

ΕΘΝΙΚΟ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΠΟΔΙΣΤΡΙΑΚΟ ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ
ΤΜΗΜΑ ΤΟΥΡΚΙΚΩΝ ΣΠΟΥΔΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΣΥΓΧΡΟΝΩΝ ΑΣΙΑΤΙΚΩΝ ΣΠΟΥΔΩΝ

Σειρά διαλέξεων: Τουρκική κοινωνία και πολιτική

Τρίτη, 9 Δεκεμβρίου 2025 /Tuesday, Decemeber 9, 2025, 18.00 -20.00, Αμφιθέατρο «Ι. Δρακόπουλος» /I. Drakopoulos Conference Hall

The Kurdish Issue in Contemporary Turkey

Η εκδήλωση θα μεταδίδεται μέσω live streaming.

Σύνδεσμος: <https://youtube.com/live/qT-rgkOl8IM>

The “Peace Process” in Turkey and the Burning Issue of the Rojava (διαδικτυακά)
HAMIT BOZARSLAN (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales)

Almost all observers agree that both for the Kurdish actors and Turkish decision-makers, the main issue of the “Process of National Solidarity, Brotherhood and Democracy” is the issue of the future of Rojava, a Kurdish autonomous region which emerged in July 2012 and survived until now in spite of ISIS violence, Turkish occupations and campaigns of ethnic cleansings. What will be the future of this region, which comprises mainly the Kurdish localities but extends to the one-third of Syria? Will Turkey continue to exert pressure on the Ahmad al-Cha’ara regime, composed by 18 militia forces, to dismantle it, or will she accept to recognize it as a de facto or de jure autonomous or decentralized part of Syria? What will be the future strategies of the State Department and the Pentagon, which, so far, have served as mediators between Rojava and Damascus?

Kurdish Geography and the Search for Peace

MURAT ISSI (University of Macedonia)

This presentation provides an analysis of the historical and political depth of Kurdish geography, organized into four primary regional categories: The historical regions of

Kurdish geography, the lost regions in Kurdish historiography, the areas that have been assimilated according to Kurdish historiography, and the contemporary Kurdish geography. The central question addressed in this section is: what is the geographic location of Kurdistan? The discussion also includes a brief examination of the identity struggle the Kurds have faced over centuries, as well as the historical peace efforts that have been attempted. The presentation evaluates the resistance and peace efforts of the Kurdish people from a humanistic perspective, arguing that lasting peace will not be achieved through denial, but through recognition.

Hamit Bozarslan is director of studies at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS) in Paris since 2006. He focuses his research on the historical and political sociology of the Middle East, revolution and violence in the Arab world, and the formation of anti-democracies in the 21st century. He is a regular contributor to French media such as *Le Monde* and is the author of a long list of works, including: *Crisis, violence et dé-civilization* (2019), *Révolution et état de violence. Middle East 2011-2015* (2015), *History of Turkey. From the Empire to the Present* (2013), *A History of Violence in the Middle East. From the End of the Ottoman Empire to al-Qaeda* (2008), *From Political Struggle to Self-Sacrifice: Violence in the Middle East*, (2004), *The Kurdish Question: States and Minorities in the Middle East* (1997).

Murat Issi, studied Mathematics at University of Dicle (from 1991 to 1994) in Turkey and subsequently completed his undergraduate education at the Department of Political Science and History of Panteion University in Greece. In 2014, he was awarded a PhD in Modern History with a dissertation entitled “The Beginnings of Kurdish Nationalism: Political Concepts and Islam in the Early Kurdish Newspapers, 1898–1918.” He is currently a postdoctoral researcher at the University of Macedonia, affiliated with the Department of Balkan, Slavic, and Oriental Studies. His research interests encompass Ottoman, Turkish, and Kurdish political history; the history of social movements; the formation and evolution of Turkish and Kurdish national identities; political and historical approaches to gender relations; gender studies in the contexts of Turkey and Kurdistan; and the history of Greek–Kurdish relations.