

Abstract

This thesis studies Turkish foreign policy in Syria between years 2002 and 2011. Justice and Development Party (AKP) ruled in this period. In comparison with its predecessors, AKP started to focus more on Middle East and its foreign policy was often called as “neo-Ottoman”. AKP brought concepts of “zero problems with neighbors” and “strategic depth” into Turkish foreign policy. Turkey also started to use more “soft power” in this period. This work searches those four concepts in Turkish foreign policy with Syria. Although Turkish foreign policy with Syria in years 2002 to 2011 contains number of elements of neo-Ottomanism, “zero problems with neighbors”, “strategic depth” and “soft power”, it is impossible to say it was based only on these concepts.