

## Le musée Ararat-Eskijian & NAASR présentent : les massacres hamidiens (sous le sultan Abdul Hamid) & la question arménienne en Turquie

Les **massacres hamidiens** renvoient à la première série d'actes criminels de grande ampleur perpétrés contre les **Arméniens** de l'**Empire ottoman**. Ils eurent lieu entre 1894 et 1896 sous le règne du sultan **Abdülhamid II**, connu en Europe sous le nom de « Sultan rouge » ou encore de « Grand Saigneur ». Le qualificatif fait référence au nom du sultan qui ordonna les massacres. Abdülhamid prônait le **panislamisme** comme idéologie de l'empire et espérait en agissant ainsi renforcer l'intégrité de l'empire en butte à l'hostilité du monde chrétien. Les massacres ont visé principalement les Arméniens, mais ont touché également des **chrétiens syriaques**, comme à **Diyarbakır** où la tuerie fit 25 000 morts<sup>1</sup>.

Les massacres commencèrent en 1894 pour gagner en ampleur dans les années 1894-1895 et diminuer progressivement en 1897 devant la pression exercée par les condamnations internationales. Le nombre des victimes arméniennes n'est pas connu avec exactitude et se situerait selon les auteurs entre 80 000 et 300 000<sup>2</sup>.



source : wikipedia

THE ARARAT-ESKIJIAN MUSEUM  
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ARMENIAN STUDIES AND RESEARCH  
(NAASR)  
PRESENT

THE HAMIDIAN MASSACRES AND THE ARMENIAN LAND QUESTION IN THE  
LATE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

by

Dr. Mehmet Polatel

Postdoctoral Research Fellow,

USC Shoah Foundation

Sunday, February 23, 2020, at 4:00 P.M.

Ararat-Eskijian Museum, Sheen Chapel

15105 Mission Hills Road

Mission Hills, CA 91345

Admission free (Donations appreciated) Reception following program

For more information call the Ararat-Eskijian Museum at 747- 500-7584

or e-mail [Eskijian@ararat-eskijian-museum.com](mailto:Eskijian@ararat-eskijian-museum.com)

In the 1910s, the Armenian land question, which referred to the question of what would happen to the seized properties of Armenians, was one of the most debated topics in the Ottoman Empire. This talk explores the emergence and transformation of this social problem based on the Armenian, British and Ottoman sources. Scrutinizing the changes in the characteristics of actors involved in the seizure of Armenian properties, and the scale and geographical distribution of these seizures in the period between the mid-19th century and 1908, Mehmet Polatel argues that the demographic policies of the Hamidian era and the massacres of the 1890s radically transformed the nature of land conflicts concerning Armenians.

Dr. Mehmet Polatel is a postdoctoral research fellow at the USC Shoah Foundation Center for Advanced Genocide Research. He received his PhD degree from Bogazici University in Istanbul with his dissertation focusing on the emergence and transformation of the Armenian land question in the late Ottoman Empire. His main research interests are state-society relations, socioeco-nomic

history, Armenian Genocide, and dispossession of Armenians. He has co-authored a book with Uğur Ü. Üngör entitled Confiscation and Destruction: Young Turk Seizure of Armenian Proper-ties (Bloomsbury, 2011) and published several articles and book chapters on the Hamidian mas-sacres, land question, and the Armenian genocide