams.

But most of all, thank you for being here; your presence means everything to us. You are the one who makes BRCMUN special.

I wish you an unforgettable and inspiring conference.

Sincerely,

Çınar Efe BULUŞ
Deputy-Secretary General

1.3 Letter from the Chairboard

Distinguished Delegates,

It is with great pride and anticipation that I welcome you to the Historical Joint Crisis Committee at BRCMUN'25. My name is Kayra Al, and I have the honour of serving as your Chair in what promises to be one of the most dynamic and intellectually demanding committees of the conference.

This year, we delve into a turning point not only in Turkish history but in global geopolitics: the Turkish War of Independence. As delegates, you will not only relive history but reshape it, navigating through military, political, and diplomatic challenges under immense pressure. You will be tasked with crafting strategies, forming alliances, and making decisions that may alter the course of history. The gravity of this responsibility is immense, and I have full confidence in your capability to rise to the occasion.

HJCC is no ordinary committee. Crisis updates will challenge your adaptability, your creativity will be tested, and your ability to lead under uncertainty will define your legacy. I encourage you to come prepared both with historical knowledge and with a mindset open to innovation and diplomacy.

Whether you are a seasoned MUN participant or this is your first crisis experience, I am here to support and guide you throughout. Let us work together to ensure that HJCC becomes not only a space for debate but also for learning, growth, and memorable moments.

Looking forward to meeting each of you and witnessing history rewritten by your hands. Please do not hesitate to contact me

Warm regards,

Kayra Al

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Dear Delegates,

It is with great excitement and enthusiasm that I have the honor of serving as the Chair of the Historical Joint Crisis Committee at BRCMUN'25.

To introduce myself, my name is Dersu Taşkın, and I am a 10th grader at Eskişehir Gelişim schools.

Our agenda is fascinating, as it is one of the most pivotal moments in Turkey's history, a true turning point for the nation. I trust you all to make this conference memorable.

Last but not least, I welcome all of you to BRCMUN'25, and thank you for being here. I look forward to the three days that are awaiting us.

Sincerely,

Dersu Taşkın- Kuva-yi Milliye President Chair

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Kuvâ-yi Milliye

"Independence or Death!"

2. Introduction to The Topic

After the Great War, the lands of the once mighty Ottoman Empire were occupied by the Entente forces. Our nation, exhausted and perished, has only one final bullet left to fire, a spark that the Turkish nationalists are preparing to ignite.



Our homeland has been divided into 7 main zones. While the French and the British have occupied the south, Armenians have invaded the east. The Italian sphere of influence stretches from Niğde to Muğla. The arch enemies of our empire, the Greeks, have landed their soldiers in the city of İzmir and renamed it Smyrna.



*Damat Ferid
Pasha*

The government of our state, Bab-ı Ali, appears to be taking no meaningful action in response to this massive invasion. Grand Vizier Damat Ferid Pasha and Sultan Vahideddin seem too fearful to resist the occupying forces of the Entente. Meanwhile, the Osmanoglu dynasty remains preoccupied with arranging elite marriages and expanding its family, rather than addressing the crisis at hand.



Sultan Vahideddin

Darussaade, the heart of the empire, trembles beneath the boots of Italian, French, and British soldiers, while the Sultan's authority barely extends beyond Kadıköy. By force and deceit, all the fortresses of our beloved homeland have been seized, all its shipyards occupied, all its armies disbanded, and every corner of the country is under actual occupation. The crusader armies, once halted centuries ago, now stand within the walls of Constantinople.

The burden falls upon you, Turkish Nationalists! In this dark hour, it is you who must rise and defend our homeland until the last drop of your blood. For the homeland calls you!

3. Fall of Sultan Abdulhamid II

1909

"The Red Sultan"



Sultan Abdulhamid II

For over thirty-three years, the Ottoman Empire had not been ruled by a man, but by a tyrant. Sultan Abdülhamid, known to his admirers as Ulu Hakan and to his enemies as the Red Sultan, was not an ordinary monarch. The Constitution of 1876 had been granted in his time, yet it has also been frozen. The parliament was dissolved. His censorship laws were rampant. Dissenters vanished into dungeons or exile. Yıldız became not just a palace, but a fortress against change. In the spring of 1909, after more than three decades of the autocratic rule of Sultan Abdulhamid II, he was deposed with the rise of the Committee of Union and Progress (İttihad ve Terakki). Thus, fell the Red Sultan. In his place, Mehmed V (Reşad) was crowned. However, real power had shifted to a new kind of empire: one ruled by the İttihadists, not the Sultan. As the world staggered into the 20th century, the dream of Ottomanism, an idea of a multi-ethnic, multi-religious unity, was dying.

4. Balkan Wars

1912-1913

4.1 The First Balkan War



After centuries of dominion, the Ottoman Empire's grip on the Balkans was slipping. By 1912, the Empire was a fading echo of its former self; the days when Ottomans conquered the cities with names like Sofia, Skopje, and Belgrade were now distant legends. In October 1912, a coalition of four Balkan states, Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro, declared war against the Ottoman Empire. They called themselves Christian liberators; in Istanbul, they were seen as rebels and opportunists.

But their unity concealed something more lethal than zeal, preparation. The Ottomans, mired in political purges were caught off guard. Their armies were ill-equipped, undertrained, and scattered.

In the north, Serbian troops surged through Kosovo and into Macedonia, reclaiming lands they believed were theirs by historical right.

To the south, Greek forces advanced into Thessaloniki just hours before the Bulgarians arrived, laying claim to the beautiful Turkish city.

In Thrace, Bulgaria marched towards the gates of Edirne, the old capital of the Ottomans.

By December 1912, the once proud Ottoman presence in Europe had been reduced to a strip of land between Istanbul and Çatalca. The Empire that had once besieged Vienna now stood besieged in its own backyard.

4.2 The Second Balkan War

In 1913, tensions erupted among the former allies. Bulgaria, discontent with the share of

Macedonia, declared war against Serbia and Greece. Without warning, Bulgarian forces attacked Serbian and Greek positions in Macedonia. Bulgaria hoped for a swift campaign to redraw the borders before the world could react. But the response was immediate and overwhelming. Serbia, now hardened and emboldened, counterattacked with full force. Their army, experienced from the First War, pushed back fiercely.



Greece, enraged by the Bulgarian betrayal, joined Serbia.

Romania, sensing opportunity and longstanding animosity, entered from the North.

And this time, the Ottoman Empire saw an opening; they surged forward and retook Edirne.

It was a symbolic triumph, one that stirred pride even as the empire continued to crumble.

Yet,

By the end of the wars, the damage was irreparable:

- Over %80 of the Ottoman Empire's European territories were lost.
- Hundreds of thousands of Muslims were expelled from their homes in a great wave of ethnic cleansing and violence.
- The Rumelian dream, the centuries-long Ottoman presence in Europe, had come to a sudden and brutal end.

The Balkan Wars were more than military defeats; they were a psychological trauma, a national humiliation, and a catastrophe for the Ottomans.

5. The Great War

1914-1918

After the Second Balkan War, the Ottoman Empire, which had fallen both psychologically and militarily, became vulnerable to invasion. The great powers, especially Germany and England, were competing for colonies in Africa and Asia. Ethnic tensions in the Balkans destabilized multinational empires such as the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires. The Ottoman Empire, which had fallen psychologically and militarily, came to the brink of collapse due to the idea of nationalism spreading throughout the world. This situation made the Ottoman Empire an open target for colonial states such as Germany, England, and France, which were looking for colonies. The assassination of the Austrian crown prince Franz Ferdinand by a Serbian nationalist on June 28, 1914, sparked the war.

6. Sultan Vahideddin's Accession to the Throne

1918

When he ascended to the throne, the Ottoman Empire was nearing the end of World War I and the country had collapsed both economically and militarily. Under these circumstances, Vahdeddin took over the administration during a very difficult time despite being the sultan. His most important goal was to save the monarchy and the dynasty.

Ferit Pasha was the son-in-law of the sultan's sister, Mediha Sultan. Therefore, his loyalty to the dynasty was strong. After Vahdeddin ascended to the throne, he appointed Damat Ferit as Grand Vizier several times. Especially in 1919, with the increase in occupations, Ferit Pasha began to follow a pro-British policy. Sultan Vahideddin was afraid and trusted Ferit Pasha because he was loyal to the dynasty and believed that he could restore the empire by making peace with the West.

But things didn't go as

7. Certificate of Surrender

7.1 Signing of the Armistice of Mondros

30th of October 1918

For the Ottoman Empire, the Armistice of Mudros was not only the end of a war, but also the beginning of a process of chaining a nation. This so-called "ceasefire" signed on October 30, 1918, was in reality a surrender document, a document of treason. This text, imposed by the British at the Port of Mudros on the Island of Limnos, was full of articles that tied the Ottomans' hands and arms and made Anatolia open to occupation.

Article 7: Key to Disaster

The most insidious and destructive article of the agreement was undoubtedly Article 7:

“The Allied Powers have the right to occupy any strategic point if a situation arises that threatens their security.”

This vague and versatile statement was almost an open invitation to occupy the country. They were declaring that they could occupy anywhere they wanted with the open-ended justification of “security threat”. And indeed, that is what happened. Thanks to this article, first Mosul, then all over Anatolia, was occupied. This was not a ceasefire, but the legal cover of the occupation.

Armies Were Demobilized, and Ammunition Depots Were Surrendered

According to the terms of the armistice, the Ottoman armies were demobilized, weapons were handed over to the Allied Powers, ports, railways, and telegraph lines were placed at the disposal of the Allied Powers. A nation that could not take a step in its own homeland was created. The aim was to destroy the Turkish army and break the nation's power of resistance. This was not just the loss of a war; it was the collapse of a nation on its throat.

7.2 Occupation of Istanbul

Following the armistice, the Allied fleets anchored in Istanbul on November 13, 1918. Mustafa Kemal Pasha's words upon seeing the 55-piece fleet were engraved in history:

“They will go as they came.”

However, the palace and government circles in Istanbul had tolerated this occupation in those days. The palace saw no harm in sacrificing the homeland openly in order to preserve its existence.

The Chaining of a Nation

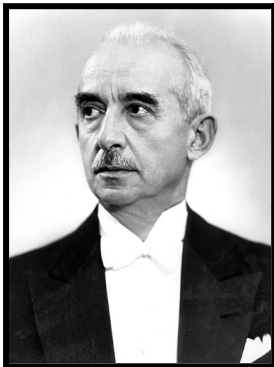
The Armistice of Mudros symbolized not only the Ottoman defeat on the battlefield but also its complete surrender in political and military terms. The first step had been taken in transforming from an independent state into a region in need of a mandate and subject to orders.

But there was something they had not taken into account:

This nation's blood flowed not with nobility but with freedom.

8. Main Characters

Ismet Pasha - "The Silent Warrior of the Homeland"



Ismet Pasha was not only a soldier, but also a master of strategy. He went down in history by crowning the resistance of the Turkish nation against the occupying Greek army with victory in the Battles of İnönü, one of the most difficult fronts of the War of Independence. This victory both raised the morale of the people and strengthened the international legitimacy of the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

Kazim Pasha – "The Sword of the East"



Kazim Pasha, who saved not only the front but also the Turkish presence in the east with his victory against the Armenian army on the Eastern Front, is one of the cornerstones of the Erzurum Congress and the national struggle. Even in the days when everyone was hesitant, he sided with Mustafa Kemal. He said, "My corps and I are at your service, Pasha!" and chose the future of the nation. Thanks to him, the path for the national struggle in Eastern Anatolia was opened and the claims of the Armenians were refuted.

Fevzi Pasha – "The Last Officer, the First General"



Fevzi Pasha was a soldier who carried the discipline and dignity of the Ottoman army. After graduating from the War Academy, he served on many fronts from the Balkans to Iraq. He served in the Action Army that suppressed the March 31 Rebellion, and stood as an unwavering statesman against the rebellions. He experienced the shattering of the homeland in the Balkan Wars, but he never gave up. He undertook important duties on the Çanakkale, Iraq and Syria fronts in World War I. Especially during his duties as the Commander of the 5th and 7th Corps, he tried to restore the broken order of the army. In 1918, while the Ottoman Empire was collapsing, Fevzi Pasha was standing tall. He would represent the birth of the idea of an "army for the nation".

Circassian Ethem – "First Spark, Last Separation"



Circassian Ethem was a fierce resistance fighter who emerged from the heart of Anatolia at a time when regular armies were disbanded and the ummah was disintegrating. He fought as a volunteer gang leader in the Balkan Wars and drew attention with his disciplined warriors.

During World War I, he was a gang leader in the Aegean Region under the Ottoman army and defended the region against Greek and Rum gangs.

He was not an official army member but a militia leader who emerged from among the people. This strengthened his bond with the local people.

Until 1918, Ethem was not a rebel in the eyes of the state, but a "reckless patriot". He and his brothers had taken up arms even before regular armies were established.

Cevat Pasha – "One of the Silent Architects of Çanakkale"



Cevat Pasha was a dignified commander who defended his homeland like the land itself. He served in the Action Army during the March 31 Rebellion and sided with the order. In 1915, fate brought him to the stage of history: As the Commander of the Dardanelles Strait Fortified Area, he buried the British and French navies in the strait on March 18. He was the commander who directed the Nusret Mine Ship, positioned the artillery batteries and wrote epics with his strategy. He was one of the military architects of the saying "Çanakkale is impassable". He served on the Caucasus Front after the war. He was in service as a resolute Ottoman officer who defended every inch of land until 1918.

Refet Pasha – "The Heart Reaching from the Front to Anatolia"



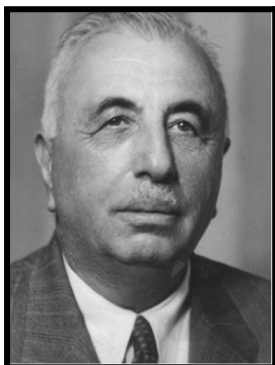
Refet Pasha joined the army at a young age and was a determined officer who grew up during the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. He took part in the Balkan Wars and tried to keep the retreating army in order. He served as a corps commander on the Syrian and Palestinian Fronts in World War I. He worked in coordination with the Germans and tried to keep the morale of the Ottoman troops alive. By 1918, while making difficult defenses against the British army, he was one of the names representing military resistance on the disintegrating fronts. His star would shine in the War of Independence; but his foundations were laid during these war years.

Shalva Eliava – "Diplomat in the Shadow of the Caucasus"



Shalva Eliava, who shaped the Caucasus policy on behalf of the Soviet Union, was an important figure who influenced the course of Turkish-Soviet relations. Although he was not a direct Turkish nationalist, he was one of the actors who established a diplomatic balance with the USSR, which provided indirect support to the National Struggle. His role in securing the National Pact goals through diplomacy is undeniable. Thanks to the Turkish-Soviet friendship, the eastern borders were secured and the national forces were able to focus on the Western Front.

Fahreddin Pasha – "Defender of Medina, Last Ottoman Commander"



Fahreddin Pasha was one of the last guardians of the Ottoman Empire's sacred heritage. He defended Medina against the British-backed Arab rebellions between 1916 and 1918. He was besieged, hungry and thirsty for months, but he did not surrender. He risked his life so that no enemy boots would touch the tomb of the Prophet. He was taken prisoner by his own soldiers because he refused to surrender; but there was faith in his eyes, not fear. Even until 1918, when the Ottoman Empire was collapsing, Fahreddin Pasha defended the honor of the crescent and the dignity of the nation in Medina to the end. He was the commander of a faith, not an army.