FRENCH MANDATE FOR SYRIA The British and French Mandates Preparation and Creation of the Mandates (French Syria) Damascus Baghdad Arab revolt under Sharif Husayn against the Ottomans in 1916 Tabük (Support by the British) The aim was to interrupt the transport of troops and material to the Turkish and German troops amassed in the Arabian Peninsula. 1916 Secret 1918 End of the Sykes-Picot Ottoman Emipre Agreement ben Greater Svria tween France Bedouin revolt in 1909 world map: colonies and against the new Hijaz-Railway 1918 French troops debark in Beirut and 1858 Agreement between (France's main economic interests were concen-(thousands of Bedouins and French occupied all the Syrian coastal region ttoman Egypt and France trated in a number of major public works projects) lost their work) placing British troops there The shift from caravan travel to steamships had drastic efbuilt the Suez Canal Hijaz-Railway Gallipoli against 1946 Retreat of fects on the Damascene economy, which depended almost 11863 Opening of a carriage built by the Ottomans the Ottomans he French troups 1920 Mandate for Syria awarded to France entirely on the pilgrim trade. People began to favor travel by oad linking Beirut with Damascus 1895 Beirut-Damascus railway supported by Germany (became spec by League of Nations, Geneva completed in 1908 sea, because it was cheaper and more secure. A caravan in 11869 Opening of the Suez tacularly out of 1845 counted over 6000, in 1863 only 250 pilgrims. Canal by the French 1820 1850 1870 1890 1910 1939-45 World War II Fall of the Ottoman Empire till 1923 Greater Syria under King Faisal he influx of European goods into Syria was also encouraged by the treaty between Britain and the Ottoman Empire in 1838. Other European cation to European influence and the riots, local manumatic relations to the Ottomans The influx of European goods into Syria was also 1890's Germany supported the Islamic 1914-18 The British waged the Sinai and Pal-943 British withdrawal British Mandate for Palestine policy of the Ottoman sultan an welestine Campaign under General Allenby, and comed the idea of the Hijaz Railway at the same time, British intelligence officer states soon had simliar treaties. facturers resorted to partnerships and mergers across to extend its influence to the Arabian T. E. Lawrence ("Lawrence of Arabia") was Peninsula and threaten British interests in stirring up the Arab Revolt in the region 19TH CENTURY: FALL OF THE OTTOMANS AND DEVELOPMENT OF MODERNTRADE ROUTES GREATER SYRIA AFTER THE OTTOMANS 1918 SECRET SYKES-PICOT AGREEMENT 1916 BRITISH MANDATE FOR MESOPOTAMIA BRITISH MANDATE FOR PALESTINE Aleppo Beirut Damascus (British Mesopotamia) (British Palestine ' Losses 1830-1879 (1) 1863 carriage road Beirut-Damascus (F) "Greater Syria" and Area of "Arab Nationalism" Bluezone - Direct French Control 1918-20 Short period of independence under King Faysal from Mekka

A Zone - French Influence

B Zone - British Influence

Redzone - Direct British Control

Allied Condominium

Losses 1879-1915

Losses 1916-1923

Turkey in 1924

© ETH Studio Basel

(2) 1869 Suez Canal (French)

British and Arab thrust (5) 1908 Hijaz-Railway (Ottoman-German)

(3) 1893 Beirut harbour (French)

(4) 1895 Beirut-Damascus railway (French)

(Some troops of the Brtish Friends were staying)

Official language in Greater Syria: Turkish till 1918, then a short period of

Form of government: Constitutional monarchy

Arabic and Arabic educational system

Tabük

The British and French Mandates

ATTITUDE, POLICY AND LEGACY

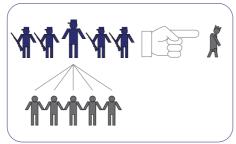
Reason for the French Mandate

- 1) Fears of Russian and German encroachment
- 2) The French main argument: Colonies would contribute to the revival of France as a great power. - "traditional interest"
- 3) "Mission Civilisatrice" France's moral duty to extend the benefits of her civilisation and her language to a wider world
- 4) Business interests in the Lebanese silk industry (lost his importance in the 1930s)

Note

- 1) The principal dynamic of French colonial espansion was nationalism rather than capitalism
- 2) This was also connected with the concept of the "mission civilisatrice", of France's moral duty to extend the benefits of her civilisation and her language to a wider world, which was also tied to ideas of assimilation and association.
- 3) French had educational and religious interests and a sense of moral purpose.
- 4) Syria was not especially important to France in strategic terms. The French had no naval base or significant air links.
- 5) Heavily French invest in military (ground forces) effected more vio-
- 6) France had never established much of a client base beyond the ranks of her "traditional supporters", but allowed relatively free elections over

Policy



Bourgeois Autarchy

- -The French sent the King away
- direct subjugation of the natives required heavily invest in military
- France had never established much of a client base beyond the ranks of her "traditional supporters
- The French allowed relatively free elections after a while

Attitude



Mission Civilisatrice

- educational upbringing
- religious education
- moral education - planning (urban and infra-
- structural development) - French way of living

Territorial Policy



Countertrade

1936 Syrian province of Alexandretta and Antiocha, with large Turkish minority, ceded to Turkey

As a trade off: Turkish neutrality in world policy

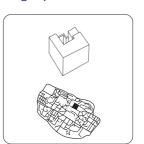
Partition



Intention: western state

Creation of a western state for the Christian minority was the main reason to cut out the Lebanese area and found Lebanon in 1943 - a working concept for the next thirty years (1975 start of the Lebanese civil war)

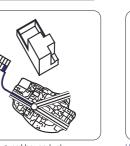
Legacy



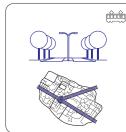


Modern infrastructure and public

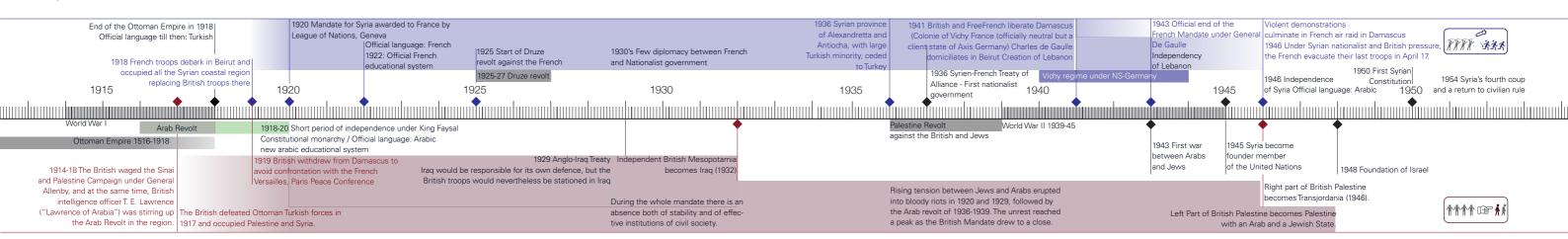
monuments such as Hijaz-Station



local courtvard house (up). became a suburb house with garden



Haussmannian city planing Boulevards including tramways

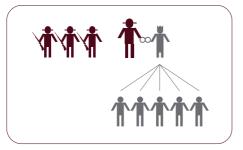


Reason for the British Mandate:

- 1) Fears of Russian and French encroachment
- 2) The importance attached to Egypt and the route to India
- 3) Closer relations to Mesopotamia and Kuwait (amongst others, because of the oil)
- 4) British interests in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf

- 1. British governments had no particular feeling of moral purpose in their policies
- 2. Britain regarded a degree of parsimony as nececcary (in terms of state spending, infrastructure, architecture, invest in
- 3. Creation of a class of native clients, so called local allies, which both dependeded upon Britain and upon which Britain itself depended, though the balance was obviously unequal.

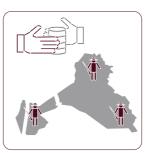
Attitude



Bourgeois Monarchy

- indirect subjugation of the natives
- -The British cultivated key local allies since the beginning of occupation like townsmen and religious leaders
- small and efficient armed services

Policy



Indian Concept

- small cost, earnings as much as possible
- establish administration and planning offices -social and cultural infrastrucutre
- public institutions such as the Hadassah Hospital and the Central Post Office



in leaving stable and inde-

pendent states.

Intention: Creation stable partner states

Partition

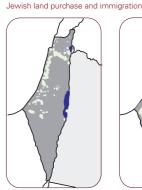
The British saved a lot of rights and shares before they left the country - that was much more profitable and at least more popular in Britain. For instance: A full and complete concession for seventyfive years was granted by the Iraq Petroleum Company Transjordania

Technical services or government departments connected with public works, agriculture, education, medicine and public health, the cadastre and land registration were founded. But there was an absence of stability and of effective institutions of civil society.

Palestine as an Example: Attacks on the Jewish population by Arabs had three lasting effects:

1) They led to the formation and development of Jewish underground militias

2) It became clear that the two communities could not be reconciled, and the idea of partition was born 3) The British responded to Arab opposition with the White Paper of 1939, which severely restricted



Till 1947 Jewish settlements in Palestine under the British



Palestine: Arab State (gray)



Israel (green)

- -The British accepted the King

Territorial Policy

Sustain the boundaries

The British were interested