The Ottoman Empire was established in 1299 and its borders reached up to East Europe, Southwest Asia and North Africa. The Ottoman Empire, that started to weaken in the beginning of 18th century, lost most of the places populated by Muslims in so called the Middle East Region (Iraq, Palestine, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya and Saudi Arabia, excluding Egypt and Algeria) following its collapse in the 1st World War. Most of the regions seceded from the Ottoman Empire entered to the dominance of England and France, and established monarchical states by declaring independence (being under the supervision of these states) in due course. As the successor of Ottoman Empire, namely the Republic of Turkey, did not want to encounter with those states that she previously had made war with, as she concentrated on the internal order and as she entered into the process of national identity building, could not be interested with the Middle East countries till the 1950s. During the Cold War, Turkey established relationship with those countries that gained independence following the 2nd World War in line with the West Block. Although Turkey affiliated with Muslim Middle East countries from time to time, with the effect of the problems that she had with the West Turkey has never been thought as an alternative that would rule the region. In the study, the relationship between the center and these regions during the Ottoman period and the policies that have been applied in the region since the proclamation of the republic until today are examined. In this context, it is tried to assess whether the policy of “Neo-Ottomanism” that has been applied by the governments since 2002 has had effects on the policies applied by Turkey for Muslim Middle East countries.