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 The Impact of Islamic and Western Weltanschauungs on Political Theory
 Ahmet Davutoglu Answers Husserl's Crisis of European Sciences
 People, State and Foreign Policy in a Globalised World

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[Humanitarian Intervention and the Responsibility to Protect](#)
 Springer

Western civilization tends to view secularism as a positive achievement. From this perspective, benefits of secularizing trends include the separation of church and state, the rule of law, and freedom from organized religion. In the Arab Middle East, however, Islamist intellectuals increasingly cite Western-inspired secularism as the source of the region's social dislocation and political instability. While secularism in the West led to the spread of democratic values, in the Muslim world it has been associated with dictatorship, the violation of human rights, and the abrogation of civil liberties. Islam and Secularism in the Middle East examines the origins and growth of the movement to abolish the secularizing reforms of the past century by creating a political order guided by Shariah law. Contributors explain the Islamic rejection of secularism as a failed Western Christian ideal and also discuss how secularization was pioneered by those who thought Muslims could only advance politically by emulating Western practices, including the renunciation of religion.

[The Pursuit of Justice in a Globalizing World](#) Taylor & Francis
 Turkey's Justice and Development Party (AKP), after coming to power in 2002, sought to play a larger diplomatic role in the Middle East. The AKP adopted a proactive foreign policy to create 'strategic depth' by expanding Turkey's zone of influence in the region, drawing on the opportunities of geography, economic power and imperial history to reconnect the country with its historical hinterland. Yet despite early promise, this policy came undone after the Arab upheavals of 2011 and has seen Turkey increasingly at odds with its neighbours and the West. Turkey's New Foreign Policy outlines the key tenets of the AKP's policy of strategic depth in the Middle East and how this marks a departure from traditional Turkish foreign policy. Particular attention is focused on the Turkish reaction to the political changes that swept through the Arab world - including the Syrian civil war - and presented Turkey with its most significant foreign-policy challenge to date. Based on extensive primary research of Turkish-language sources, this monograph argues that political changes in the Middle East have precipitated a serious decline in Turkish regional influence, reversing earlier gains in influence after the AKP came to power. However, despite these foreign-policy defeats, the AKP has shown little indication that it is willing to scale back its ambitions, insisting that it stands on the right side of history - drawing a clear distinction between Turkey and the West.

[Alternative Paradigms](#) Routledge

American geopolitical interests and the potential threats to those interests are both on the rise in East Africa. The author places the spread of militant Islamism and the development of radical Islamist networks in East Africa in the broader context of the social, economic, and political factors that have shaped the region's security environment.

[The Politics of Neo-Ottomanism](#) Psychology Press
 "Issues in contemporary Turkish foreign policy" represents a collection of academic works related with Turkish foreign politics at the beginning of the 21st century, with a special review of the foreign politics during the rule of AKP, based on the strategic depth doctrine of Ahmet Davutoglu. This book will contribute in great mass on the area of international relations, especially on the studies of Turkish foreign politics at the beginning of the 21st century and simultaneously will represent an important academic basis for future researches in this field.

[Turkey's Mediation and Friends of Mediation Initiative](#) 2010
 Oct. 2010 marked the 5th anniversary of the EU's decision to proceed with formal negotiations with Turkey toward full membership in the EU. It also marked the beginning of the annual period when all three EU institutions, the Council, Commission, and Parliament provide their assessment of the progress Turkey had made in the accession process over the last year and to issue recommendations on how Turkey's accession process should proceed. Despite changes taking place in Turkey, its EU accession process continued at a relatively slow pace. Contents of this report: The EU Accession Process; Turkey's Initial Path to EU Accession; Current Status of Turkey's Accession; The Cyprus Dilemma; U.S. Perspectives; Assessment. This is a print on demand report.

[The Handbook of Global Security Policy](#) Lexington Books
 Turkey is emerging as an important actor in world politics, exerting growing influence both in its immediate region and beyond. This book aims to understand and explain this phenomenon, utilizing a variety of perspectives from international relations theory. One prominent issue is how Turkey, long embedded in the West via NATO and other European organizations, is growing more confident and is asserting more independent foreign policy positions. This is particularly marked in the Middle East, where some suggest Turkey is pursuing a "neo-Ottomanist" agenda. At times, this competes with and creates tensions with the West. However, a rising Turkey can also be a constructive phenomenon and complement the West. This book examines geopolitical, economic, and cultural dimensions of Turkey's rise, pointing to both Turkish success and the limits of Turkish power and influence. It includes consideration of Turkey's relations with NATO, the European Union, the Middle East, and BRIC countries. This book was published as a special issue of

Turkish Studies.

[Turkey as a Pivotal State in the Muslim World](#) Systemic Earthquake and the Struggle for World Order Exclusive Populism versus Inclusive Democracy

In the last three decades, Turkey has attempted to build close relationships with Russia, Iran and the Turkic World. As a result, there has been ongoing debate about the extent to which Turkey's international relations axis is shifting eastwards. Ozgur Tufekci argues that Eurasianist ideology has been fundamental to Turkish foreign policy and continues to have influence today. The author first explores the historical roots of Eurasianism in the 19th century, comparing this to Neo-Eurasianism and Pan-Slavism. The Ozal era (1983-1993), the Cem era (1997-2002) and Davutoglu era (since 2003) are then examined to reveal how foreign policy making has been informed by discourses of Eurasianism, and how Eurasianist ideas were implemented through internal and external socio-economic and political factors.

[Geopolitics and Cultural Difference](#) DIANE Publishing
 No one can predict today how Turkey will evolve; which spirit will mark the country's future. Who could have predicted the turn it has taken in recent years after having been a rising star in the early 2000s, a candidate for the European club, "the" model to follow, especially for Muslim countries seeking justice and prosperity? The failure of its candidacy, in which Europe has its share, has been the prelude to its progressive de-Westernisation accompanied by bellicosity on all fronts, at home and abroad. Western countries are trying to manage this "Turkish crisis" between incomprehension and blind detachment, between appeasement and complicity, between containment and apprehension of seeing this large country decompose in its turn. In this concise and well-documented essay, the author provides analytical tools to understand the split of a society, between state, nation, religion, imperial myth and the West. The analysis is complemented by interviews with the sociologist Nilüfer Göle and the historian Étienne Copeaux, both of whom have witnessed Turkey's never-ending transformation.

[An Uncertain Ally](#) Routledge
 Studies of the Middle East and North Africa are dominated by efforts to understand the persistence of conflict and instability. This edited volume firmly locates the study of regional security in a post-2010 context by assessing the impact of the Arab Uprisings on security and perceptions of threat within the region. Its contributors re-examine the importance of understanding regional security and identify the ways in which the security architecture of the Middle East operates beyond traditional security concerns. The main contribution of this study is its assessment of the implications of identity politics, which impact upon the construction and operation of sectarian narratives and on the

stability of the region in light of recent socio-political conflicts and transformations. This study offers an approach that will deepen and widen the scope of security studies, particularly within the regional context of the Middle East.

[European Union Enlargement](#) Routledge

The Caucasus is a strategically and economically important region in contemporary global affairs. Western interest in the Caucasus has grown rapidly since 1991, fuelled by the admixture of oil politics, great power rivalry, ethnic separatism and terrorism that characterizes the region. However, until now there has been little understanding of how these issues came to assume the importance they have today. This book argues that understanding the Soviet legacy in the region is critical to analysing both the new states of the Transcaucasus and the autonomous territories of the North Caucasus. It examines the impact of Soviet rule on the Caucasus, focusing in particular on the period from 1917 to 1955. Important questions covered include how the Soviet Union created 'nations' out of the diverse peoples of the North Caucasus; the true nature of the 1917 revolution; the role and effects of forced migration in the region; how over time the constituent nationalities of the region came to re-define themselves; and how Islamic radicalism came to assume the importance it continues to hold today. A cauldron of war, revolution, and foreign interventions - from the British and Ottoman Turks to the oil-hungry armies of Hitler's Third Reich - the Caucasus and the policies and actors it produced (not least Stalin, Sergo Ordzhonikidze and Anastas Mikoyan) both shaped the Soviet experiment in the twentieth century and appear set to continue to shape the geopolitics of the twenty-first. Making unprecedented use of memoirs, archives and published sources, this book is an invaluable aid for scholars, political analysts and journalists alike to understanding one of the most important borderlands of the modern world.

The Impact of Islamic and Western Weltanschauungs on Political Theory Lexington Books

Former prime minister of Turkey Davutoglu provides a new conceptualization for understanding crisis in the post-Cold War era.

[The New Turkish Republic](#) Routledge

Systemic Earthquake and the Struggle for World Order Exclusive Populism versus Inclusive Democracy Cambridge University Press
[Civilizational Transformation and the Muslim World](#) University Press of Amer

Based on the author's long experience in academic life and the public realm, especially in foreign policy, this book argues that a single categoric classification of cities is inadequate, and that cities have had different and varied impacts and positions throughout the history of civilization. The author examines how the formation, transformation, destruction or reestablishment of many civilizational cities reveals a clearer picture of the cornerstones of the course of human history. These cities, which play a decisive and pivotal role in the direction of the flow of history as well as providing us with a compass to guide our efforts to understand and interpret this flow, are conceptualized by the author as civilizations' "pivot cities". This innovative book explores the role of great cities in political historical change, presenting an alternative view of these pivot cities from a culturalist perspective. Within this framework, the role played by pivot cities in the history of civilization may be considered under seven distinct headings: pioneering cities which founded civilizations; cities which were founded by civilizations; cities which were transplanted during the formation of civilizations; "ghost cities" which lost their importance through shifts in political power and civilizational transformation; "lost cities" which were destroyed by civilizations; cities on lines of geocultural/geoeconomic interaction; and cities which combine, transform or are transformed by different civilizations. The author's concept of pivot cities explores the interplay between vital cities and civilizations, which bears on the future of globalization at a time of instability, as projected continuing de-Westernization becomes a theme in studies of global history. This book provides highly productive discussions relevant to the literature on city-civilization relationships and the historicity of pivot cities. Its clear language, rich content, deep and original perspective, interdisciplinary approach and rich bibliography will ensure that it appeals to students and scholars in a variety of disciplines, including cultural studies, political science, comparative urban studies, anthropology, history and civilizational studies.

[Modern Turkey](#) Brookings Institution Press

In this collection of CUDES 2017, wide spectrum of topics that occupy primary place in the current debates of International Relations and Law were addressed by the papers presented at the

Current Debates in Social Sciences Conference which was held in İstanbul, on December 14-16, 2017. The purpose of this conference was to provide a forum for scholars, researchers and students to foster discussion and expand understanding on the current themes of Social Sciences. In parallel to changing and multiplying dynamics of world politics, papers reflect diversity of issues in International Relations and Law including: the impacts of the Syrian Refugee Crisis on EU-Turkey relations, lone wolf terrorism, energy security, Russia's domestic factors in its foreign policy, foreign policy of Iran and Russia in the Middle East, Mirziyoyev's first year in presidency, Turkish foreign aid under the Justice and Development Party, the place of civil aviation in Turkish foreign policy as a soft power instrument, the Kosovo intervention in the context of UN's human security discourse, UN and gender issues, mediation in international law and Turkey, the development of good corporate governance in Turkey, Ombudsman institution in Turkey, the status of surviving spouse in terms of law of succession and the regime of participation in acquired property in Turkey, legitimacy of censorship in the West from the perspective of human rights, intellectual property protection for plant innovation, legal framework of 'autonomy in modern liberal eugenics', the impact of the new technologies on the law.

Narratives of Security and Threat Springer

Turkey is positioned to become the twenty-first century's first Muslim power. Based on a dynamic economy and energetic foreign policy, Turkey's growing engagement with other countries has made it a key player in the newly emerging multidirectional world order. Turkey's trade patterns and societal interaction with other nations have broadened and deepened dramatically in the past decade, transforming Turkey from a Cold War outpost into a significant player internationally. Turkey's ascendance and the changes that have taken place under the leadership of Turkey's Muslim conservative government have prompted its policymakers to craft a new vision of their role in twenty-first-century society. This developing worldview animates Turkey's desire to sometimes take the lead with its co-religionists and occasionally challenge its partners in the West, while showing no inclination to become an irresponsible rising power. If it can consolidate liberal democracy at home, Turkey could also assume the role of serving as an example for the newly emerging governments brought about by the Arab Spring. The cornerstone of Turkey's rise has been the government's ability to foster stable political conditions for economic growth, alongside a foreign policy that balances Turkey's Muslim identity with its Western overlay, including its strong ties to the United States. Accordingly, policies that could tarnish Turkey's reputation as a bastion of stability risk undermining its position between Europe, the United States, and the Middle East. This realization has been the catalyst for Ankara's careful management of Eastern and Western desires and expectations. The result is a new Turkey: a twenty-first-century Muslim power that promotes stability without the confines of a regional, European rubric.

[Turkey's New Foreign Policy](#) Cambridge University Press

Under the rule of Recep Tayyip Erdogan Turkey has descended into a dictatorship, promotes the Islamist agenda, abuses human rights, limits freedom of expression in the press, and wages war against the Kurds. While Turkey has historically been important geopolitically, it has become an outlier in Europe and an uncertain ally of the United States. An Uncertain Ally is a straightforward indictment of Erdogan. Drawing on inside sources in his Justice and Development Party (AKP) and the police, the book reveals corruption and money laundering schemes that benefitted Erdogan, his cronies, and family members. Erdogan has polarized Turkish society and created conditions that led to the coup attempt of July 2016. He has also deepened divisions by accusing Fethullah Gulen, an Islamic teacher in Pennsylvania, of establishing a parallel state and masterminding the coup attempt. Erdogan has seized on the failed coup to justify a witch hunt, arresting thousands and ordering the wholesale dismissal of alleged coup sympathizers. Rather than foster reconciliation, he pursued vendettas and turned Turkey into a gulag. An Uncertain Ally exposes Turkey's ties to jihadists in Syria and the Islamic State, questioning its suitability as a NATO member. Under Erdogan, Turkey faces a dark future that poses a danger to the region and internationally.

Identity and Interests in US, EU and Non-Western Democracies Cambridge Scholars Publishing

"This brief critically examines a new area of activism in Turkey's foreign policy agenda: Turkey's rise as a mediator in regional and international crises zones. It contextualizes Turkey's reliance on a multitude of actors to support its mediation initiatives, most notably its vibrant civil society and NGOs, as a successful case of total performance, a principle forming Turkey's new foreign policy

doctrine. The brief then outlines the broad frameworks and characteristics of Turkey's approach to mediation, as laid out by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ahmet Davutoglu. The brief takes a closer look at the case of Turkey's involvement in the attempt to seek resolution in the Afghanistan conflict and it illustrates a good example of Turkey's new style in mediation. The brief concludes with a discussion of the Friends of Mediation Initiative, launched under the UN framework through joint Turkish-Finnish initiative."-- Abstract.

[The Rise of Turkey](#) Springer

Tunisia triggered a wave of protests that has been sweeping all over the North Africa and the Middle East since the early 2011. It set the motion in the so-called Arab Spring and successfully demonstrated that social and political transformation is possible without resorting to violence. Through fair and transparent elections that was held on October 23, 2011, Tunisians elected a Constituent Assembly that is mandated to draft the new Constitution of Tunisia. The new political actors in Tunisia has shown great interest in increasing the level of cooperation with Turkey, a country whose experience in political transformation and economic development has become a source of inspiration for the people in the region. SETA Panel brought two distinguished speakers together to discuss Turkish-Tunisian relations, as well as the recent developments in the Middle East and the North Africa: His Excellency Foreign Minister of Tunisia Dr. Rafik Abdesslem and His Excellency Foreign Minister of Turkey Prof. Ahmet Davutoglu shared their insights on the blooming relations between the two countries, transformations in the Middle East and the North Africa, and their implications for the regional and international power balances.

[Border Crossings](#) Transnational Press London

This book deals with a series of topics with a primary focus on the global economy and global business, specifically within the context of Turkey. While doing so, it also delves into a globally evolving linguistic phenomenon of the English language, having already become a universal medium for practices and applications of the economic world. This book begins with globalization, described as a convergence of people by interacting economically, technologically and socially with each other, and endeavours to describe globalization with a basic approach from a historical perspective. It moves on to argue how the Zincirkıran Commissions purchase of ships heralded Turkey's appearance in a bipolar world, which emerged in the aftermath of World War II by shedding light on how the liberal bloc and trade relations within this bloc developed in the 20th century. This book also touches on the effects of globalization on the growth of the Turkish economy using data recorded from 1970-2013. Furthermore, it provides room for Weber's Protestant Ethic, the New Institutional Economics and Human Capital Theory, which is employed as a framework to explain how social institutions might affect economic growth in the long run, and how economic success could be attained through the teaching of ethical values rooted in religion. Concepts, such as decentralization, globalization, localization, and subsidiarity are defined, and effects of globalization on local governments are examined in terms of fiscal autonomy and service delivery. A comparison of fiscal autonomy in federal and unitary states was provided with a specific focus on fiscal autonomy and decentralization in Turkey. Besides these issues, the book also investigates how Turkish foreign policy could adapt to a globalized world during the period of the Justice and Development Party. Here, as a specific point, an emphasis is laid on the period when Former Premier Ahmet Davutoglu began his Zero Problem policy with neighbors. From a political perspective, this book discusses political discourses arising from globalization, suggesting that globalization has failed to deliver its promises concerning issues such as the diminishing of nation states, expansion of democratic rule, and more peaceful international societies. As for Middle Eastern policies, the authors attempt to unpack Middle Eastern international relations during phases of globalization by particularly focusing on an ever-increasing role and impact of violent non-state actors (VNSAs). Finally, since almost all international relations and financial transactions in today's world are carried out through the English language, this book also allocates some room for research conducted on English being taught as a global language in Turkey between the period of 2000-2018.

Turkey's Rise as an Emerging Power Gündoğan Yayınları
Democracy promotion is an established principle in US and EU foreign policies today, but how did it become so? This comparative study explores the promotion of democracy, focusing on exponents from emerging democracies alongside more established Western models, and investigates the impact of democratic interests on foreign policy.

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