

AN ANALYSIS ON THE PARADOXICAL EFFECT OF COLONIAL MUSLIM MILITARY USED IN THE ARMY OF THE ALLIED STATES IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR

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Araştırma Makalesi
Gönderi Tarihi: 15.05.2020

Kabul Tarihi: 09.06.2020

DOI:
Online Yayın Tarihi: 30.06.2020

ABSTRACT

After the rapid development of colonial activities in Europe at the beginning of the 19th century, a large amount of population resources became very popular with the use of underground resources of the colonial countries. This very low cost human resource has started to appear in the agricultural fields, service sectors, factories and finally its armies of western countries.

People from Eritrea, Somalia, Indian, Tunisian, Algerian, Moroccan, Senegalese, and Madagascar, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan began to be conscripted extensively in the armies of the Allied Powers, especially in the First World War.

This use had both positive and negative effects on imperial states until the end of the war. In this article, the soldiers in question and their effects are discussed and archival data collection method has been utilized.

Key Words: Muslim colonial soldiers, conscription, volunteer military, Crimea, paradox.

BİRİNCİ DÜNYA SAVAŞINDA İTİLAFLI DEVLETLERİN ORDULARINDA KULLANILAN MÜSLÜMAN ASKERLERDE OLUŞAN PARADOKSAL ETKİ ÜZERİNE BİR ANALİZ

ÖZET

19'uncu yüzyılın başında Avrupa'da sömürgecilik faaliyetlerinin hızla gelişmesinden sonra, sömürge ülkelerin yer altı yer üstü kaynaklarının kullanımıyla birlikte büyük miktardaki nüfus kaynağı çok rağbet görmüştür. Oldukça düşük maliyetli bu insan kaynağı, Batılı ülkelerin tarım alanlarında, hizmet sektörlerinde, fabrikalarında ve en nihayet ordularında da boy göstermeye başlamıştır.

Eritreli, Somalili, Hintli, Tunuslu, Cezayirli, Faslı, Senegali ve, Madagaskarlı, Kazakistanlı, Kırgızistanlı ve Özbekistanlı insanlar, özellikle Birinci Dünya Savaşı'nda, İtilaf Devletleri ordularında yoğun olarak kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Bu kullanım, savaşın sonuna kadar emperyal devletler üzerinde hem pozitif hem de negatif etki meydana getirmiştir.

Bu makalede Emperyalist ülkelerin 1. Dünya Savaşı'nda bu sömürge askerler sayesinde uzun süreli savaşa artan dirençleri gibi pozitif hususlarla; sömürge askerlerin Emperyalist ülkelerin iç yüzünü kavramalarına yol açan süreçleri barındırdığı için negatif husulardan bahsedilmiştir ve ayrıca veri toplama yöntemi olarak arşiv yöntemi kullanılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Müslüman sömürge askerler, Zorunlu askerlik, Gönüllü askerlik, Kırım, Paradoks.

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INTRODUCTION

The first world war included many nations as worldwide and participation of muslim soldiers had different characters in different places and facades during the war. That's why, this study mainly examines how and why muslim soldiers took place in different facades by means of various factors which were driven colonial countries.

1. Method: In this study, archival data collection method was utilized. In the light of the archival research method, previous sources included in the archives, it is possible to make clear interpretations on some historical phenomenon. In order to evaluate the conditions of muslim soldiers during the first world war, many documents, manuscripts and written memorials can be reached to shed light the historical framework.

2. Conceptual Framework

2.1. Distribution of French Muslim Colonial Soldiers in the Front of the First World War

Colonial Soldiers; In the First World War, they served in mixed or separate groups in the British, French and Russian armies, in the Colonial Commands affiliated to the General Staff. There was a natural need for colonial states like England and France, but with a low population growth in the home country. While the majority of unconscious and ignorant young people should fight for the honor and freedom of their country, it is not difficult to understand when the conditions of that period are analyzed against Germany, along with the Allied forces against the Ottoman Empire. (Claude, 1992: 301) to understand is that more than half of the population of Muslim Indian, Kazakhstani, Uzbekistani and Magripi countries have reached military service and they fight against other Muslim countries by doing military service in British, French and Russian armies.

When we examine the French official archives, it is emphasized that this military service is generally done by the public. However, in reality it is a fact that the majority are "forced" into the military.

The devolution of a large Muslim geography is in question. Colonial countries such as France and Britain gave this understanding of colonial administration to their citizens in colonial schools, and they managed to gather as many people as the colonial administrators within the framework of the possibilities of military superiority, as much as they wanted (Claude, 1992:303).

In the First World War, the French used it together with Muslim colonial soldiers, allied soldiers and French soldiers from their own metropolises, against the Germans and Austrians on the European Front, and against the Ottoman State on the Balkans, Çanakkale and the Syrian Front. At the beginning of the war, these troops, which were recruited more voluntarily at the beginning, increased the need to use less expensive Muslim local soldiers as the fronts expanded, as the war extended and both human losses and expenditures increase.

The effect of the First World War on the colonies had been great and versatile. The struggle started in the Balkans and transformed into a general European war in August 1914, taking it to another European dimension. Some of the fighters, in particular, have been ranked globally as the most important colonial powers.

After the war took place, war had started in various parts of the world, such as Great Britain, France, Belgium, Japan, and British-dominated Australia. As the war spread throughout the Ottoman geography, German colonies in New Zealand and South Africa, Africa, Asia and the Pacific were attacked and the German influence in these places was ended. Many of these areas were conquered within a short time by the Allied forces (Koller, 2008).

These Muslim colonial soldiers used in the battlefields, according to the region and certain date ranges, between the dates of December 1918 and March 12, 1919, 6500, 14000, 13000 total 24 battalions, 50, 500 and 24 battalions 33 500 people, 3 battalions and 46 battalions in total 65 800 103 000 soldiers were gathered in the North African Eastern Army with the person. In addition, 20,000

French, 23,000 North African, 15,000 Senegal, 58,000 people inactive and inadequacy of the volunteers, 18,000 French and 20,000 more than 20,000 North African people were involved in the work with the permission of the government and compulsory military service. The squad, a group of 2 automatic Gatling Teams, 3 Hunters Regiments, 3 Battalions, 3 Battalions, 1 Senegal Regiment, 6 Battalions in the French metropolis at the end of the first world war, 40, 45, 61, 56, 84, 148 and 157th Infantry Regiments and the 3.4th and 8th Colonial Infantry Regiments against the 19th Artillery Regiment, especially after the Hungarian Army's meltdown and the collapse of the Hungarian Front, were deployed by France, against German.

The composition of a French division, 3 battalions, 3 regiments (1 battalion 267 people, 2 battalions 114 people), as well as a squadron with 4 Gatling Guns and a 6-gunner artillery formed the structure of a classical French division (Bernachot, 1972).

Black feet... Harkis¹ are loyal and loyal to their commitments as Muslims... Emir Abd El Kader The North African Arab and Berber tribes have always been used as the army of France because of their warrior traditions, and thus the sense of belonging to France and nationalist feelings He was confused. Especially the passage of generations, the implementation of multi-faceted assimilation policies, the right to citizenship for French people, the common enemy like Germany, created a common history consciousness, and even competing tribes under the same roof with these skillful fear and interest combinations.

2.1.1. The European Facade

Treaty forces, according to plan, placed about 650,000 colonial soldiers on the European battlefields. Among the people, they fought against the Germans at the forefront of the "Somme" "Marn" and "Verdun" Front, called "Red Fez" or "black feet"²

3.000, 30.000, 4.000 North African Indigenous, 6.00 North Africa, 500 Senegal, 25 December 1918, 5 February 1919 and 12 March 1919, 6500, 14000, 13000 total 24 battalions 50, 500 and 24 battalions 33500 people, 3 battalions and 46 in total The battalion had 103,000 soldiers in the North African Eastern Army, along with 65 800 people. In addition, 20,000 French, 23,000 North African, 15,000 Senegal were a total of 58,000 people. The volunteers' immobility and lack of popularity are more than 18,000 French and 20,000 North African more involved, with the government's permission and compulsory military service.

In the French metropolis, against the 40, 45, 61, 56, 84, 148, 157 homeland infantry Regiments and the 19th Artillery Regiment, especially after the collapse of the Hungarian Army after the collapse of the Hungarian Front, the 3rd, 4th and 8th Colonial Infantry The regiments were deployed against the homeland, France against Germany.

The composition of a French division, 3 battalions, 3 Regiments, 1 battalion, 267 people, 2 battalions, 114 people, as well as a squadron with 4 Gatling Guns and a 6-gun artillery, formed the structure of a classical French division. The Algerians, Tunisians, Moroccans, Senegians, who were placed in the harshest points of the war from my akvam, who helped the French, loaded the main violence of the war. There were Senegalese battalions in the middle of the French rifles, which were divided into the ranks of the offensive and attempted to attack behind the tanks before the white French. The following information was found in a news from the Berlin Agency Wolf regarding Tunisians who were put in action on behalf of France: "The Magrib magazine, which intersects in Tunisia, complains that France has sent 60,000 Tunisians to the stage so far and used them in the first letter. According to the declaration of the aforementioned magazine, the casualties of the Tunisians have been so much since the war's battle that the population of Tunisia was rather tenacious. For this reason, France will have to replace some French people in Tunisia. Since the Tunisian soldiers generally rebelled against the unjust and severe treatment they were involved in, the French officers immediately sent the first saff-i war to punish them. Moreover, heavy penalties were imposed for the escape of Tunisia on the basis of the Parliament. It was also found in the statements of Salih Şerif, the representative of the Tunisian Independence Society, that the French people recruited soldiers from their Tunisian people not only for the front line but also mobilized other elements of the colonization movement in Tunisia (Ünalp, 2010).

2.1.2. Balkans Macedonia Facade

During the First World War, the Eastern Army Macedonia 300,000 soldiers fought on the Macedonian Front. They belonged to the eastern Army, and around 60,000 personnel never returned to France.

To better understand our old honored times, these pages will show us the powerful beats of the Eastern Army. Near Skopje, during the First World War, France, Britain, Serbia, Greece and Italy would form a great solidarity front against the occupation of Germany, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and this would be done through the Eastern Army.

In September 1916, under the command of Général Franchet d'Esperey; 8 French Division and 1 Cavalry Brigade, 4 British Division, 6 Serbian Division and 1 Serbian Cavalry Brigade, 1 Italian Division, 9 Greek Division. It included the above forces in Macedonia.

The Italian Division was fighting against the Austrian Armies in the west, the British and Greek Armies against the Bulgarian Armies, whereas the Serbian and French Armies were fighting against the Germans on the Macedonian Front. This facade would not develop for 24 months and the facade had a static appearance. For 24 months the German Armies had fought against French and Serbian soldiers.

The 1st Sipahi Regiment keeps the memory of the Eastern Army in good shape, 70,000 French soldiers were also killed in Macedonia. These situations were a joint movement of the cross and crescent in the First World War. Between the years of 1914-1918, the 17th Colonial Division, the 16th Colonial Division, the 22nd Colonial Infantry Brigade, the 122nd Infantry Division, the 156th Infantry Division, the 2nd Infantry Division, the 76th Infantry Brigade on the Danube. they had.

In the First World War (1914-1918) - the Eastern Front, before the Corps, the 2nd Colonial Corps was added to the Colonial Corps in 1914 in 1915. The 1st Colonial Corps was commanded by general Le Fevre. (1914), Gouraud (1915), Berdoulat (1915-1917), Mazillier (1918) commanded the same Corps, respectively.

The 2nd Colonial Corps, General Blondlat (1915-1917) and Claudel (1918), were continuously commanded one after the other. Colonial Divisions will contribute to the heroes of the Eastern Armies: Commander of the 11th Colonial Division, General Venel, Bordeaux (1917), Farret (1918) were also included.

On the first day of January 1917, with the 21st and 22nd Colonial Brigade in the Eastern Army, Romania, Besarabia, 17th Infantry Colonial Division, General Masnou-Brulard (1915), Gérôme (1916), Têtart (1917), Bordeaux, Pruneau (1918). This is the former 1st Division. He was one of the elite units of the Eastern Army. He participated in Kirte Wars in Çanakkale in 1915. It was restructured in 1916. In 1917 the Colonial Infantry Division (January-April) joined the battle of Dojran in August, the Tchernia war. October November.³

The last offensive battle of the Germans in 1917 (March - April), the counter-offensive battle that started in Doproplje in 1918 (September - October). He also participated in the invasion of Timișoara in 1919.

In the Balkans, more than 30% of the colonial troops were seen in the Affiliate Armies, and by the end of 1917 this ratio had reached 40% on all fronts. Hunger, unemployment, oppression, promise, interest, deception, economic desperation accelerated the mankurtisation of these poor people in the French Army with the fatwas of the pro colonist (more royalist than king) opinion leaders.

Forces, threats, fear of death had already become a normal situation. All kinds of psychological and physiological pressures, fear and persuasion, propaganda would have caused a long-term impotence syndrome in North African countries.

2.1.3. Çanakkale and Other Facades (Mesopotamia, Palestine, Syria Facades)

Operation Çanakkale was the first operation that the French used the Muslim colonial soldiers in the First World War, directly on the Ottoman-Turkish front. There were some doubts as to how effective these Muslim troops would be in occupying a Muslim country, as it was collected by the mandatory military method and of course was the first test against Muslims (Benazus, 2007).

According to the statement of a Muslim soldier captured in Çanakkale; The Colonel Ruef, the Commander of the 2nd Colonial Brigade, became the 6th Colonial Regiment of the other Regiment of the 2nd Colonial Brigade. Until now, French troops had always been on the right wing (on the Bosphorus side) of the Seddülbahir region.

The French troops here; There were the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th Colonial Regiment, the 1st Foreign Revolution (Etrangere) Regiment, the 2nd Zuav Regiment, the 175th and the 176th Infantry Regiments.

A detachment of the Turcos and the African Sash Cavalry Regiment had been found to serve at the headquarters guard and orderly, and so on. (The Senegal Regiments were abolished, and the remaining Senegalese troops reinforced the Colonial Regiments as colonial battalions.)

« I had recently heard that French troops would leave here and their places would be taken over by the British. The battle front between the British and the French, the area of residence and various subjects were all shared. Both sides were not in any way making contact, so we had no knowledge of the British.

However, according to my estimates; The sum of the French forces in Mondros and Seddülbahir was not 100.000 more, and he completed his words. » (Tetik vd., 2009).

An Algerian Regiment on the Çanakkale Front and a Senegal Regiment participated in the Çanakkale operation from the Kumkale extraction area. In another French publication, in addition to two Regiments, 1 Legionnaire Battalion and 5 Algerian Hunters Battalion participated in the war on these fronts, these troops also attracted attention as local chefs with a red fez, and these troops were also nicknamed as "black feet"⁴.

If we take a look at a report sent from the 6th Mixed Colonial Regiment, consisting of two white French and one West African battalion during the Çanakkale Operation in April 1915; 10 days after the war with 14,000 soldiers, 200 white officers and 9,000 local soldiers were lost. At the end of the war, only 250 soldiers remained from this Regiment. The following note was made about the Moroccan unit fighting in France in July 1915: "After the loss of their white commanders with Morocco, the Moroccan units suffered great losses and psychological problems started." We can deduce that two-thirds of the troops from the charts from ATASE's publication above and above are from Magribli, Senegalese Muslim soldiers and other African countries. In any case, there were imperialist powers who won in these wars.

Jack Fremaux, a French academician who is an expert in North Africa, says a Colonial Corps killed 340 as soon as he entered the war in 1915. Jews, Christians, and Muslims were buried side by side in various cities of France, especially for Muslim soldiers, especially from Algeria (Fremaux, 2006).

Table 1: Establishment of the Muslim Colonial Army Fighting in the Çanakkale War in the French Army

English	2. French Colonial Division				1. French Colonial Division				Around Hellespont	
	Zuhaf	Senegalese Soldiers	4. and 8. Colonial Regiments	17. Regiments	175 . Regiment	African Volunteer Regiment	1. Colonial Regiment	Greek Battalion		French Battalion

Kaynak: Tetik vd., 2009.

2.1.4. South Front

Colonel Bremond was the advisor to Sheriff Huseyin and his son Faysal, similar to the famous Arabian Lavrens (Edward Lawrence), who became famous under the name of Lawrence of Arabia and attracted Arabs to the British. He fought against the Turks, especially behind the front, in the Third Battle of Gaza (1917).

In the wars of 1916, while Lawrence, in the west, General Allenby moved northward parallel to the east and the seaside, Colonel Piepape under the command of General Allenby and an 115th local infantry battalion attached to him under the command of General Allenby in Syria and Palestine. Autonomy was promised against the 115th local battalion of Algeria to come to Syria, where Nubar Pacha's proposal to George Picot to establish the Ermeny Legion Regiment and fight against the Turks. The immediate acceptance of this was a point that showed that France was strong in recruiting soldiers (Veou, 1937).

In addition, in order to reinforce Allenbi's Army, an Algerian Artillery Battalion in the French Army, a Tunisian Hunter Battalion immediately facing the Mediterranean side of Palestine, and the Moroccan Sipahi as large as two Battalions or an incomplete Regiment. had used the union.

Two Algerian battalions, around 3000 people, in 1917, under the command of Colonel Jean Philpin de Piépape, an Algerian Infantry Regiment, two Hunter Battalion, mixed Sipahi Regiment, 65.75.80 mm, towards the end of September, 1918. A group of artillery made up of cannons advanced to the North at the disposal of General Allenby, with a total of more than ten thousand military units and an air fleet, with about 5,000 remaining, two battalions from the Armenian legion unit (Fremaux, 2014).

Although some Armenian, Druze and Arab soldiers attacked the Turkish Forces in the Revandiz Area, close to 300.000 (Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Palestine) it was another fact that the Arab Soldier served in the Ottoman Army.⁵

Of course, more Arab soldiers in the conflict forces than the Turkish Army fought for this or that reason. The nationalities and numbers of the wounded and lost soldiers who died while fighting on various fronts in the French Army are given below.

- *175,000 Algerians (35,000 dead or missing),
- * 40,000 chapters (12,000 dead or missing),
- * 80,000 Tunisians (21,000 dead or missing),
- * 180,000 Black Africans (25,000 dead or missing),
- * 41,000 Madagascar (2,500 dead or missing),
- * 49,000 Chinese Indians (Vietnam) (1,600 dead or missing),
- Total: 565,000 (97,100 dead or missing)

It should be noted that in addition to these numbers, there were a large number of Europeans in the colonial troops. Some troops were formed by a mixed method of white and colored soldiers. Some of the infantry, artillery units, aviation units, tank units, Gatling Guns, technical classes and commanders have been formed from Europeans for a long time.

By using Muslim soldiers in the armies of the colonialist states, they proved that Islamic solidarity was found only in theory. Of course, this situation continued until the end of the First World War.

The French declared in the First World War that "they are proud that 100.000 French Muslims died in French service". This proves that at least one million Muslims took office, the British alternately served 1.5 million Egyptians in their armies, including the Palestinian Front, most of them in back service. Chief Commander Allenby openly thanked their contributions.

This image appeared on two other special issues in January 1916 and in Depeche Colonial Illinois in February 1917, as in Lieutenant Gaillet's (published in 1917) "Coulibaly: Senegalese in the French Territory." In illustrated presentations, the bloodthirsty beast and baby savages were coming after each other. In the French propaganda of wartime, often described as "older children" - infant savages seemed naive and almost genderless. Therefore, they posed no danger to the white supremacy in the colonial (colonial) world or to the French metropolitan population.

This propaganda was produced both to respond to German propaganda and to appease the hesitation of the French population (people) of the African troops in France. It seems that most of the French population had shared pictures of the colonial troops that were constantly used in German propaganda, which were bloodthirsty savages. When the first troops from West Africa arrived in France, large masses greeted them by shouting "Bravo Senegalese Soldiers, cut off the Germans."

This image also appears to have caused a hidden popular opposition to the deployment of African Soldiers on the Ivory Coast. Lucie Coustrier, who was informed about the wounded Senegalese soldiers in the military hospital in Frejus during and after the war, wrote about the French population's feelings towards the Africans in the book "Des Inconnus Chez Moi (Autrement Mêmes)" (It means in English: Strangers at home (otherwise the same)) (1920):

"In the April and May of 1916 we were very concerned about our future friends. There was no simple crime here... Drunkenness, theft, rape, epidemic diseases... The wives of the farmers were saying, "What will happen to us?" Even we, ourselves, could no longer risk going alone. Imagine! What if you are in the hands of those gorillas!" (Voue, 1937)

There were also images very similar to the images in German propaganda on sexuality, for example in French newspapers, less than the level of official French propaganda. In this context, a postcard showing an African man screaming "Hooray Germanies" who grasped the breast of a white French woman should be seen in this context. Thus, some of the German propaganda scopes on this subject seemed to reflect the fears of the French at that time.

The French Military administration supported the arrival of primitive savages into the army. For example, African soldiers were given boots that were too big for them, because they were constantly walking barefoot from the French Armory, believing that their feet were too big. In late 1917, West African soldiers were proposed to fight barefoot, because with their French boots «those nimble monkeys lost flexibility in walking, one of their best infantry qualities.

At the same time, French propaganda has repeatedly emphasized the supposed sameness of the interests of France and its colonies. The Revue de Paris, as an example, stated in 1915.

Their existence, their fate depends on ours. It is our duty to raise them to a better life and to protect them from German domination, which is very difficult for the locals everywhere and regards their colonies only as an area of exploitation. We are so right, and also not only this great justice, but also a great request from us. Our case and their interests were mixed and became a must.

According to the "Afrique Française" newspaper, "happy big children" wanted to prove their gratitude to "this glorious country that made them civilized" with their disciplined heroism. In May

1917, the African Army and Colonial Soldiers Day was celebrated to prove the bond between the homeland and colonies.

Consequently, this emphasis on the courage and loyalty of the colonial soldiers was intended not only to respond to the German propaganda regarding the "betrayal" of France's white union, but also to counter the opposition from the French Military circles and especially the colonial administrations. However, despite the strict opposite lines of German and Allied propaganda, common basic structures can be mentioned. Both sides had a similar view of colonial soldiers as basically different and inferior races and implying a common European race.

But how did colonial soldiers perceive Europe and Europeans? Various scientists studied this question for a period, both by analyzing letters and memories, and by studies based on oral history.

Those who work in the French Army express this as a necessity in their own country and Muslim countries, while making it a boasting and seeking right. Neither Senegal nor Algeria can have a glorious past by giving hundreds of thousands of soldiers to the French. Their Islam and beliefs cannot be talked about, and the religious beliefs of those whose mind is so scarce also have no judgment. This is the expression of the Bible. We think about this for those who go scared with deceit, they have already said "Harkis" to those who have gone deceived and get used to this degrading situation, or just rush for the benefit and small interests.⁶

On the other hand, there were various articles on Indian soldiers published about war letters in Europe. It showed that the Indian Soldiers were far from a uniform strategy.

Some Indian soldiers have been able to integrate what they have experienced in Europe into their cognitive past, as can be clearly seen. Some of them had enjoyed the honor earned on the battlefields and were proud to be the power of the British Queen. Thus, a wounded Garwhali wrote to a friend in India in February 1915.

"England is a wonderful country with its perfect climate. Consider it as a great honor to sacrifice our bodies in the fields of war and to show our loyalty to our great emperor with the care of being on the field of war. If our ancestors helped us and God accepts our prayer, If we die in the service, it is equivalent to entering paradise. I pray to the Great God to heal me and give me the opportunity to show my loyalty. "

Soldiers from this group thought that it would be possible to marry a European woman, despite Indian traditions. For another group, there were large gaps between what they were used to in India and what they experienced in Europe. When they compared these two worlds, they came to the conclusion of rejecting their traditions and habits and an unconditional admiration for Europe's social, economic and sexual order. For example, an Indian military surgeon appointed to England stated in a letter to a friend in Peshawar at the beginning of 1915:

"When someone thinks of this country and these people in comparison with our country and our people, they can only have trouble. Our country is very poor and weak and the fate of our country is very depressed. Our people leave their good features while copying the mistakes of the British nation. We can never improve ourselves just by wearing pants and hats and smoking and drinking wine. In fact, they have a truly moral advantage. They are active. We are poor and open to prosperity. They limit their free time, they do their job well and well. Instead of following their own tendencies, they obey their superiors and masters. They avoid empty chat. Cleaning is a pleasure for them. Even a scavenger will not stay in a naked house, he will decorate the house with green plants and flowers and will take care to improve his own conditions. They do not lie under any circumstances. Everything has a fixed price in trades. You can buy or leave whatever you want".

Is it possible to look at the situation as follows: In the European armies, nearly 3 million people fought in the First World War and after. While nearly 1.5 million of them served in the French Army only, the number of those who died in the French Army was close to 120 thousand.⁷ An important part of these deaths occurred on the Çanakkale Front.

2.2. MCS (muslim colonial soldiers) Used by Italians in the First World War

In Italy in August 1915, 2700 soldiers were transported from Libya to Sicily. But these did not enter the front lines. Because as soon as many soldiers arrived, he died of pneumonia. That's why Libyan soldiers were withdrawn from the war and sent back. However, Italy had included many Eritreans, Libyans and Somalis in the military war.

During the First World War, Italy tried to imitate England and France and went a long way in colonialism. After entering the War in the ranks of the Entente States in 1915, especially in the wars of Africa, Eritrean, Somali Muslim soldiers were used in his army. In fact, Ahmet Senusi's brother used some Libyan soldiers after he had taken control of Northern Libya by agreeing with Sheikh İdris, who was a cousin in the archives of the French Ministry of Defense.

Since the Italians have been cooperating with İdris since the Turkish-Italian war (1911 - 1912), there was a force of approximately 40,000 people in the Eritrea territory of Africa on the west coast of the Red Sea, and this state was against the Empire. his involvement in the war was undesirable in the First World War.

April 19, 1917 Saint Jean de Maurienne agreement gave Italy the opportunity to spread both in Anatolia and Africa.

This meant that Italy, which is the colonial neighbor from both the east and south of Magrib, provided the superiority of the Mediterranean and Africa. It had already provided a separate strategic advantage to the islands in the Aegean Sea (Anne & Oudin, 2009).

Although he took some of these soldiers for his wars in the European scarce, he was not able to achieve this because most of his local soldiers had lung disease and died on a cruise with the ship.

2.3. Muslim Colonial Soldiers (MSC) Used by the English on the Fronts in the First World War

India, for example, supported the war costs in the British Armies of 1914-1920, as well as economic support. He had donated 146 million pounds in approximately British money.

Were the states that confiscated the fertile lands, mines and underground riches of the weak Muslim states? Of course, they were not satisfied. There was no limit to imperial dissatisfaction. They used the people in the colonial countries to fight hard in their hometown and to other countries. At least 900.000 Muslims from India served in the British Army, on the Çanakkale, Iraq, Palestine, and Suez fronts. Few of these people, who chose mercenary to feed the effortless wife, reacted to fighting against their Muslim brothers (Anne & Oudin, 2009).

Britain, also, mobilized 1.5 million Indian soldiers during the war. 90.000 of these soldiers were killed.150.000 Indian soldiers were settled in Europe since September 1914. The majority of the Indian Companies that had been victorious by raiding had fought against the Ottoman Empire

Another of the Muslim colonial soldiers used by the British, Hindu troops from India, participated in the Canakkale war at Brigade level. Except for Çanakkale (except New Zealand, Austrian, Nepalese troops), at least one Indian Regiment was used against the Ottomans in the Kana Front in Egypt, 24 Indian Battalions about 40.000 (Koller, 2008) soldiers, and in Iraq and Kut el Amara. For decades, they fought with us like a British, not like a Muslim, because the British fought with them. There was very little that passed into our ranks or showed mercy (Anne & Oudin, 2009).

The British owed this preparation to their preparations, which they had started long ago and continued uninterruptedly. Long before the First World War started, he implemented a new strategy after the German Emperor visited Syria in 1894 and accelerated the Baghdad Railway projects. He had brought the intelligence and propaganda organizations much more modern and expanded their areas of responsibility.

He used his finances to the end to create his own cult, tribal sheikhs, and most of the British gold was spent as a salary for colonial Muslim / non-Muslim soldiers to gain great leaders.

Thus, the British, who were uncomfortable with the defeat in Kut'ül Amare, like Çanakkale, warned an officer who escaped from the Ottoman Army in Gallipoli and took refuge in the British. Mohammed Sharif al-Faruk-i, a member of the al-Ahd organization, reminded them that they should take urgent action at the end of 1915. Otherwise, he stated that it would be possible for the Arabs to unite with the Turks. Until then, England, which did not meet the wishes of Sheriff Hussein very well, softened its policy against it, and in addition to so many Muslim colonial soldiers used on the fronts, it pulled Arab Muslims to their ranks with caliphate, freedom and material promises. In this draft, as mentioned above, the impact of money and factors such as Lavrenc was as much as the influence of the sea and air forces.

The British took very good precautions considering the danger of Muslims joining Jihad. Whether Hind, Egyptian, New Zealand (128.000) and Australian (413.000), South African (136.000) soldiers are Muslims, whether they are Muslims in Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and Anatolia. It was used against the Ottoman-German patented "Jihad" advertisement. The controversial states have done very well that the Jihad proclamation came under the head of the "German State". ... Thousands of Indians ... Thousands of Australians ... Thousands of New Zealand soldiers. It was possible with a little effort and money to make a Muslim be crushed (Mühlman, 2009)

There were several articles about war letters on Indian Soldiers. These show that Indian Soldiers are far from a uniform strategy in dealing with a completely foreign world experience.

Some Indian soldiers were able to integrate what they experienced in Europe into their cognitive backgrounds, as can be clearly seen. They enjoyed the honor earned on the battlefields and were proud to be the power of the British king. Thus, a wounded Garwhali wrote to a friend in India in February 1915:

“England is a great country with its perfect climate. Consider it as a great honor to sacrifice our bodies on the battlefields and to have the opportunity to show our loyalty to the great emperor, with the favor of being on the battlefield. If our ancestors helped us and God favored us, it is equivalent to enter heaven if we die in the service of our king on the battlefield. I pray to the Great God to heal me and give me the opportunity to show my loyalty”(Koller, 2008).

Soldiers from this group thought that it would be possible to marry a European woman, despite Indian traditions. For another group, there were large gaps between what they were used to in India and what they experienced in Europe (Koloğlu, 1994).

The recruiting of colonial troops in India was a follower of the traditional warrior race theory. The British Army gathered and recruited the elected people of India from a small number of castes, which were described only as warriors. Then the troops in India were divided into battalions and battalions by caste. Purchases are not placed according to need. But they had to be divided into sections.

3. RESULT

England, which were the Entente States in the First World War: 1 800 000, Russia: 1 500 000 France: 1200 000 and Italy: 27.000, a large number of Muslim colonial soldiers in the front line, almost 4.500.000 They took part in front of auxiliary services (except those working in military factories and shipyards).

These soldiers enabled the Entente States to maintain their long combat potential on several fronts on several fronts of Europe, Africa and Asia, and in battles, the Allied Powers placed a great sense of social and psychological superiority and self-confidence in their peoples, except the Battle of Megido. They caused the peoples to face the impact of these long destructive wars. The Entente States caused their economies not to fall apart except Russia.

They led to the breaking of the "Jihad" strategy supported by Germany in terms of religion. Especially French's dominance over Algeria and Senegal is that men with extremely low levels of intelligence and consciousness in these countries fight in Çanakkale and that Muslim Indians take part in these fronts even though they are mostly deceived and that Muslims can fight Muslims over the Arab Muslims of the Middle East. has had an inspiring effect.

The regular army used by Britain in the Battle of Megido⁸ (March 1918), in fact, did not benefit from the successful success of the Muslim Colonial Soldiers and the rebelling Arab Muslim soldiers, and in fact, it only benefited from the Italian Eritrean colonial troops from the invasion in Africa. Italy is one of the least loved states in Africa. It has not been able to take Libya to its colony for a long time. It does not have many colonial soldiers. France, which has more than a million colonial soldiers, has never had a brilliant success in terms of colonial soldiers. On their front, these soldiers have no offensive and strategic success. Moreover, Germany had an advantage over these fronts in March 1917. If Germany did not ignore some of its forces and sent it to Russia to force Russia after the revolution in October 1917, then about 100,000 US soldiers from the Belgian coasts Germany France had no way to breathe and raise its head against Germany if it did not attack them under the command of the French Generals. Knowing that Paris had moved to Marseille in late 1916 and early 1917, when Paris was in danger of falling, Collective rebellions and escapes in the Muslim Colonial Soldiers increased in 1917 because they were always at the center of danger and difficulties.

In the Russian armies, Muslim Uzbek, Kyrgyz and Kazakh soldiers fought softly and reluctantly, and most of them surrendered. Despite their victory in the Sarıkamış operation, the blockage of Çanakkale and the inability of the Russian Armies against Germany reduced the living conditions of the Russian people and the Tsar Dynasty. increased their dissatisfaction and led to the birth of the conflict in Russia.

Britain had been the country that best used Muslim colonies or Arab Muslims. The promise of independence to Muslim countries other than money caused them to fight very ambitiously. Until the agreements made at the end of 1918, both Wilson's promising speeches and British diplomacy's being generous in all matters did not destroy the dreams of the Arabs at the very beginning, especially the Muslim troops that he brought to the landing region with ships, to France, Russia and Italy. we can say that he was more successful against. It was another propaganda tool that motivated these soldiers, by saying that the French and the British often deceived Muslim soldiers against the Union Party, and that they would liberate the Caliph from their captivity.

Muslim colonial soldiers suffered a lot of casualties on the German front and in the Dardanelles Operations area, and the death and death of these soldiers was a win for the Entente States as well as the battle. Because these young people could not be thrown into the defense of their homeland on their return. The majority of the survivors would not be using their war experiences for their homelands after the war, as a result of their hiring in France and Britain, and they would continue to work in Europe. For these and other reasons, the majority of these countries could only gain their freedom after the Second World War.

Despite all kinds of risks, during the National Struggle this Muslim soldier did not give up using it in the armies of France and England Muslim Soldiers, although their weapons had some recoil. Especially if these two states won or lost their battles, they were still the winners. Resilient people of the colonies in their hands were eliminated by their brothers. They were replaced by new soldiers carried by ships. However, especially after France gained independence from Prussian soldiers in terms of temperament and relied heavily on these combative soldiers, its job would be difficult in terms of military as well as economic. It is in this sense that, since the colonies gained independence, organizations aiming for economic and military cooperation such as BAB, EEC and EU started to be established one after another.

As an ongoing part of the system, these economic cooperations established throughout Europe are now known to be ending the world wars with global warfare methods such as nuclear armament and producing biological weapons. However, we also see that the paradoxes formed in the front wars have deepened until today. Nowadays, as the upper dimensions of armament are attained, the fact that the humanity as a whole is facing the danger of disappearing as a whole reveals the extreme level of violence experienced in every period of the world.

Notes:

¹Harkis (Hareke): It was meant that the Algerian tribes were assigned to support the movements of regular troops in the French Army under the supervision of their religious or opinion leaders, in order to ensure the orderly security of a given area or back region. Those who worked in these militia units were called harkies. Later, all those who took office in the French Army and settled in France started to be called "harkis". This means the loyalty they show within the French army, these soldiers served in all Muslim countries with low salaries, just like a legionnaire, with a very obedient and abstentious duty mentality.

²This qualification belongs to General Franchet D'Esperey, Commander of the 1st Eastern Armies. General Mangin called "Force Noir" "Black Force" General Gourou, "Black Troops". One of the first discourses was "Turkos." Of course, these names were not the names written in official correspondence, but a somewhat cryptic form of naming, which we can call "nickname", which is widely used in the spoken language in the military community. See: Jacke Fremaux les coloniaux Francais dans La Grande Guerre p:211

³ In the legend of Kyrgyz, the word "mankurt" and the term "mankurtize" are mentioned. Cengiz Aytmatov, one of the greatest novelists of the twentieth century, has a story of this word and phrase brought to our language and literature, as well as to all world languages and literature. We have a ruthless community known as "Avars" and "Juan-Juan" in Europe. People in this community attack large and small communities around them when they have the opportunity, burn and destroy their settlements, and kill people. There are those who can escape from their places and return to their homes. But those who are left behind will mankurtize and live forever as slaves. After the people to be mancured were determined, they would first swim alive the scalp of the person, and then they would have all the hairs left without a single hair. After completely cleaning one's head, a camel would be cut and put a skin to be taken by the neck of this camel onto the head of the hot young prisoner. The camel skin, which was put on the head of the captive, whose head was already in the blood while the scalp was swimming, immediately held the skull. Just like the rubber that the swimmers wore today so that their hair does not get wet, they stretched it just like the clamp.

⁴His escape on August 9, 1919, he went to North Caucasus and Azerbaijan. Here, he continued his intelligence activities by organizing the troops of Teşkilât-ı Mahs ısa. Then he returned to Anatolia. See. NTV History Magazine, Issue: 4, Istanbul, May 2009. p. He joined the Eastern Front Command voluntarily in 67th of the National Struggle with the forces under his command in June 1920, and he took part in the reclaim of Sarıkamış by forming the right wing of the 12th Division in the offensive against Armenians. Later he served in the Eastern Front factories. He retired on October 4, 1923. However, after his application, he asked for the acceptance of his resignation from 9 November 1921 and his application was approved on 4 December 1928. See. "Regiment and the Greater Participating in the First World War ...", op.cit., P. 352. Nuri Pasha lived in Germany for many years after the First World War. After returning home, he took the surname Killigil. First, he founded a factory producing metal goods in 1938. He moved this factory to Sütlüce in 1945 and started producing weapons. He had many meetings with the Germans during the Second World War. He died as a result of the explosion at the factory in Sütlüce on March 2, 1949. Premier Guerre Mondial 1 Sarejevo de Verdun, Paris 2008 p.184.

⁵It is the inference made by making use of the information gathered from the interview with academicians who are experts in the subject at CETOBAC in Paris.

⁶We made explanation about the term Harkis. What should be said here is that these Harkisses, which are still working in small jobs in France and generally in the service sector, will go to the army as their fathers do. "Turkish Harkis" may also be added to the Harkis, whose feelings of belonging have disappeared or whose feelings are so faint, Auro's irresistible attractiveness, the elixir of the environmental pressure can easily distort the uneducated and undernourished souls. This is a 100 percent valid determination for the Algerian Harkis. These Harkis' DNAs are French through marriage, most of them are in the bureaucracy according to their abilities in the Algerian Administration, they are loyal to their real boss, their duty as double-headed officers of colonialism. Are there any Algerians and Algerians with Turkish and Muslim traces? Of course there is. However, although their middle-aged are cowardly and timid, young people are sincere and sincere, they are far from being unemployed, powerless and untrained. The border gates, embassies, consulates by the people of the same, unskilled and hollow civilization are surrounded by these unemployed masses to become modern servants, servant slaves. Slaves who were once forcibly removed from Africa and moved to the West are now flowing to the west as modern slaves by giving thousands of dollars. Autocratic eastern governments prefer to act with capitalism in an attitude that encourages this trend.

⁷As a result of research in France, it was explored that there were only two places in the Muslim cemetery. The one in Bobigny was the biggest and most famous. Alongside the normal dead lying here, a cemetery belonging to Muslim soldiers serving in the French Army caught our eyes. We went and counted we were able to identify only 67 soldiers' names and graves. We know that only thousands of Algerians died in Çanakkale during the First World War...

⁸Battle of Megido with the defeat of the Ottoman Army (80 000) in Britain, where Israeli, Arab Rebels, New Zealand, Indian Hindu and Muslim soldiers, Navy, Air Force (250 000) and about 3000 French Muslim soldiers began to act by participating. It was a united joint Operation in World War I in March 1918. As it is known, this operation is not only an operation that Lawrence and England supported with the promise and a large amount of money. This operation supported the US treasury, the World Zionist circle, the U.S. Navy. Tens of Aircraft Carriers and Naval Artillery were used in this operation. It is an operation in which some Arab people in the north and east, enemy navy and air force in the west, enemy force and air power in the south, in a sort of tired Turkish Army without logistics. Britain's effort to increase the number of allies during the war, to find supporters from within the Ottoman with constant money and anxiety, to hook up the shiny Arab-Turkish Officers from the Army, to promise to establish a state in Israel, Russia to close the war with defeat and to the October Revolution. all of these are proofs of how much the anguish forces twisted together with Germany despite all the backwardness and strategic errors of the Ottoman Empire. The flow of this can be explained by the fact that a State that had experienced the Balkan Defeat recently had.

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