

kelimesi (s. 19), *ghulat-ı Şia* için İngilizce’de kullanılan “ghulat” kelimesinin “ghulah” şeklinde yazılması (s. 212) ve “complete” kelimesi yerine “completeat” konması (s. 271).

Kitap hakkındaki olumlu düşünceleri son kısma koymak usûldendir, fakat buradaki olumlu düşünceler kesinlikle usûlen değildir. Öncelikle yazar, İbn Haldun’un Yunan felsefesi ile bağımlı gayet açık biçimde ortaya koyduğunu söyleyebiliriz. Ayrıca kitap İbn Haldun hakkında okumaya başlamak için, İngilizce bir derste son sınıf ya da yüksek lisans öğrencilerine okutmak için son derece ideal, derli toplu bir monoğrafidir. Bunun yanında, eğitilmiş ama uzman olmayanlar Anglofonlar için de gayet güzel bir giriş kitabı olduğu söylenebilir. Cümleleri çok net, üslubu akıcı ve okuması gayet kolay olan bu kitap İbn Haldun külliyyatına önemli bir katkı sunmaktadır.

Pınar Emiralioğlu. *Geographical Knowledge and Imperial Culture in the Early Modern Ottoman Empire.* Farnham, Surrey: Ashgate, 2014. xxii+184 pages.

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Were the Ottomans interested in geographical and cartographic developments while the Europeans were engaged in explorations and initiated discoveries? Or to what extent did geography and cartography become major fields of study among Ottoman scholars, intellectuals or learned people? Against the predominant assumption that the Ottomans were oblivious to these fields, Pınar Emiralioğlu both tries to demonstrate Ottoman interest and clear biased negative image attributed to the Ottoman statesman and scientists. Looking at the available geographical accounts that circulated in Constantinople/Istanbul (as she states that she uses both names interchangeably) in the sixteenth century, Emiralioğlu offers a historical analysis of these works as well as treats them in the context of early modern state formations. In addition to books/pamphlets on geography,

her sources include *portolan* charts and atlases, world maps, travel accounts and coordinate tables etc.

Despite the absence of formal institution for the production of geographical knowledge or the training of geographers, Ottoman court elites, she argues, were interested in geographical knowledge and patronized the works of scholars, intellectuals, corsairs etc. that suit the ideological and intellectual needs of the Ottoman court. Examining the works of geographers/scholars such as Piri Reis, Matrakçı Nasuh, Seydi Ali Reis, Aşık Mehmed etc., she connects the geographical production with the emerging Ottoman imperial ideology in the sixteenth century. According to her, cognizant of the value of geographical knowledge, the Ottoman elite in the sixteenth century supported, patronized and utilized the works of geographers of various backgrounds for the ideological needs of the time. As Selim I (r. 1512-1520) and Süleyman (r. 1520-1566) undertook the ambitious project of establishing a universal monarchy, knowing the characteristics of geography and of cartography became crucially important. Although the author acknowledges that during the sixteenth century the Ottomans never created a position of official geographer/cartographer or an institution for training geographers and cartographers like European states did, she insists on tying the geographical production with the elite's ideological needs.

The book consists of introduction, four chapters and epilogue. The first chapter is devoted to a survey of Ottoman engagement in geographical knowledge during the sixteenth century. The second chapter concerns how Istanbul is depicted in the geographical literature of the time. The author explores the relationship of the works produced in the sixteenth century with the previous Islamic geographical literature, which divides the world into seven climes where Persia or Ka'ba has a central position. The author demonstrates that while Constantinople had been shown beyond the peripheries in the pre-Ottoman Islamic geographical literature, it grew to acquire a central position (nucleus) in the geographical imagination of the sixteenth century. Here, she particularly relies on the evidence in the works of Mustafa b. Ali al-Muwakkıt, Matrakçı Nasuh and Aşık Mehmed. The third chapter treats the charts of Mediterranean as the core of the Ottoman world. Despite the absence of an institution of official cartographer in the Ottoman Empire, unlike the case in realm of the Spanish Habsburgs, Ottoman elites welcomed and sometimes commissioned the works on the Mediterranean in order to fulfill their ambitious projects in extending the spheres of sovereignty in the sea. The author examines several important works produced in the sixteenth century such as Piri Reis' magisterial book, *Kitab-ı Bahriye*, and *Walter Sea Atlas* (c. 1560), which was probably produced in Italy for an Ottoman patron, and the atlas of *Ali Macar Reis* (1567), consisting six nautical charts and a world map, and the *Atlas-ı Hümayun*

(c. 1570). The examination of these maps and works shows, she argues, “the Ottoman court’s rising awareness of the expanding world... [and]... the centrality of the Mediterranean in the Ottoman world order.” (p. 112). The fourth chapter is an examination of the works on the geographies that can be considered the Ottoman peripheries or beyond the Ottoman world. As the Ottoman elite recognized very early the remoteness of the Indian world, their vision did not go beyond minor adventures, which was also reflected in the works of Seydi Ali Reis who treated the Indian Ocean and India as less well-known region. In addition, an anonymous translation of a book on the new world, entitled *Tarih-i Hind-i Garbi*, represents, according to the author “the pinnacle of the Ottomans’ geographical and political interests in the New World” and attempts “to transmit the latest geographical and political knowledge about the region to the Ottoman court.” (p. 139). The epilogue surveys geographical works produced within the Ottoman world beyond the sixteenth century.

The book includes twelve figures of maps from the works examined and four plates reproduced from Lokman’s *Şahanşah-name*, Matrakçı Nasuh’s *Beyan-ı Menazil-i Sefer-i Irakeyn*, *Walters Sea Atlas* and the anonymous Ottoman Portolan Chart. Primary audience of the book seems to be (not ordinary reader but rather) professional Ottoman historians, Mediterranean historians, and those who are interested in the history of geographical and cartographical knowledge.

Ali Yaycıoğlu. *Partners of the Empire: The Crisis of the Ottoman Order in the Age of Revolutions*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2016. xii+347 pages.

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In *Partners of the Empire*, Ali Yaycıoğlu provides an account of Ottoman crisis and reform efforts for a stable order during the late eighteenth and