

Naima Tarihi Oku

"Cihānnümā is the summa of Ottoman geography and one of the axial texts of Islamic intellectual history. Kātib Çelebi (d. 1657) sought to combine the Islamic geographical tradition with the new European discoveries, atlases and surveys. His cosmography included a comprehensive description of the regions of the world, extending westward from Japan and as far as the eastern Ottoman provinces. Ebū Bekr b. Behrām ed-Dimaşķī (d. 1691) continued with a survey of the Arab countries and the remaining Ottoman provinces of Anatolia. İbrāhīm Müteferriķa combined the two, with additional notes and maps of his own, in one of the earliest Ottoman printed books, Kitāb-ı Cihānnümā (1732). Our translation includes the entire text of Müteferriķa's edition, distinguishing clearly between the contributions of the three authors. Based on Kātib Çelebi's original manuscript we have made hundreds of corrections to Müteferriķa's text. Additional corrections are based on comparison with Kātib Çelebi's Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Latin and Italian sources"--

"A fluent introduction to Syria's recent past, this book provides the backstory to the country's collapse into brutal civil conflict" (Andrew Arsan, author of Lebanon: A Country in Fragments). The fall of Syria into civil war over the past two years has spawned a regional crisis with reverberations growing louder in each passing month. In this timely account, John McHugo seeks to contextualize the headlines, providing broad historical perspective and a richly layered analysis of a country few in the United States know or understand. McHugo charts the history of Syria from World War I to the tumultuous present, examining the country's thwarted attempts at independence, the French policies that sowed the seeds of internal strife, and the fragility of its foundations as a nation. He then turns to more recent events: religious and sectarian tensions that have divided Syria, the pressures of the Cold War and the Arab-Israeli conflict, and two generations of rule by the Assads. The result is a fresh and rigorous narrative that explains both the creation and unraveling of the current regime and the roots of the broader Middle East conflict. As the Syrian civil war threatens to draw the US military once again into the Middle East, here is a rare and authoritative guide to a complex nation that demands our attention. "Scholarly but accessible and of much interest to those with an eye on geopolitical matters." —Kirkus Reviews "Useful as a concise overview of independent Syria's most important movements and personalities, McHugo's book gives readers the basic background necessary to understand the country." —Publishers Weekly

The 1720 Imperial Circumcision Celebrations in Istanbul

Müteferrika

A Novel

Servet-i Fünûn'dan Cumhuriyet'e kadar yeni Türk edebiyatı

Gaziantep

An Introduction to History

Ahmet Midhat Efendi's famous 1875 novel Felâtnun Bey and Râkim Efendi takes place in late nineteenth-century Istanbul and follows the lives of two young men who come from radically different backgrounds. Râkim Efendi is an erudite, self-made man, one who is ambitious and cultivated enough to mingle with a European crowd. In contrast, Felâtnun Bey is a spendthrift who lacks intellectual curiosity and a strong work ethic. Squandering his wealth and education, he leads a life of decadence. The novel traces Râkim and Felâtnun's relationships with multiple characters, charting their romances and passions, as well as their foibles and amusing mishaps as they struggle to find and follow their own path through the many temptations and traps of European culture. The author creates a rich portrait of stratified Ottoman life through a diverse and colorful cast of characters—from a French piano teacher and an Arab nanny, to a Circassian slave girl—each deftly navigating the shifting mores of their social class. Written during the Ottoman Empire's uneasy transition to modernity, the novel's protagonists embody both the best and worst elements of two worlds, European and Ottoman. The novel provides readers with an elegant yet powerful appeal for progressive reforms and individual freedoms. Levi and Ringer's fluid translation of this Ottoman classic stands as a landmark in the history of Turkish literature in translation.

What is a caliphate? Who can be caliph? And how are contemporary ideologues such as ISIS reviving - and abusing - the term today? In the first modern account of a subject of critical importance today, acclaimed historian Hugh Kennedy answers these questions by chronicling the rich history of the caliphate, from the death of Muhammad to the present. At its height, the caliphate stretched from Spain to China and was the most powerful political entity in western Eurasia. In an era when Paris and London boasted a few thousand inhabitants, Baghdad and Cairo were sophisticated centres of trade and culture, and the Umayyad and Abbasid caliphates were distinguished by extraordinary advances in science, medicine and architecture. By ending with the recent re-emergence of caliph ideology within fundamentalist Islam, The Caliphate underscores why it is crucial that we understand this form of Islamic government before groups such as ISIS distort its practice completely.

Citation, Invention and Narrative Art

The White Castle

Reading Comprehension Education in Fifteen Countries

Herodotus and His 'sources'

İstanbul ansiklopedisi: Eritmek-Fırın

Ibn Khaldûn's Philosophy of History

Status symbols, diplomatic gifts, artistic mediums and economic treasures--figured silk fabrics were among the most powerful and most characteristic artistic products of the Ottoman Empire. Wars were fought for control of silk revenues, and governments devoted major bureaucratic efforts toward the organization, regulation and taxation of silk production. "Ipek: The Crescent & the Rose" is the most comprehensive and magnificently illustrated overview of Ottoman silk textiles of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Its lavish, full-bleed, six-color reproductions of fabrics from the Topkapı Palace in Istanbul, and from lesser-known ecclesiastical treasuries in the Balkans, Sweden, Poland and Russia, demonstrate the creativity of Ottoman weavers in rich detail, and will appeal to anyone with an interest in design or a general appreciation for visual delights. Accompanied by scholarly essays that shed light on the different historical, legislative, economic and technological factors that determined the history of these textiles.

A major contribution to Ottoman history, now published in paperback in two volumes.

tarih kültür dergisi

Kitap-1?k

The Republic of Letters and the Levant

A?k Olsun

An Ottoman Novel

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn - Mark Twain (Stage-1)

Akif'in "Çanakkale ehitlerine" iirinde ö yle bir kesit var: Sen ki As ı m ı n neslinin, ç i netme namusunu. At ü st ü nden korkunun ve gafletin kabusunu. Ate ler yak ı p Nemrut misali, atsalar seni. Sak ı n h â ! Terk etmiyesin, iman ı n ı , dinini. Peki, kimdir bu As ı m? Sembolik bir isim mi? Bir kahraman mı ? Ya da Mehmet Akif'in ç ok ç a zikretti i "As ı m' ı n neslinden" kastedilen nedir? "As ı m' ı n ne tabiri-benzetmesi hep s ö ylenir konu malarda, sohbetlerde, dualarda... dile pelesenk olmu bu s ö z her mecliste ö zlenen nesilden bahsedilirken anlat ı l ı r. Ama hep eksik bir aya ı kal ı r bu benzetmenin. Oysa As ı m'dan bahsetmez kimse. Sessizce bu isim bu tabiri tan ı t ı lmadan konunun ehemmiyetine ge ç ilir. Ö zlenen nesillerden bahsedilir ve umutlar a ı lan ı r gen ç lere. Ger ç ekte As ı m kimdir? As ı m' ı n neslindeki kas ı t ı anlamın n yolunun ö nce bu ismin muhatab ı n ı tan ı maktan ge ç ece i inanc ı nday ı m. Ü stad Akif deyince ilk akl ı m ı za gelen yaz ı m ı n giri b ö l ü m ü ne ald ı ı m iirdeki As ı m'd ı r. Kronolojik olarak akla gelme s ı ras ı ikinci gerekirken halk aras ı ndaki iirin yayg ı nlı ı onu ö ne atm ı t ı r. Bize As ı m' ı aratan ilk ç ı k ı noktas ı da budur zaten. Ü stad ı n yine iir kü lliyat ı Safahat' ı n alt ı nc ı kitab ı n ı n ad ı d ı r. Konu ma ü slubuyla yaz ı lan hikaye ekinde eseridir. Eserin aras ı nda ge ç en konu malar aktar ı l ı r. Bu d ö rt ki i Hocasade, K ö se mam, K ö se mam' ı n o lu As ı m ve Hocasade'nin o l u. Konu malar ı n ç o u memleket meseleleri ü st ü nedir. As ı m eserin sonunda konu maya kat ı l ı r. Hocasade, ona ö ü tler verir. E "Hocasade" diye an ı lan ki i Mehmet Akif'in kendisidir. Eserin sonunda As ı m, Hocasade'nin iste i do rultusunda kendisine benzer arkada lar ı ile birlikte pozitif bilimler ö renimi g ö rmek ü zere Berlin'e gitmeye karar verir; hikaye ak ı p gider. Ü stad Akif, "ASIM" eseriyle bizlere idealindeki M ü sl ü man gen ç li i, bir taraftan da duru uyla, zulme isyan ı yla, vakar ve hayas ı yla-edebiyle kendi ahlak ı n ı g ö rd ü ü gen ç li i ayr ı nt ı lar ı yla anlatm ı ve bu ö rnek gen ç li e "ASIM'IN NESL " ad ı n ı vermi tir. Ü ç ü nc ü ç ı kan As ı m ve bence ö zellikle bu ismin kullan ı lmas ı n ı n tesad ü f olmad ı ı n ı anlatan As ı m ,As ı m bin Sabit'tir. Peygamber (S.A.V.) arkada lar ı ndand ı r, sahabedir. Gü ç lü ve yi it bir sava ç ı d ı r. Ç ok iyi ok atard ı . Uhud sava ı nda da ok ç ular ı n a al ı yordu ve bu sava ta m ü riklerin sancaktarlar ı ndan M ü safi bin Talh â ile karde i Haris bin Talha'y ı ok ile ö ld ü rd ü . Hazreti As ı m bu g ü ne ta ı yan olay b ö ylece ba lad ı . Ö len m ü riklerin annesi yemin eder ve Hazreti As ı m' ı n kafas ı n ı getirene y ü z deve koyar. Fakat bir t ü rlü amac ı na ula amaz ve sonunda hain bir plan yaparak Peygamber Efendimizden yeni M ü sl ü man olan bir kavmin Kuran- ı Kerim ve M ü sl ü manlı ı ı ö renmesi i ç in on ö retmen istedi ini s ö yleyerek, tuzak kurarlar. Bu on yi it i ç inde As ı m'da vard ı r. Geceleri y ü r ü r g ü nd ü zleri saklan ı rlar. Tam var ı lacak yere geldiklerinde yanlar ı ndaki m ü naf ı klar ka ç arak e haber verirler. ki y ü z atl ı e k ı ya on sahabeyi ç epe ç evre ç evirir. Ku lar u ç maya korkar o b ö lgede sestene ve u ultudan. M ü annesi haber salar "As ı m' ı n kellesini getirin kafatas ı nda arap i ç ece im ve sizi ö d ü le bo aca ı m" diye. Teslim olmalar ı n ı is sahabelerin. As ı m' ı ö ld ü r ü p di erlerini k ö le pazar ı nda satacaklard ı r. Allah resulunun arkada lar ı teslim olmazlar. As ı m okla verir kafirlere. Yan ı nda yedi oku vard ı r. Her oku ile bir m ü riki vurur. Sonra m ı zra ı n ı al ı r k ı r ı lana kadar sava ı r . Bu arad ı bacaklar ı ndan yaralanm ı t ı r. Arkada lar ı n ı n ehadetini g ö zleriyle g ö r ü r. Allaha dua eder "Sa l ı ı mda dinimi m ü rikler korudun ise ö l ü m ü mden sonra da cesedimi muh â faza et, m ü riklere dokundurma." M ı zra ı da k ı r ı lan Hazreti As ı m k ı l ı c ı n ı ç eker ve k ı n ı n ı k ı rar. K ı l ı c ı n ı geri yerine sokamayaca ı n ı biliyordur. At ı lan oklar ı n iddetiyle ayaklar ı onu ta ı yan ü st ü ne ç ö ker ve ahadet erbetini i ç er. M ü rikler ona dokunmak isterlerken bir ar ı s ü r ü s ü ö rter naa ı n ı . Her yan ı n ı k dokundurmazlar ona. Gece olur beklerler ba ı nda. lerleyen saatlerde bir ya mur ya ar ve al ı r g ö t ü r ü r olu an sel mubare in naa ı n ı . Hazreti As ı m' ı bulamaz kimse bidaha. Allah duas ı n ı duymu tur ve kabul buyurmu tur. Hz. Ö mer buyurdu ki: Allah ü elbette m ü 'min kulunu muh â faza eder. As ı m bin S â bit, sa l ı ı nda m ü riklerden nas ı l korundu ise Allah ü te â l â da ö l ü m ü onun cesedini muh â faza edip m ü riklere dokundurmad ı ." Bunun i ç in Â s ı m bin S â bit an ı l ı rken, "Ar ı lar ı n korudu u kimse" di an ı l ı rd ı . Â s ı m' ı n nesli... diyordum ya... nesilmi ger ç ek. te ç i netmedi namusunu, ç i netmeyecek. ü hed â g ö vdesi, da lar, ta lar... O, r ü k ü olmasa, d ü nyada e ilmez ba lar. Yaralanm ı temiz aln ı ndan, uzanm ı yat ı yor. Bir H LAL u runa ne g ü ne ler bat ı yor!

Professor Fehling's important study of source-citations in Herodotus first appeared in German in 1971 (Die Quellenangaben bei Herodot). It proved controversial at the time, setting its face as it did against the general trend of Herodotean studies over the preceding few decades. Herodotus and his 'Sources' re-opens the question of the veracity of Herodotus' source-citations, raised in the last century in Britain by A. H. Sayce and in Germany by H. Panofsky. Their view, in essence that Herodotus simply invented most of the sources to which he attributed his information, so that they were without factual basis, met with general disbelief. However, modern arguments in favour of a factual basis are, as Fehling suggests in his Introduction, logically untenable. A rigorous analysis in Chapters 1 and 2 of Herodotus' methods of source-citation, and of his narrative strategies, lays the foundation for chapters on the role of free invention in Herodotus and on Herodotus' use of 'typical numbers'. Some comparative material from other authors, mainly ancient but also medieval, is adduced. A short concluding chapter sketches some of the wider implications of the view adopted in this study. In this English edition, translated by J. G. Howie in close collaboration with the author, numerous small revisions and a few major ones are incorporated. The translator has aimed at clarity and ease of comprehension. This book

will be of primary concern to ancient historians and historiographers; narratologists will also find much in it to interest them.

Evliya Çelebi's book of travels. 2. Evliya Çelebi in Bitlis

A New English Version

Tarihimizde gariplikler

History: A Very Short Introduction

Türk büyükleri ve Türk kahramanları [yazan]

An Ottoman Cosmography

The second instalment in the Ottoman Quartet—the masterful saga of Turkish history by Ahmet Altan—follows the vast and vivid cast of characters introduced in the first volume of the series, Like A Sword Wound. By weaving together tortured love affairs, political intrigue, power struggles, and social upheavals, the novel offers a powerful and vivid tableau of the crisis of the Ottoman Empire in the early 20th century. The second instalment opens with the attempted suicide of Hikmet Bey, the son of the sultan's personal physician. The reason for his extreme gesture is, to forget the extremely beautiful and proud Mehpare Hanim, his wife and the cause of all his suffering. While Hikmet recovers in a hospital in Thessaloniki, slowly regaining his strength and will to live, radical changes are afoot in the Ottoman capital. The power of the sultan is eroding, a rebellion is brewing, and violence erupts on the streets of Istanbul. It is the eve of one of the key events that will lead to the collapse of the Empire: the counter coup of 1909. With striking clarity and imaginative power, Altan evokes the traumas and upheavals of Ottoman history, showing how—over a hundred years later—the events and wounds of that time still resonate in the tensions and contradictions of today's Turkey.

A study of the Ottoman military machine and its successes in Europe, North Africa and the Middle East in a period when they were feared by western European states and the focus of much military concern. The book is intended for undergraduate courses in early modern history, Ottoman history, history of the Middle East and North Africa, and for military historians.

An Arab Philosophy of History

The Ottoman Empire

The History of Herodotus

The Muqaddimah

Istanbul ansiklopedisi

Love in the Days of Rebellion

In the seventeenth century, a young Italian scholar sailing from Venice to Naples is taken prisoner and delivered to Constantinople, into the custody of a scholar known as Hoja—'master'—a man who is his exact double. Hoja wonders, given the knowledge of each other's most intimate secrets, if they could actually exchange identities. Set in a world of magnificent scholarship and terrifying savagery, *The White Castle* is a colourful and intricately patterned triumph of the imagination.

The *Muqaddimah*, often translated as "Introduction" or "Prolegomenon," is the most important Islamic history of the premodern world. Written by the fourteenth-century Arab scholar Ibn Khaldūn, this work laid down the foundations of several fields of knowledge, including philosophy of history, sociology, ethnography, and economics. This first complete English translation was published in three volumes in 1958 as part of the Bollingen Series.

Kâtip Çelebi

The Caliphate

yaşamı, kişiliği ve yapıtlarından seçmeler

1300-1600

Felâhun Bey and Râkim Efendi

Imperial Ottoman Silks and Velvets

This collection of articles analyses the interests and experiences in the Levant of a number of leading western scholars of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with an emphasis on the networks of learned friends throughout Europe with whom they corresponded.

There are many stories we can tell about the past, and we are not, perhaps, as free as we might imagine in our choice of which stories to tell, or where those stories end. John Arnold's *Very Short Introduction* is a stimulating essay about how we study and understand history. The book begins by inviting us to think about various questions provoked by our investigation of history, and explores the ways these questions have been answered in the past. Concepts such as causation, interpretation, and periodization, are introduced by means of concrete examples of how historians work, giving the reader a sense of the excitement of discovering not only the past, but also ourselves. ABOUT THE SERIES: The *Very Short Introductions* series from Oxford University Press contains hundreds of titles in almost every subject area. These pocket-sized books are the perfect way to get ahead in a new subject quickly. Our expert authors combine facts, analysis, perspective, new ideas, and enthusiasm to make interesting and challenging topics highly readable.

Selections from the Prolegomena of Ibn Khaldun of Thunis

Notes & Documents

A Study in the Philosophic Foundation of the Science of Culture

Translation of Cihānnumā

An Economic and Social History of the Ottoman Empire

The Great Speech

This book, first published in 1957, is the study of 14th-century Arab historian Ibn Khaldun,

who founded a special science to consider history and culture, based on the philosophy of Plato and Aristotle and their Muslim followers. In no other field has the revolt of modern Western thought against traditional philosophy been so far-reaching in its consequences as in the field of history. Ibn Khaldun realized that history is more immediately related to action than political philosophy because it studies the actual state of man and society. He found that the ancients had not made history the object of an independent science, and thought it was important to fill this gap. A factual acquaintance with the conclusions of Ibn Khaldun's reflections on history is not the same as the full comprehension of their theoretical significance. When these fundamental questions are answered, it becomes possible to pose the specific question of the relation of Ibn Khaldun's philosophy of history, or his new science of culture, to other practical sciences and, particularly, to the art of history. After an exposition of the major trends of Islamic historiography, part of this book attempts to answer this question through the analysis of the method and intention of the sections of the 'History' where Ibn Khaldun himself examines the works of major Muslim historians, shows the necessity of the new science of culture, and distinguishes it from other practical sciences. This book presents the holistic examination of the 1720 Ottoman imperial circumcision festival through a combined analysis of the hitherto unknown archival sources, contemporary narratives as well as book paintings.

Ibn Khaldun and Tamerlane

A History of the Last Hundred Years

Festivity and Representation in the Early Eighteenth Century

Resimli tarih mecmuası

The Evrenos Dynasty of Yenice-i Vardar

İpek, the Crescent & the Rose

Covering the greatest three centuries of Turkish history, this book tells the story of the Ottoman Empire's growth into a vast Middle Eastern Power. Born as a military frontier principality at the turn of the Fourteenth century, Turkey developed into the dominant force in Anatolia and the Balkans, growing to become the most powerful Islamic state after 1517 when it incorporated the old Arab lands. This distinctively Eastern culture, with all its detail and intricacies, is explored here by a pre-eminent scholar of Turkish history. He gives a striking picture of the prominence of religion and warfare in everyday life as well as the traditions of statecraft, administration, social values, financial and land policies. The definitive account, this is an indispensable companion to anyone with an interest in Islam, Turkey and the Balkans.

A young boy runs away from his violent drunken father. A runaway slave seeks his freedom. Together they journey down the Mississippi river on an epic adventure. A novel by Mark Twain, first published in England in December 1884 and in the United States in February 1885. It is told in the first person by Huckleberry Huck Finn. The book is noted for its colorful description of people and places along the Mississippi River.

Ottoman Warfare, 1500-1700

An Empirical Study

Secular Cycles and Millennial Trends

Basmacı Ibrahim Efendi Ve Müteferrika Matbaası. Basmacı Ibrahim Efendi and the Müteferrika Press

İstanbul mektepleri ve ilim, terbiye, ve san'at müesseseleri dolayısıyla Türkiye maarif tarihi

Introduction to Social Macrodynamics

A "magical, marvellous" epic of an empire in collapse: Book one in the acclaimed Ottoman Quartet by the award-winning Turkish author and political dissident (La Stampa, Italy). Tracking the decline and fall of the Ottoman empire, Ahmet Altan's Ottoman Quartet spans fifty years from the end of the nineteenth century to the post-WWI rise of Atatürk as leader of the new Turkey. In *Like a Sword Wound*, a modern-day resident of Istanbul is visited by the ghosts of his ancestors, finally free to tell their stories "under the broad, dark wings of death." Among the characters who come to life are an Ottoman army officer; the Sultan's personal doctor; a scion of the royal house whose Western education brings him into conflict with his family's legacy; and a beguiling Turkish aristocrat who, while fond of her emancipated life in Paris, finds herself drawn to a conservative Muslim spiritual leader. As their stories of intimate desire and personal betrayal unfold, the society that spawned them is transforming and the sublime empire disintegrating. Here is a Turkish saga reminiscent of *War and Peace*, written in lively, contemporary prose that traces not only the social currents of the time but also the erotic and emotional lives of its characters. "An engrossing novel of obsessive love and oppressive tyranny, a tale of collapse that dramatizes the fateful moments of an empire and its subjects." —Publishers Weekly (starred review)

Syria

A Grammar of the Turkish Language

Tarihimizden kültür manzaraları

Like a Sword Wound