

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910784687503321
Titolo	Late Ottoman society [[electronic resource] ] : the intellectual legacy // edited by Elisabeth Ozdalga
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London ; ; New York, : RoutledgeCurzon, 2005
ISBN	1-134-29474-3 1-280-15767-4 0-203-48138-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (372 p.)
Collana	SOAS/RoutledgeCurzon studies on the Middle East ; ; 3
Classificazione	15.59
Altri autori (Persone)	OzdalgaElisabeth <1946->
Disciplina	306/.09561
Soggetti	Scholars - Turkey Turkey Social conditions 1288-1918 Turkey Economic conditions 1288-1918 Turkey Intellectual life 19th century Turkey Civilization Turkey History Ottoman Empire, 1288-1918 Syria History 1516-1918 Albania History 1878-1912
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Simultaneously published in the USA and Canada.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Late Ottoman Society: The Intellectual Legacy; Copyright; Contents; Illustrations; Contributors; Preface; Acknowledgements; Abbreviations; Introduction; 1 Ottoman sources of Kemalist thought; 2 Blueprints for a future society: Late Ottoman materialists on science, religion, and art; 3 Whom did Ahmed Cevdet represent?; 4 Women in Late Ottoman intellectual history; 5 Turban and fez: Ulema as opposition; 6 Pan-Islamism in practice: The rhetoric of Muslim unity and its uses; 7 'Kutup ve Resail-i Mevkute': Printing and publishing in a multi-ethnic society 8 Christian community schools during the Ottoman reform period9 Levantine state muftis: An Ottoman legacy?; 10 The Albanian students of the Mekteb-i Mulkiye: Social networks and trends of thought; Appendix; Index

## Sommario/riassunto

When the Ottomans commenced their modernizing reforms in the 1830s, they still ruled over a vast empire. In addition to today's Turkey, including Anatolia and Thrace, their power reached over Mesopotamia, North Africa, the Levant, the Balkans, and the Caucasus. The Sultanate was at the apex of a truly multi-ethnic society. Modernization not only brought market principles to the economy and more complex administrative controls as part of state power, but also new educational institutions as well as new ideologies. Thus new ideologies developed and nationalism emerged, which became a political r

---