

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910779242803321
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Titolo	Turkey, Islam, nationalism, and modernity : a history, 1789-2007 // Carter Vaughn Findley
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New Haven : , : Yale University Press, , 2010
ISBN	0-300-15262-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xiv, 527 pages, 16 unnumbered pages of plates) : illustrations (some color), maps
Disciplina	956.1
Soggetti	Nationalism - Turkey - History - 19th century Nationalism - Turkey - History - 20th century Secularism - Turkey - History - 19th century Secularism - Turkey - History - 20th century Islam and state - Turkey - History - 19th century Islam and state - Turkey - History - 20th century Turkey History 19th century Turkey History 20th century Turkey Politics and government 19th century Turkey Politics and government 20th century
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 425-487) and index.
Nota di contenuto	The return toward centralization -- The Tanzimat -- The reign of Abdulhamid -- Imperial demise, national struggle -- The early republic -- Turkey's widening political spectrum -- Turkey and the world.
Sommario/riassunto	Turkey, Islam, Nationalism, and Modernity reveals the historical dynamics propelling two centuries of Ottoman and Turkish history. As mounting threats to imperial survival necessitated dynamic responses, ethnolinguistic and religious identities inspired alternative strategies for engaging with modernity. A radical, secularizing current of change competed with a conservative, Islamically committed current. Crises sharpened the differentiation of the two currents, forcing choices between them. The radical current began with the formation of reformist governmental elites and expanded with the advent of "print capitalism," symbolized by the privately owned, Ottoman-language

newspapers. The radicals engineered the 1908 Young Turk revolution, ruled empire and republic until 1950, made secularism a lasting "belief system," and still retain powerful positions. The conservative current gained impetus from three history-making Islamic renewal movements, those of Mevlana Halid, Said Nursi, and Fethullah Gülen. Powerful under the empire, Islamic conservatives did not regain control of government until the 1980's. By then they, too, had their own influential media. Findley's reassessment of political, economic, social, and cultural history reveals the dialectical interaction between radical and conservative currents of change, which alternately clashed and converged to shape late Ottoman and republican Turkish history.
