ATATURK’S PRINCIPLES AND HISTORY OF TURKISH REVOLUTION

GLOSSARY

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• **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

• **Sadrazam**: 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
• **Mutasarrif**: 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
• **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 from 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 group had remain in order not to trespass on others’ rights

**Fitne**: disorder, rebellion

**Zulüm**: tyranny, oppression

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1. There can be no royal authority without the military.
2. There can be no military without wealth.
3. The reaya produce the wealth.
4. The sultan keeps the reaya by making justice reign.
5. Justice requires harmony in the world.
6. The world is a garden, its walls are the state.
7. The state’s prop is the religious law.
8. There is no support for the religious law without royal authority.
• **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*
• Ayan: provincial notables
• Khedive: hereditary governor-general of Egypt
• Mülk: privately owned real estate
• Çiftlik: privately owned farm
• Tımar: fief
• Miri: state-owned real state

Alemdar Mustafa Pasha
Khedive Isma'il 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
• Thank you for listening...