

Ottoman seapower and Levantine diplomacy in the age of discovery

State University of New York Press - Burji dynasty

Description: -



English language -- Idioms -- Dictionaries.
 French language -- Idioms -- Dictionaries.
 Piccinino, Nicolo.
 Fortebracci, Andrea.
 Turkey -- History -- Bayezid II, 1481-1512.
 Middle East -- Commerce -- Turkey -- History -- 16th century.
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 Merchant marine -- Turkey -- History -- 16th century.
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SUNY series in the social and economic history of the Middle East
 Ottoman seapower and Levantine diplomacy in the age of discovery

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THE MAMLUK SULTAN QANSUH AL

God's Shadow: Sultan Selim, His Ottoman Empire, and the Making of the Modern World.

Ottoman seapower and Levantine diplomacy in the age of discovery (eBook, 1994) [vip.stumagz.com]

The Mamluks drafted farmers and peasants from rural areas as soldiers for their upcoming war with the Ottomans. PALMIRA BRUMMETT, Ottoman Seapower and Levantine Diplomacy in the Age of Discovery. Although there were trade wars and political upheavals, and divisions between different groups and religions, the overriding feature of this world was one of fluidity and accommodation, not hard-and-fast divisions and impermeable boundaries.

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Both the Ottomans and Mamluks assembled 60,000 soldiers. I like to explore the intersections between rhetoric and reality; and I want my students to think about the differences between ideology, rhetoric, and action.

Ottoman

It analyzes the Ottoman Empire's expansion eastward in the contexts of claims to universal sovereignty, Levantine power politics, and the struggle for control of the oriental trade. It analyzes the Ottoman Empire's expansion eastward in the contexts of claims to universal sovereignty, Levantine power politics, and the struggle for control of the oriental trade. Challenging the notion that the sixteenth-century Ottoman Empire was merely a reactive economic entity driven by the impulse to territorial conquest, Brummett portrays it as inheritor of Euro-Asian trading networks and participant in the contest for commercial hegemony from Genoa and Venice to the Indian Ocean.

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The efficient use of resources formed the base of the Ottoman army, which was one of the best armies in Europe at the time.

Ottoman Warfare in Europe 1453

New York, State University of New York Press, 1994, 285 p. Primary Sources: Italian and French ASV: Archivio di Stato di Venezia Commemoriali, reg. By 1516, the Ottomans were free from other concerns—Sultan had just vanquished the Persians at the in 1514—and turned their full might against the Mamluks, who ruled in and , to complete the Ottoman conquest of the.

BBC Radio 4

Inba': al-Jawhari al-Sayrafi, Inba' al-Hasr.

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