



İSTANBUL
GELİŞİM
ÜNİVERSİTESİ

ATATURK'S PRINCIPLES AND HISTORY OF TURKISH REVOLUTION I

GLOSSARY

WEEK 1

Assc. Prof. Ercan KARAKOÇ

- **Bab-ı Ali:** 'Sublime Porte' or 'Porte', both the main building housing the Ottoman government and its collective name.
 - Former Divan-ı Hümayun (Imperial Council, de facto Cabinet)
 - Cabinet
- **Divan:** imperial council
- **Mabeyn:** palace secretariat
- **Sadrizam:** grand vizier, the sultan's chief minister
- **Kâhya:** steward of the grand vizier
- **Reisülküttab:** chief scribe, secretary to the grand vizier
- **Tercüme odası:** translation office of the Porte
- **Dragoman:** translator, especially one in the service of a foreign embassy
- **Scribes:** administrative corps of Ottoman central government before the transition to a modern bureaucracy
- **Vekil:** commissar, minister in the nationalist government between 1920 and 1923



Reception of the French ambassador by the Grand Vizier and the Imperial Council in 1724

- **Askeri:** member of the arms-bearing, tax-exempt, ruling elite of the empire, consisting of the sultan's servants
- **Yeniçeri:** salaried standing infantry, known in the West as janissaries
- **Sipahi:** member of semi-feudal cavalry
- **Serasker:** commander-in-chief (under the sultan)
- **Nizamiye:** regular army
- **Redif:** army reserve
- **Gazi:** 'conquering hero', title for a successful soldier
- **Nizam-ı cedid:** reform program of Selim III ('new order'). Also the name of his new Western-style army
- **Tanzimat:** reforms, especially the centralizing and Westernizing ones of 1839 to 1873



- **Alaylı:** officer who has risen from the ranks
 - Not graduated from military school, being unschooled
 - For Example: Şemsi Paşa
- **Mektepli:** officer who has graduated from military academy (Harbiye)
 - Educated officers
 - For Example: Mustafa Kemal Paşa
- **Harbiye:** military academy



Şemsi Pasha (1846-1908)
Alaylı Subay

- **Sancak:** county
- **Mutasarrıf:** governor of a county (*sancak*)
- **Vilayet:** province
- **Vali:** governor-general of a province (*vilayet*)
- **Kaza:** district
- **Kaymakam:** sub-governor, governor of provincial district (Kaza)
- **Nahiye:** rural community
- **Kariye:** village



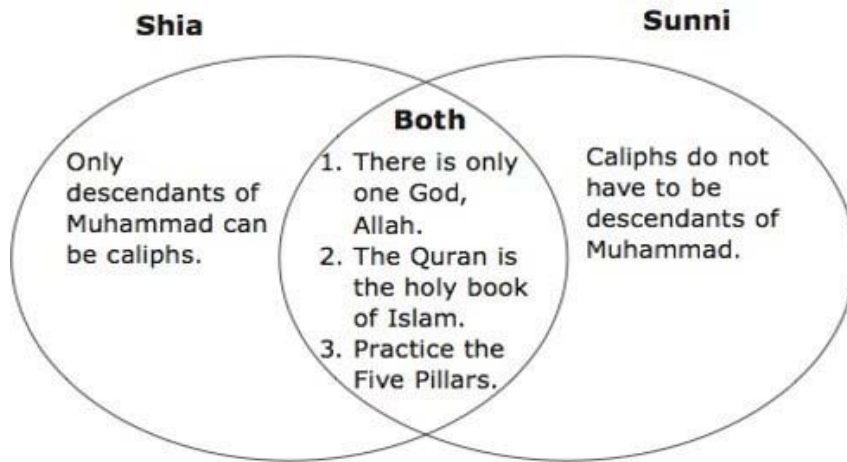
1899 map of the Ottoman Empire, showing detailed subdivisions (vilayets, sanjaks and kazas)

- **Reaya**: the tax-paying subjects of the Ottoman state
- **Aman**: safe conduct under Islamic law enabling non-Muslims who are not dhimmi to reside in Muslim countries
- **İltizam**: tax farming
- **Aşar (öşür)**: tithe
- **Cizye (jizya)**: poll tax payable by *dhimmis*, *non-Muslims*.
 - Christians
 - Jews
- **Muhassıl**: tax collector
- **Millet**: nation, community of *dhimmis*
- **Varlık Vergisi**: discriminatory wealth tax, imposed during the Second World War
 - Especially from non-Muslim minorities.

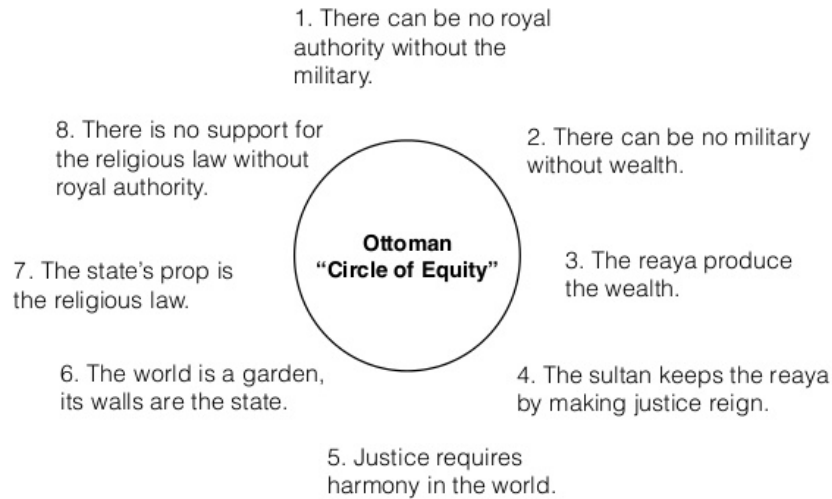


Non-Muslims auctioning off their furniture to pay for the Varlık Vergisi

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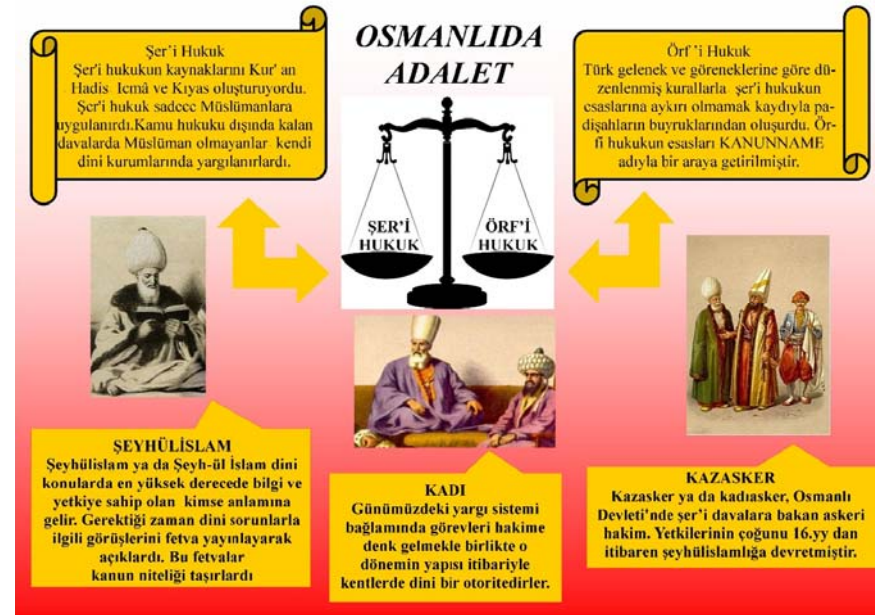


- **Sunni:** Muslims who recognize the succession to the Prophet as leaders of the Muslim community of elected caliphs. The vast majority of Muslims in the Ottoman Empire
- **Shi'i:** Muslims who only recognize the male descendants of Ali, the Prophet's son-in-law and nephew, as legitimate leaders of the Muslim community
- **Halife:** Caliph, literally successor; refers to the successor of Muhammad, the ruler of an Islamic theocracy
- **İmam:** Muslim prayer leader; also, successor to the Prophet recognized by Shi'i Muslims
- **Alevi:** adherents of a syncretistic form of Shi'i Islam



- **Adalet:** justice; characteristic of a government that remains within its *hudud*
- **Kadı:** şeriat judge
- **Kadı sicilleri:** local court records
- **Berat:** document recognizing someone as subject of a foreign power, entitled to aman
- **Hudud:** bounds within which and individual or group had remain in order not to trespass on others' rights
- **Fitne:** disorder, rebellion
- **Zulüm:** tyranny, oppression

- **Fetva:** legal opinion based on *şeriat*
- **Müftü:** expert of religious law, who pronounces *fetvas*
- **Ulema:** doctors of Islamic law
- **Şeyhülislam:** chief *müftü* of the empire
- **Şeriat:** Islamic canon law
- **Hatt-ı hümayun (Hatt-ı şerif):** imperial decree
- **Örf (Kanun):** legislation by sultanic decree
- **Jurnal:** report by government spy





- **Medrese:** religious college
- **Softa:** student at *medrese*
- **Mektep:** traditional primary school
- **İdadiye:** secondary school for boys
- **Rüşdiye:** school for boys aged between 10 and 15
- **Sultaniye:** college (lyceum)
- **Mülkiye:** civil service academy



Entrance of Galatasaray Lyceum (Mekteb-i Sulani)

- **Tarikat:** Islamic mystical order or fraternity
- **Dervish (Sufi):** member of a *tarikat*
- **Tekke:** lodge of a *tarikat*
- **Türbe:** religious shrine, tomb of a Muslim saint
- **Vakıf:** religious charitable foundation
- **Evkaf:** plural of *vakıf*



The Uzbek Dervish Lodge in Sultantepe-Uskudar

- **Ayan:** provincial notables
- **Khedive:** hereditary governor-general of Egypt
- **Mülk:** privately owned real estate
- **Çiftlik:** privately owned farm
- **Timar:** fief
- **Miri:** state-owned real state



Khedive Isma'il Pasha



Alemdar Mustafa Pasha

- **Altı ok:** ‘Six Arrows’; principles of Republican People’s Party (CHP)
- **Dokuz umde:** ‘Nine Principles’; 1923 program of People’s Party (later Republican People’s Party)
- **Halk evi:** ‘People’s House’; local educational establishment for disseminating Kemalist message in provincial towns
- **Halk odası:** ‘People’s Room’; same as *halk evi*, but on a smaller scale, in villages.



Altı Ok:
Symbol and Flag of the Republican People's Party