

The Ottoman City Between East And West

[#Ottoman city history](#) [#East West cultural blend](#) [#historical crossroads](#) [#Ottoman empire influence](#) [#ancient urban development](#)

Explore the rich heritage of the Ottoman city, a dynamic urban center uniquely positioned between East and West. This fascinating hub seamlessly blended diverse cultures, architectural styles, and societal norms, creating a unparalleled legacy as a true historical crossroads of civilizations. Discover its profound impact as a nexus of trade, thought, and power that shaped global interactions for centuries.

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The Ottoman City Between East and West

A pioneering challenge to the orientalist perception of the Islamic city.

The Ottoman Empire and Early Modern Europe

Despite the fact that its capital city and over one third of its territory was within the continent of Europe, the Ottoman Empire has consistently been regarded as a place apart, inextricably divided from the West by differences of culture and religion. A perception of its militarism, its barbarism, its tyranny, the sexual appetites of its rulers and its pervasive exoticism has led historians to measure the Ottoman world against a western standard and find it lacking. In recent decades, a dynamic and convincing scholarship has emerged that seeks to comprehend and, in the process, to de-exoticize this enduring realm. Dan Goffman provides a thorough introduction to the history and institutions of the Ottoman Empire from this new standpoint, and presents a claim for its inclusion in Europe. His lucid and engaging book--an important addition to New Approaches in European History--will be essential reading for undergraduates.

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The Cambridge History of Turkey

Volume 3 of The Cambridge History of Turkey covers the period from 1603 to 1839.

The City in the Muslim World

Presenting a critical, yet innovative, perspective on the cultural interactions between the "East" and the "West"

The Ottoman Wild West

An analysis of Balkan Islam and the formation of one of the largest Muslim communities in the early-modern Ottoman Balkans.

Imperial Cities in the Tsarist, the Habsburg, and the Ottoman Empires

This book explores the various ways imperial rule constituted and shaped the cities of Eastern Europe until the First World War in the Tsarist, Habsburg, and Ottoman empires. In these three empires, the cities served as hubs of imperial rule: their institutions and infrastructures enabled the diffusion of power within the empires while they also served as the stages where the empire was displayed in monumental architecture and public rituals. To this day, many cities possess a distinctively imperial legacy in the form of material remnants, groups of inhabitants, or memories that shape the perceptions of in- and outsiders. The contributions to this volume address in detail the imperial entanglements of a dozen cities from a long-term perspective reaching back to the eighteenth century. They analyze the imperial capitals as well as smaller cities in the periphery. All of them are "imperial cities" in the sense that they possess traces of imperial rule. By comparing the three empires of Eastern Europe this volume seeks to establish commonalities in this particular geography and highlight trans-imperial exchanges and entanglements. This volume is essential reading to students and scholars alike interested in imperial and colonial history, urban history and European history.

Ottoman and Dutch Merchants in the Eighteenth Century

This study analyses the dynamics between the non-Muslim merchant elites of Ankara and Izmir (mostly Greeks and Armenians) and their European competitors in the 18th century, particularly the mohair trade in Ankara, and Ottoman infiltration of the Dutch trade between Amsterdam and Izmir.

Istanbul

Byzantium, Constantinople, Istanbul-- one city, where stories and histories collide. The gateway between East and West, North and South, it has been the capital city of the Roman, Byzantine, and Ottoman Empires. Hughes takes us on an historical journey from the Neolithic to the present, exploring the ways that Istanbul's influence has spun out to shape the wider world. This is the story not just of emperors, viziers, caliphs, and sultans, but of the poor and the voiceless, of the women and men whose aspirations and dreams have continuously reinvented Istanbul.

Historic Cities of the Islamic World

This book contains articles on historic cities of the Islamic world, ranging from West Africa to Malaysia, which over the centuries have been centres of culture and learning and of economic and commercial life, and which have contributed much to the consolidation of Islam as a faith and as a social and political institution. The articles have been taken from the second edition of the Encyclopaedia of Islam, completed in 2004, but in many cases expanded and rewritten. All have been updated to include fresh historical information, with note of contemporary social developments and population statistics. The book thus delineates the urban background of Islam as it has evolved up to the present day, highlighting the role of such great cities as Cairo, Istanbul, Baghdad and Delhi in Islamic history, and also brings them together in a rich panorama illustrating one of mankind's greatest achievements, the living organism of the city.

Istanbul and the Civilization of the Ottoman Empire

Administration, society and intellectual life of the Turkish Empire during the two centuries that followed the capture of Constantinople in 1453.

The Arab Lands under Ottoman Rule

In this seminal study, Jane Hathaway presents a wide-ranging reassessment of the effects of Ottoman rule on the Arab Lands of Egypt, Greater Syria, Iraq and Yemen - the first of its kind in over forty years. Challenging outmoded perceptions of this period as a demoralizing prelude to the rise of Arab nationalism and Arab nation-states in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, Hathaway depicts an era of immense social, cultural, economic and political change which helped to shape the foundations of today's modern Middle and Near East. Taking full advantage of a wide range of Arabic and Ottoman primary sources, she examines the changing fortunes of not only the political elite but also the broader population of merchants, shopkeepers, peasants, tribal populations, religious scholars, women, and ethnic and religious minorities who inhabited this diverse and volatile region. With masterly concision and clarity, Hathaway guides the reader through all the key current approaches to and debates surrounding Arab society during this period. This is far more than just another political history; it is a global study which offers an entirely new perspective on the era and region as a whole.

Encyclopedia of the Ottoman Empire

Presents a comprehensive A-to-Z reference to the empire that once encompassed large parts of the modern-day Middle East, North Africa, and southeastern Europe.

Syria and Bilad al-Sham under Ottoman Rule

This volume brings together some thirty essays in a Festschrift in honour of Abdul-Karim Rafeq, the leading historian of Ottoman Syria, touching on themes in socio-economic history which have been Rafeq's principal academic concerns.

Citizenship in a Global World

A team of first-rate contributors examine closely the issues of citizenship, entrepreneurship, secularism and modernity in modern day Turkey and then draw conclusions for other states in the new global era.

The Alhambra at the Crossroads of History

A flow of visitors in the nineteenth century turned the Alhambra into a touristic destination and a major trope of Orientalism, created by Western authors and artists, from Chateaubriand to Owen Jones and from Washington Irving to Jean-Léon Gérôme. Yet behind this Western infatuation lie scores of Oriental observers of the monument, as revealed by its visitors' book, kept since 1829: numerous but often silent visitors from the Maghreb; Ottoman diplomats and travellers, sometimes even more Orientalist than Europeans; Arabs from the Mashreq, growingly influenced by Arab nationalism and the ongoing Nah a. Based on these conflicting views revealed in the inscriptions they left, on a systematic examination of the contemporary press, and on the study of memoirs, travelogues, and photographs, the book uses the Alhambra to build a history of the complex and entangled relations between East and West, North and South, Islam and Christianity, centre and periphery during the heyday of Orientalism and Western hegemony.

The Ottoman World, the Mediterranean and North Africa, 1660–1760

Dr Heywood's second volume of collected papers in the Variorum series brings together fourteen studies published between 2000 and 2010. They represent two of the main strands of his interests during the past decade: the era of Ottoman history dominated by the ministerial family of Köprülü; and the maritime history of the 'post-Braudelian' Mediterranean, in the later 17th and early 18th centuries. Aspects of the Köprülü era under examination in Part One include the shifting chronology of the Çehrin campaign of 1678; a study of the role of renegades in Ottoman service, linked in this instance to the Venetian betrayal of the Cretan fortress of Grabusa to the Ottomans in 1691, and a study of the reorganisation of the Ottoman state courier service in 1696, together with three studies of English diplomacy at the Porte during the 'Long War' of 1683-99. In Part Two maritime and Mediterranean themes predominate. Four papers revolve around the complexities of the English maritime and commercial presence in Algiers in the decades before and after 1700, and two examine the Ottoman maritime frontier in the western Mediterranean and in the Aegean in the same period. The volume concludes with a look at the daily (and mainly maritime) uncertainties in the life of the French community in Cyprus at the turn of the eighteenth century, and an examination of the emergence of

Fernand Braudel's intellectual involvement with Ottoman history, down to the publication in 1949 of his epochal study of the Mediterranean in the age of Philip II.

Living in the Ottoman Ecumenical Community

This book dedicated to Suraiya Faroqhi regards the Ottoman Empire rather as an Ecumenical Community than only as a polity. The contributions included in this volume describe some of the close contacts between various ecumenical communities within and beyond the Ottoman borders, and their interaction in the early modern "one world" to which Ottoman Empire belonged.

Society and Politics in an Ottoman Town

This monograph provides a fresh insight into society, urban government and elite power in a little-studied region of the Ottoman Empire bridging Anatolia and Syria.

East Meets West - Banking, Commerce and Investment in the Ottoman Empire

Bringing together cultural, economic and social historians from across Europe and beyond, this volume offers a consideration from a number of perspectives of the principal forces that further integrated the Ottoman Empire and Western Europe during the first century of industrialisation. The essays not only review and analyse the commercial, financial and monetary factors, negative as well as positive, that bore upon the region's initial stages of modern transformation, but also provide a ready introduction to major aspects of the economy and society of the Ottoman Empire in the nineteenth century. Beginning with two chapters providing the context to the development of Ottoman relations with Western Europe up to the second half of the nineteenth century, the collection then moves on to explore more specific questions of trade links, the impact of improved transportation and communications, the development and changing nature of Ottoman finance and banking, as well as European investment in Turkey. The outcome is a broad ranging consideration of how all these issues played a fundamental role in the final decades of the Ottoman Empire and the emergence of Turkey as a modern state with links to both east and west. The essays in this collection derive from the EABFH colloquium held in the Imperial Mint, Istanbul, in October 1999.

Christians and Jews in the Ottoman Arab World

History and evolution of Christian and Jewish communities in the Ottoman empire over 400 years.

Aleppo and its Hinterland in the Ottoman Period / Alep et sa province à l'époque ottomane

Aleppo and its Hinterland in the Ottoman Period comprises eleven essays in English and French by leading specialists of Ottoman Syria which draw on new research in Turkish, Levantine and other archival sources.

Istanbul Exchanges

"A vibrant artistic milieu emerged in the late-nineteenth century Istanbul that was extremely heterogeneous, including Ottoman, Ottoman-Armenian, French, Italian, British, Polish and Ottoman-Greek artists. Roberts analyzes the ways artistic output intersected with the broader political agenda of a modernizing Ottoman state. She draws on extensive original research, bringing together sources in Turkey, England, France, Italy, Armenia, Poland and Denmark. Five chapters each address a particular issue related to transcultural exchange across the east-west divide that is focused on a particular case study of art, artistic patronage, and art exhibitions in nineteenth-century Istanbul"--Provided by publisher.

Constantinopolis/Istanbul

"Studies the reconstruction of Byzantine Constantinople as the capital city of the Ottoman empire following its capture in 1453, delineating the complex interplay of socio-political, architectural, visual, and literary processes that underlay the city's transformation"--Provided by publisher.

The Capitulations and the Ottoman Legal System

This study sheds new light on the legal position of Westerners and their Ottoman protégés (ber tlıs) by investigating the dynamic relations between Islamic judges and foreign consuls in the Ottoman Empire, providing detailed case studies and critical analyses of theory, perception, and practice.

Russian Hajj

In the late nineteenth century, as a consequence of imperial conquest and a mobility revolution, Russia became a crossroads of the hajj, the annual Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca. The first book in any language on the hajj under tsarist and Soviet rule, *Russian Hajj* tells the story of how tsarist officials struggled to control and co-opt Russia's mass hajj traffic, seeing it not only as a liability, but also an opportunity. To support the hajj as a matter of state surveillance and control was controversial, given the preeminent position of the Orthodox Church. But nor could the hajj be ignored, or banned, due to Russia's policy of toleration of Islam. As a cross-border, migratory phenomenon, the hajj stoked officials' fears of infectious disease, Islamic revolt, and interethnic conflict, but Kane innovatively argues that it also generated new thinking within the government about the utility of the empire's Muslims and their global networks. *Russian Hajj* reveals for the first time Russia's sprawling international hajj infrastructure, complete with lodging houses, consulates, "Hejaz steamships," and direct rail service. In a story meticulously reconstructed from scattered fragments, ranging from archival documents and hajj memoirs to Turkic-language newspapers, Kane argues that Russia built its hajj infrastructure not simply to control and limit the pilgrimage, as previous scholars have argued, but to channel it to benefit the state and empire. Russian patronage of the hajj was also about capitalizing on human mobility to capture new revenues for the state and its transport companies and laying claim to Islamic networks to justify Russian expansion.

The Oxford Handbook of Jewish Studies

The *Oxford Handbook of Jewish Studies* reflects the current state of scholarship in the field as analyzed by an international team of experts in the different and varied areas represented within contemporary Jewish Studies. Unlike recent attempts to encapsulate the current state of Jewish Studies, the *Oxford Handbook* is more than a mere compendium of agreed facts; rather, it is an exhaustive survey of current interests and directions in the field.

A Singular Remedy

Innovative exploration of how medical knowledge was shared between and across diverse societies tied to the Atlantic World around 1800.

Every Inch a King

Drawing on studies of kings from Cyrus to Shah Abbas, this volume provides a rich variety of readings on royal authority and its limitations in medieval societies in both Europe and the Middle East, exemplified especially in the case of Alexander the Great, God and King, and the persistence of his legend in later eras.

Biography of an Empire

This vividly detailed revisionist history opens a new vista on the great Ottoman Empire in the early nineteenth century, a key period often seen as the eve of Tanzimat westernizing reforms and the beginning of three distinct histories—ethnic nationalism in the Balkans, imperial modernization from Istanbul, and European colonialism in the Middle East. Christine Philliou brilliantly shines a new light on imperial crisis and change in the 1820s and 1830s by unearthing the life of one man. Stephanos Vogorides (1780–1859) was part of a network of Christian elites known phanariots, institutionally excluded from power yet intimately bound up with Ottoman governance. By tracing the contours of the wide-ranging networks—crossing ethnic, religious, and institutional boundaries—in which the phanariots moved, Philliou provides a unique view of Ottoman power and, ultimately, of the Ottoman legacies in the Middle East and Balkans today. What emerges is a wide-angled analysis of governance as a lived experience at a moment in which there was no clear blueprint for power.

The Arabs of the Ottoman Empire, 1516-1918

This book discusses the role of Arabs in the Ottoman Empire for the four centuries that they were its subjects. The conventional wisdom was that the Arabs were a subject people who resented or, at best,

were indifferent to their Ottoman overlords. This book argues that two social classes - Sunni religious scholars and urban notables - were willing collaborators in the imperial enterprise, and without whose support the Ottoman Empire would not have ruled the Arab lands for as long as they did.

Venetians in Constantinople

Historian Eric R Dursteler reconsiders identity in the early modern world to illuminate Veneto-Ottoman cultural interaction and coexistence, challenging the model of hostile relations and suggesting instead a more complex understanding of the intersection of cultures. Although dissonance and strife were certainly part of this relationship, he argues, coexistence and cooperation were more common. Moving beyond the "clash of civilizations" model that surveys the relationship between Islam and Christianity from a geopolitical perch, Dursteler analyzes the lived reality by focusing on a localized microcosm: the Venetian merchant and diplomatic community in Muslim Constantinople. While factors such as religion, culture, and political status could be integral elements in constructions of self and community, Dursteler finds early modern identity to be more than the sum total of its constituent parts and reveals how the fluidity and malleability of identity in this time and place made coexistence among disparate cultures possible.

Food Consumption in Global Perspective

With studies of China, India, West Africa, South America and Europe, this book provides a global perspective on food consumption in the modern world. Combining ethnographic, historical and comparative analyses, the volume celebrates the contributions of Jack Goody to the anthropology of food.

Germany and the Ottoman Railways

Cover -- Half Title -- Title -- Copyright -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Notes on Dates, Transcription, and Format -- 1 Introduction -- PART ONE -- Chapter 1. Politics -- Chapter 2. Geography -- Chapter 3. Topography -- Chapter 4. Archaeology -- PART TWO -- Chapter 5. Construction -- Chapter 6. Hochbau -- Chapter 7. Monuments -- Chapter 8. Urbanism -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Illustration Credits -- Index -- A -- B -- C -- D -- E -- F -- G -- H -- I -- J -- K -- L -- M -- N -- O -- P -- Q -- R -- S -- T -- U -- V -- W -- Y -- Z

The Ottoman Empire and Early Modern Europe

This text provides an introduction to the history and institutions of the Ottoman Empire and presents a claim for its inclusion in Europe, as opposed to being apart from it due to its many cultural differences.

Imperial Ambition in the Early Modern Mediterranean

"Imperial Ambition in the Early Modern Mediterranean Genoese Merchants and the Spanish Crown. This book examines the alliance between the Spanish Crown and Genoese merchant bankers in southern Italy throughout the early modern era, when Spain and Genoa developed a symbiotic economic relationship, undergirded by a cultural and spiritual alliance. Analyzing early modern imperialism, migration, and trade, this book shows that the spiritual entente between the two nations was mainly informed by the religious division of the Mediterranean Sea. The Turkish threat in the Mediterranean reinforced the commitment of both the Spanish Crown and the Genoese merchants to Christianity. Spain's imperial strategy was reinforced by its willingness to acculturate to southern Italy through organized beneficence, representation at civic ceremonies, and spiritual guidance during religious holidays. Celine Dauverd is Assistant Professor of History and a board member of the Mediterranean Studies Group at the University of Colorado Boulder. Her research focuses on sociocultural relations between Spain and Italy during the early modern era (1450-1650). She has published articles in the *Sixteenth Century Journal*, the *Journal of World History*, *Mediterranean Studies*, and the *Journal of Levantine Studies*"--

Cities of the Mediterranean

The Eastern Mediterranean is one of the world's most vibrant and vital commercial centres and for centuries the region's cities and ports have been at the heart of East-West trade. Taking a full and comprehensive look at the region as a whole rather than isolating individual cities or distinct cultures, *Cities of the Mediterranean* offers a fresh and original portrait of the entire region, from the 16th century to the present. In this ambitious inter-disciplinary study, the authors examine the relationships between

the Eastern Mediterranean port cities and their hinterlands as well as inland and provincial cities from many different perspectives - political, economic, international and ecological - without prioritising either Ottoman Anatolia, or the Ottoman Balkans, or the Arab provinces in order to think of the Eastern Mediterranean world as a coherent whole. Wide-ranging in scope, *Cities of the Mediterranean* explores diverse topics, weaving together history, sociology, geography, cartography, politics and economics. Early chapters examine the impact of the 'Little Ice Age'; the global economy's shift from the Mediterranean to Antwerp and Amsterdam; early European perceptions of the Eastern Mediterranean; 19th-century harbour building practices and their impact on the cities; and the connections between Alexandria, Izmir and Thessalonica and their vast and diverse hinterlands. The book also explores political radicalism in Turkey and elsewhere as well as the illegal trade networks that linked the Balkans and Adriatic with the Mediterranean and the introduction of new technologies that led to the faster transport of people, goods and information. Through its penetrating analysis of the various networks that connected the ports and towns of the Mediterranean and their inhabitants throughout the Ottoman period, *Cities of the Mediterranean* presents the region as a unified and dynamic community and paves the way for a new understanding of the subject.

Branding the Middle East

Publisher description

The Early Modern Ottomans

Raises questions about the nature of diasporas, of elites, and of Jewish responses to modernity.

Jews in Muslim Lands, 1750–1830