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Young Moslem-Populated-Turkey in Face of the Christain-European-Union

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Abstract

Turkey has been struggling for accession into the European Union for nearly half a century. The process is a slow one marked with stagnation periods. Some think that the actual reason for temporizing Turkey’s proceeding on the way to Europe is sheer religion difference. Others are of the opinion that shortcomings of Turkey were responsible and her predominantly Moslem population is irrelevant.

Keywords: European Union; young population; Turkey; religion; Moslem; Islam; Christain; Christianity

1. Introduction

Here introduce the paper, and put a nomenclature if necessary, in a box with the same font size as the rest of the paper. The paragraphs continue from here and are only separated by headings, subheadings, images and formulae. The section headings are arranged by numbers, bold and 10 pt. Here follows further instructions for authors. Turkey has been waiting for accession to the European Union (formerly the European community) since 1960s. Many shortcomings and discrepancies uncompliable with the european ways had been handled on the way sometimes slowly and sometimes extremely rapidly.

Nevertheless, the end-result has not come true, yet. Certain critiques claim that all other reasons are excuses for the sake of “appearance” while in essence the real hindrance to the EU membership is merely Turkey’s being a Moslem country.

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2. Turkey’s Enthusiasm and Europe’s Receptiveness

In the twentieth century, Turkey (as a continuation of the westward struggles ever since the Reformation) wanted to take place among the western states, whom she defines as the contemporary civilizations. Acquirement of Western laws included, all reforms and nation-making activities point to her taking the western state as a role model (Can & Özen 2005:7-8).

“Walter Hallstein (*) , president of the European commission, declared at the time [1963] that Turkey was part of Europe. Similarly, in December 1989 [Spanish politician] Commissioner Abel Matutes confirmed Turkey’s eligibility to become a member of the community. However; the idea that the European Union cannot admit a Muslim nation to its ranks may still form part of the semihidden agenda of many Western European politicians and have some effect on public opinion” (Hale & Avcı, 2002: 58-59).

3. The Bitter Feelings of Some Turks

Some Turkish people themselves are preoccupied with Europe’s Christianity. Now; and all feelings and attitudes are easily revealed to and perceived by one’s interlocutor and thus provoke similar feelings and attitudes on his part in accordance with the basic psychological principle of reciprocity. Approaching the issue from this angle, one might as well say that it is some Turks who are responsible for disrupting the smoothness of the relationships by implying their awareness of Europeans’ Christian character.

Even though some date back the origin of the hard feelings all the way to the times of the Crusadors; still some others do not need to go that far back. Instead; they base the resentment on clashes which are much more recent and which had occurred between the late-Ottoman state and European great powers.

Fig. 1. The European Union delegates versus Turkish ones. Both parties have religious perceptions of their own about their counterparts, which awake in their sub-conscious imaginations (illustration by the author — S.C.)
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