For those looking for a general academic history of Turkey (as opposed to an analysis of Turkish nationalism), try Zurcher's *Turkey: A Modern History*. Read more. 3 people found this helpful. This is true for M.Kemal Atatürk and the Turkish Republic which is founded on his principles. Contrary to common beliefs, almost nothing has changed in Anatolia in the last century. This book tells all. This book is like one of the secret books of Aristotle that had been hidden from eyes in the Medieval times to prevent the collapse of Christendom. Similarly this book has lots of facts that are criticizing the fundamentals of the Turkish Republic. Like what? The books tells how other languages were suppressed by Atatürk in Anatolia. Start by marking "The Top Hat, the Grey Wolf, and the Crescent: Turkish Nationalism and the Turkish Republic" as Want to Read: Want to Read saving… Want to Read. Starting with an examination of nationalism as a political ideology, Poulton profiles in detail the main contenders in the battle for Turkey's identity: the Top Hat (secular nationalism), the Grey Wolf (the pan-Turkist fringe), and the Crescent (pro-Islamic forces). Poulton also considers the effects of Turkish nationalism on various minority groups, including the Kurds and the Alevis, and sheds light on the nationalist sentiments of Turks outside Turkey. ...more. Get A Copy. Amazon. 17 Ibid., Hugh Poulton, 18 Top Hat, Grey Wolf and Crescent: Turkish Nationalism and the Turkish Republic (London: Hurst and Company, 1997), pp. 76-82. Gökalp in the medium term envisioned the unity of "Oğuz Turks," namely 19 the Turks of Turkey, Azerbaijan, Iran and Khwarezm, whom he considered to share the same culture, under a state called "Oğuzstan." Gökhan Cetinsaya, "Rethinking Nationalism and Islam: Some Preliminary Notes on the Roots of 'Turkish-Islamic Synthesis' in Modern Turkish Political Thought," *The Muslim World*, Vol. 89, no. 3-4 (1999) p. 363. Ayşe Kadıoğlu, "The Paradox of Turkish Nationalism and the Construction of Official Identity," *Middle Eastern Studies*, Vol. 32, no. 2 (1996), pp. 188-89.