

THE RISE OF A NEW IMPERIAL TURKEY

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The aftermath of the Turkish combined parliamentary and presidential elections showed that President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan is too strong to be defeated by the opposing amalgamation of Turkey's political parties. Kemalists under the banner of CHP and neo-nationalist kemalists under the female leadership of Meral Akşener's İYİ Party lack alike the political stimulus to defeat the champion of political Islam in Turkey. One that is represented by Recep Tayyip Erdoğan and his full pledged marriage with Turkey's extreme nationalistic MHP party. The reasons are many but above all the majority of Turkey's populace embrace in one way of another AKP's and MHP's nationalistic agendas along with the reemergence of their Islamic identity that was suppressed by the previous Secular Kemalist administrations. Forces that were unleashed and got legitimized under the leadership of President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan.

One immediate question here is for the Kurdish party (HDP) that even if it managed to get representation in the Turkish Parliament how it will be treated by President Erdoğan's new administration. HDP happens to be an important political voice of expressing its cultural and human rights agenda not only for Kurds but above all for all Turkish minorities including that of the Alevis. A religious Shia sect that has been persecuted in the past through religious pogroms initiated by Islamic masses that view them as a religious anathema vis-à-vis the Sunni Islamic tradition.

Until now the majority of the Alevis in Turkey had seen themselves protected in one way or another by the previous Kemalist administrations. That's why they have voted in mass in the past for the CHP Kemalist party and it is not a secret that Kemal Kılıçdaroğlu the leader of CHP is an Alevi himself. Nevertheless, even that the HDP managed to secure the ten percent threshold required to enter the Turkish parliament the Padisha will still has the upper hand in the parliament with the Nationalist Party MHP's seats.

Thus retaining majority in other words by having more than 300 MP's out of 600 needed to govern Turkey without political parliamentary opposition. Therefore the marriage of the

Political Sunni Islam and that of hard core Nationalism will become official in Turkey's foreign and domestic policies.

Turkey's neighbors and Atlantic allies should brace themselves for what will follow soon. *Sole exception initially will be Moscow and Beijing.* The first will do its best to keep the balance of its policies between Syria and Ankara and its energy policies and energy routes thus keeping its presence alive in the Levant and the surrounding region and the latter to keep its market and technology open in central Asia and Europe. Entailing a pleasing policy for both Russia and China vis-à-vis Turkey, which includes as well technology transfer and whatever that entails for weapons proliferation. The real question here is how Germany will act in the near future since certain European and Atlantic allies see the possibility of having a friendlier Berlin to Ankara's whims. One that stems from geopolitical interests of seeing energy resources not being controlled solely by a specific western superpower and whatever that entails for Germany's economy.

In conclusion Ankara will use major powers geopolitical grievances for its own benefit in order to gain energy resources, specifically in Cyprus and the Aegean, military technology and lastly worldly recognition as the only Sunni superpower in the world ready to protect Islamic interests wherever they are. Saudi Arabia will not be looking with pleasure for its own religious and geopolitical connotations. But above all, it raises once more the banner of a new "Ottoman Turkey " ready to take its place among the strongest nations of the world and above all for President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan to prove to his mentor's legacy and past Islamic leader of Turkey's political Islam Necmettin Erbakan that he was a proud choice to be his successor.