1. Record Nr. UNINA9910781228603321 Autore Kasaba Resat <1954-> Titolo A moveable empire: Ottoman nomads, migrants, and refugees // Resat Kasaba Pubbl/distr/stampa Seattle,: University of Washington Press, c2009 **ISBN** 0-295-80149-2 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (x, 194 pages) Collana Studies in modernity and national identity 305.9/069109561 Disciplina Nomads - Turkey - History Soggetti Internal migrants - Turkey - History Migration, Internal - Turkey - History Turkey History Ottoman Empire, 1288-1918 Turkey Social conditions 1288-1918 Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto Contents; Acknowledgments; 1. Empire, State, and People; 2. A Moveable Empire; 3. Toward Settlement; 4. Building Stasis; 5. The Immovable State; Notes; Bibliography; Index "A Moveable Empire examines the history of the Ottoman Empire Sommario/riassunto through a new lens, focusing on the migrant groups that lived within its bounds and their changing relationship to the state's central authorities. Unlike earlier studies that take an evolutionary view of tribe-state relations-casting the development of a state as a story in which nomadic tribes give way to settled populations-this book argues that mobile groups played an important role in shaping Ottoman

institutions and, ultimately, the early republican structures of modern Turkev." "Over much of the empire's long history, local Interests

influenced the development of the Ottoman state as authorities sought to enlist and accommodate the various nomadic groups in the region. In the early years of the empire, maintaining a nomadic presence, especially in frontier regions, was an important source of strength. Cooperation between the imperial center and tribal leaders provided the center with an effective way of reaching distant parts of the empire, while allowing tribal leaders to perpetuate their own authority and

guarantee the tribes' survival as bearers of distinct cultures and identities. This relationship changed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, as indigenous communities, tribal and otherwise, discovered new possibilities of expanding their own economic and political power by pursuing local, regional, and even global opportunities, independent of the Ottoman center. The Ottoman state responded by taking its first steps toward settling tribes and controlling migrations. Finally, in the early twentieth century, mobility took another form entirely as ethnicity-based notions of nationality led to forced migrations."-- Jacket