

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910797674103321
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Titolo	Science among the Ottomans : the cultural creation and exchange of knowledge / / Miri Shefer-Mossensohn
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Austin, [Texas] : , : University of Texas Press, , 2015 ©2015
ISBN	1-4773-0360-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (263 p.)
Disciplina	509.56/0903
Soggetti	Science - Turkey - History Technology - Turkey - History Science - Social aspects - Turkey - History Islam and science - Turkey - History Science and state - Turkey - History Turkey History Ottoman Empire, 1288-1918
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Preface -- A Note on Transliteration -- Introduction -- 1. Framing "Knowledge" in the Ottoman Empire -- 2. Where and How Does Learning Take Place? -- 3. The Transfer of Knowledge to, from, and within the Ottoman Empire -- 4. State in Science -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Scholars have long thought that, following the Muslim Golden Age of the medieval era, the Ottoman Empire grew culturally and technologically isolated, losing interest in innovation and placing the empire on a path toward stagnation and decline. Science among the Ottomans challenges this widely accepted Western image of the nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Ottomans as backward and impoverished. In the first book on this topic in English in over sixty years, Miri Shefer-Mossensohn contends that Ottoman society and culture created a fertile environment that fostered diverse scientific activity. She demonstrates that the Ottomans excelled in adapting the inventions of others to their own needs and improving them. For example, in 1877, the Ottoman Empire boasted the seventh-longest

electric telegraph system in the world; indeed, the Ottomans were among the era's most advanced nations with regard to modern communication infrastructure. To substantiate her claims about science in the empire, Shefer-Mossensohn studies patterns of learning; state involvement in technological activities; and Turkish- and Arabic-speaking Ottomans who produced, consumed, and altered scientific practices. The results reveal Ottoman participation in science to have been a dynamic force that helped sustain the six-hundred-year empire.
