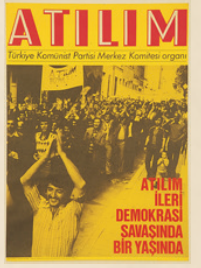
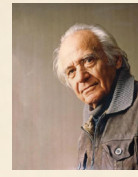
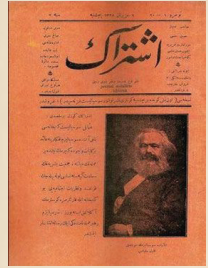


A brief history of TKP



1919

Following the Great October Revolution, communist influences spread throughout Anatolia.

1920

10 September – Foundation of the Communist Party of Turkey under the leadership of Mustafa Suphi, with the gathering of several communist groups from Istanbul, Ankara, Baku, following the First Congress of the Peoples of the East.

1921

28 January – The founding cadres of the Party set off for Anatolia to join the national liberation movement and lead it towards political power of workers and peasants. 15 Central Committee members of the party were slaughtered in the Black Sea.

1922

August-September – The Second Congress of the Communist Party convened in Ankara and was banned by the new national government before its conclusion.

1923

Nazım Hikmet joined TKP.

1920s

Carrying out underground work, TKP organized workers in industrial cities such as Istanbul, Kocaeli, Bursa around Marmara Sea region and farm laborers in Adana, southwestern Turkey.

1938-50

Nazım Hikmet was imprisoned and his influence among workers and intellectuals turned into public campaign for his release: 'Free Nazım Hikmet!'

1946

TKP attempted to legalize communist activity by founding the Turkish Laborer and Peasants Socialist Party and organizing unions in industrial centers. All were banned the same year.

1950s

Popular authors such as Rifat Ilgaz, sportsmen like Mehmet Ali Aybar, prominent artists like Abidin Dino joined TKP.

1961-1965

Workers' Party of Turkey was founded by mainly trade unionists and vanguards of the working class (1961), soon recruited prominent intellectuals and some former TKP members. TİP entered the parliament with 15 MPs in October 1965 elections.

1960s

While the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DİSK) and the revolutionary youth movement were on rise, TKP cadres were mainly abroad, some former cadres took responsibilities in TİP.

1970

15-16 June – A regulation to ban DİSK provoked workers in Istanbul and Kocaeli and 200,000 workers took to streets.

1971

The Turkish Military Forces carried out a coup d'etat, but its political blow on the socialist movement was temporary.

1973-1974

The TKP consolidated its political organization in Turkey around the journal 'Breakthrough' (Atılım) and penetrated into the workers, the youth and women.



1978-1979

May 1st – On Workers Day in Istanbul the slogan 'Freedom to TKP' marked the celebrations convening hundreds of thousands of workers. A Leninist faction emerging from the Workers' Party of Turkey started publishing the journal Socialist Power (1979) calling for need to organize for 'working class power.'

1980

12 September – The Turkish Military Forces carried a coup d'etat shedding a heavy blow on the socialist-communist movement

1986

The communist cadres gathered around the Socialist Power (1978-1980) journal started publishing the journal 'Tradition (Gelenek)' implying the continuity of the Marxist-Leninist tradition.

1990-1991

The ex-Worker's Party of Turkey and TKP merge to found the legal United Communist Party of Turkey envisaging reconciliation with liberal democracy. The Party was banned and the cadres were liquidated under the influence of Glasnost-Perestroika.

1992-1993

The Party for Socialist Turkey was founded with the 'Program for Socialism' based on Marxist-Leninist principles. The Party was banned because of its Program and was refounded under the name of the Party for Socialist Power, unofficially adopting the same political Program.

1990s

The Party for Socialist Power organized among vanguard workers, the youth movement and socialist intellectuals in the struggle against privatization, Islamic fundamentalism and imperialism.

2000-2001

The Communist Party (KP) was founded and a campaign to legitimize the communist party was carried publicly by the Party for Socialist Power. The Party for Socialist Power changed its name and founded the TKP as a result of the political struggle of the Party for its legitimate and historical name, despite the legal barriers of Turkey's bourgeoisie. The TKP ended the rupture in the history of the communist movement embracing various communist cadres from different political backgrounds.

2002

TKP for the first time participated in May Day meetings and entered parliamentary elections with its own name, breaking the historical censorship against communists and becoming a center for struggle.

2003-2004

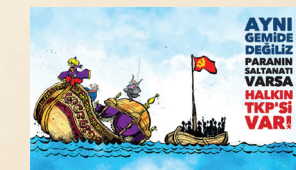
TKP organized 'Committees against occupation' against the US occupation of Iraq, the 'Committees against the European Union.' The Jose Martí Cuba Friendship Association and the Peace Association was founded.

2005-2007

TKP consolidated anti-NATO, anti-EU struggles under the name 'Patriotic Front', the Front's activities among workers evolved into the 'Patriotic Workers' Union Front' organizing workers in various sectors.

2007-2008

TKP laid greater emphasis on the reactionary, pro-imperialist, anti-labor orientation of AKP power against the illusion of AKP democracy which was mostly created by the interventions of liberals and called the people to resist.



2010

TKP played an important role in mobilizing left-wing forces for the NO camp in the referendum of September 2010, where serious constitutional changes were prescribed for the purpose of hastening the seizure of the state mechanism by the governing party AKP with a mask of democratization.

2012

TKP declared that all the historical gains of the 1923 Republic, secularism, independence, populism were demolished for good and called the people to join in the struggle for a Socialist Republic.

2013

June – Mass protests against the government in the Gezi Park at Taksim Square sparked the June Resistance, mobilizing about 10 million people all around the country within weeks, in which TKP played an important role. TKP founded the 'Left Front' to organize the mobilized people with progressive sentiments within a class orientation.

2014-2015

Despite the upheaval during June Resistance, AKP's political power was restored with the support of the bourgeoisie and bourgeois opposition by manipulating the masses through ballot box intrigues. TKP had an internal crisis, an opportunist attempt to liquidate TKP was defeated.

2014-2017

TKP, with its cadres and members loyal to Marxism-Leninism ideological - politically and organizationally, continued its activities under the name of Communist Party, Turkey and restored its historical name in January 2017.

2015

The 17th IMCWP convened in Istanbul for the first time in Turkey hosted by the Communist Party, Turkey.

2016

September – Following the coup attempt in July 2016, TKP organized a mass demonstration in Istanbul's Kartal calling to all those who refuse to bow down to reactionaries, imperialists and coupists, hundreds of intellectuals supported the meeting.

2017

TKP held its 12th Congress, themed "To empower the Socialist alternative" and approved several political documents, including the "Theses on the Party History", "Theses on Imperialism in 2017 regarding Russia and China", "Our way is Socialism at the 100th anniversary of the Great October Revolution"

2018

June - TKP's electoral eligibility was not accepted for the parliamentary elections and participation in the elections was arbitrarily prevented. Yet TKP declared that the party cannot be refrained from the electoral battle and stood against the decision with independent candidates in various provinces under the slogan "This Social Order Must Change".
September - TKP held its 2018 Conference, themed "To The Workers" and took the decision to penetrate in the working class by founding District Houses and initiated the solidarity network named 'We will breath down the bosses' neck - Patronların Ensesindeyiz/PE' to organize in working places.

2019

March - In the municipal elections TKP received the highest number of votes in its history throughout the country, surpassing a threshold of 1% in districts of many metropolitan provinces and of those in Anatolia, also won the Dersim (Tunceli) Municipality in alliance with several socialist groups.
May – As a response to the rising interest towards a socialist alternative and thousands endorsing TKP, an organisational Conference was held and Volunteers of TKP and Socialism were called to join the party ranks.