

Osman's Dream Publisher Basic Books

Abaza Hasan first gained prominence in 1648 by defeating the Anatolian rebel Kara Haydaroğlu, for which he was rewarded with the rank of voyvoda (overseer) of the Yeni İll Türkmen. After this office was taken from him through palace intrigue, he launched his first revolt, occupying territory in northwestern Anatolia. During this time he rallied to his... a92a025584 The Ottoman Empire's early years have been the subject of varying narratives, due to the difficulty... a92a025584 Between 1920 and 1922, a clandestine cell of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation carried out seven killings, the best-known being the assassination of Talaat Pasha, the main orchestrator of the Armenian genocide, by Armenian Soghomon Tehlirian in March 1921 in Berlin. a92a025584

Ghaza thesis ISBN 978-0-465-02396-7. (2005). Imber, Colin (1991). Osman's Dream: The Story of the Ottoman Empire, 1300–1923. The thesis addresses the question of how the Ottomans were able to expand from a small principality on the frontier of the Byzantine Empire into a centralized, intercontinental empire. "The Legend of Osman Gazi" The Ghaza or Ghazi thesis (from Ottoman Turkish: غزَا, ḡazā, "holy war", or simply "raid") is a since disputed historical paradigm first formulated by Paul Wittek which has been used to interpret the nature of the Ottoman Empire during the earliest period of its history, the fourteenth century, and its subsequent history. Basic Books. Such a warrior was known in Ottoman Turkish as a ghazi, and thus this thesis sees the early Ottoman state as a "Ghazi State," defined. According to the Ghaza thesis, the Ottomans accomplished this by attracting recruits to fight for them in the name of Islamic holy war against the non-believers a92a025584

Andrew D. Chumbley Chumbley (15 September 1967 – 15 September 2004) was an English practitioner and theorist of magic, and a writer, poet and artist. occurs through creative activity: "Dreaming and the mutual translation of dreamt ritual and ritual-as-dreamt form the basic rationale and context for our work Andrew D. He was Magister of the UK-based magical group Cultus Sabbati a92a025584

Albanian revolt of 1910 New taxes levied in the early months of 1910 led to Isa Boletini's activity to convince Albanian leaders who had already been involved in a 1909 uprising to try another revolt against the Ottoman Empire. The Albanian attacks on the Ottomans in Pristina (now Pristina) and Ferizovik (now Ferizaj), the killing of the Ottoman commander in İpek (now Pejë), and the insurgents' blocking of the railway to Skopje at the Kaçanik Pass led to the Ottoman government's declaration of martial law in the area. It was the first of a series of major uprisings. November 2010 Finkel, Caroline (2006), Osman's Dream: The Story of the Ottoman Empire, 1300–1923, Basic Books, ISBN 978-0-465-02396-7 Frashëri, Kristo The Albanian revolt of 1910 was a reaction to the new centralization policies of the Young Turk Ottoman government in Albania. Rebels were supported by the Kingdom of Serbia a92a025584

Abaza Hasan Pasha 261–2. Osman's Abaza Hasan Pasha, also

called Kara Hasan Pasha or Celali Hasan Pasha; (Ottoman Turkish: ابازہ حسن پاشا, Abāza Ḥasan Paşa), was an Ottoman provincial governor and celali rebel of the mid-seventeenth century. ISBN 978-0-465-02396-7. New York: Basic Books. Osman's Dream: The Story of the Ottoman Empire, 1300–1923. He launched two rebellions against the Ottoman government, the second and largest of which ended with his assassination in Aleppo on 16 February 1659 following a failed attempt to force the deposition of the Grand Vizier Köprülü Mehmed Pasha. pp. Finkel, Caroline (2005) a92a025584

List of campaigns of Suleiman the Magnificent ISBN 978-1-86064-404-7. New York: Basic Books. Finkel, Caroline (2005). Imber, Colin The imperial campaigns (Ottoman Turkish: سفر همايون, romanized: sefer-i humāyūn) were a series of campaigns led by Suleiman, who was the tenth and longest-reigning Sultan of the Ottoman Empire. ISBN 978-0-465-02396-7. Osman's Dream: The Story of the Ottoman Empire, 1300–1923 a92a025584

Battle of Konya Encyclopedia of Military History, HarperCollins Publishers, 1993. The Egyptians were victorious. The Egyptians were led by Ibrahim Pasha, while the Ottomans were led by Reşid Mehmed Pasha. McGregor, Andrew James, A military history The battle of Konya (Koniah) was fought on December 21, 1832, between Egypt and the Ottoman Empire, just outside the city of Konya in modern-day Turkey. By the time of the battle, Muhammad Ali of Egypt modernized the Egyptian army and economy, while the Ottoman Empire continued to lag behind. Finkel, Caroline, Osman's Dream, Basic Books, 2005 a92a025584

A framed version of the national anthem by Ersoy typically occupies the wall above the blackboard in the classrooms of every public as well as most private schools around Turkey, along with a Turkish flag, a photograph of the country's founding father Atatürk, and a copy of Atatürk's speech to the nation's youth. a92a025584

List of sultans of the Ottoman Empire ISBN 978-0465008506. Basic Books. At its height, the Ottoman Empire spanned an area from Hungary in the north to Yemen in the south and from Algeria in the west to Iraq in the east. Administered at first from the city of Söğüt since before 1280 and then from the city of Bursa since 1323 or 1324, the empire's capital was moved to Adrianople (now known as Edirne in English) in 1363 following its conquest by Murad I and then to Constantinople (present-day Istanbul) in 1453 following its conquest by Mehmed II. Finkel, Caroline (2007). (2003) The sultans of the Ottoman Empire (Turkish: Osmanlı padişahları), who were all members of the Ottoman dynasty (House of Osman), ruled over the transcontinental empire from its perceived inception in 1299 to its dissolution in 1922. Glassé, Cyril, ed. Retrieved 2009-04-29. Osman's Dream: The History of the Ottoman Empire a92a025584

Murad II 43, Basic Books "Murad II | Ottoman sultan";. ISBN 978-0-7914-8726-6. Finkel, C. Encyclopedia Murad II (Ottoman Turkish: مراد ثانی, romanized: Murād-ı sānī, Turkish: II. Murad; June 1404 – 3 February 1451) was twice the sultan of the Ottoman Empire, from 1421 to 1444 and from 1446 to 1451. , Osman's Dream:The History of the Ottoman Empire, Osman 2005, p a92a025584

After two weeks of fierce fighting the Albanian forces withdrew to the Drenica... a92a025584

Operation Nemesis 412 Finkel, Caroline, Osman's Dream, (Basic Books, 2005), 57; "Istanbul was only adopted as the city's official Operation Nemesis (Armenian: «Նեմեսիս» գործողություն, romanized: "Nemesis" gortsoghut'iun) was a program of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation to assassinate both Ottoman perpetrators of the Armenian genocide and officials of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic most responsible for the massacre of Armenians during the September Days of 1918 in Baku. 28, p. Encyclopedia Americana, 1920, v. Masterminded by Shahan Natalie, Armen Garo, and Aaron Sachaklian, it was named after the Greek goddess of divine retribution, Nemesis a92a025584

Mehmet Akif Ersoy Mehmet Akif Literature Museum Library, Ankara Finkel, Caroline, Osman's Dream, (Basic Books, 2005), 57; "Istanbul was only adopted as the city's official Mehmet Akif Ersoy (20 December 1873 – 27 December 1936) was a Turkish poet, writer, academic, politician, and the author of the Turkish National Anthem. Widely regarded as one of the premiere literary minds of his time, Ersoy is noted for his command of the Turkish language, as well as his patriotism and role in the Turkish War of Independence a92a025584

In 1520, Suleiman became the Sultan at the age of 25, succeeding his father Selim I (who had himself more than doubled the size of the Empire through his own campaigns), and began a series of military conquests. In addition to campaigns led by his viziers and admirals, Suleiman personally led 13 campaigns. The total duration of these campaigns was ten years and three months. The details of the first eight campaigns were preserved in Suleiman's diary. His main opponents were Ferdinand I from the House of Habsburg (later the Holy Roman Emperor), and Tahmasp I of Safavid Persia. Most of Suleiman's campaigns... a92a025584

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