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Autore	Kastritsis Dimitris J
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Nota di contenuto	Preliminary material / D. Kastritsis -- Introduction: The battle of Ankara and its consequences / D. Kastritsis -- Chapter One. The Political Landscape after Ankara (28 July 1402 – Spring 1403) / D. Kastritsis -- Chapter Two. Anatolia between Isa and Mehmed Çelebi (Spring 1403 – September 1403) / D. Kastritsis -- Chapter Three. Anatolia between Emir Süleyman and Mehmed Çelebi (before March 1403– 14 June 1410) / D. Kastritsis -- Chapter Four. Rumeli between Emir Süleyman and Musa Çelebi (1409? – 17 February 1411) / D. Kastritsis -- Chapter Five. The reign of Musa Çelebi and the end of the Civil War (17 February 1411– 5 July 1413) / D. Kastritsis -- Chapter Six. Narrative and legitimation in the Ottoman Civil War / D. Kastritsis -- Appendix . Translation of Abdülvasi Çelebi, Halilname, 'The battle of Sultan Mehmed with Musa and the defeat of Musa' / D. Kastritsis -- Bibliography / D. Kastritsis -- Index / D. Kastritsis.
Sommario/riassunto	The civil war of 1402-1413 is one of the most complicated and fascinating periods in Ottoman history. It is often called the interregnum because of its political instability, but that term does not do justice to the fact that the civil war was a chapter of Ottoman history

in its own right. This book is the first full-length study of that chapter, which began with Timur's dismemberment of the early Ottoman Empire following his defeat of Bayezid "the Thunderbolt" at Ankara (1402). After Timur's departure, what was left of the Ottoman realm was contested by Bayezid's sons in a series of bloody wars involving many internal factions and foreign powers. As part of those wars some of the earliest Ottoman historical literature was produced in the courts of the warring princes, especially Mehmed Çelebi, who was the final winner and needed to justify killing his brothers. This book is a detailed reconstruction of events based on the available sources, as well as a study of the period's political culture as reflected in its historical narratives.
