

KAY 492



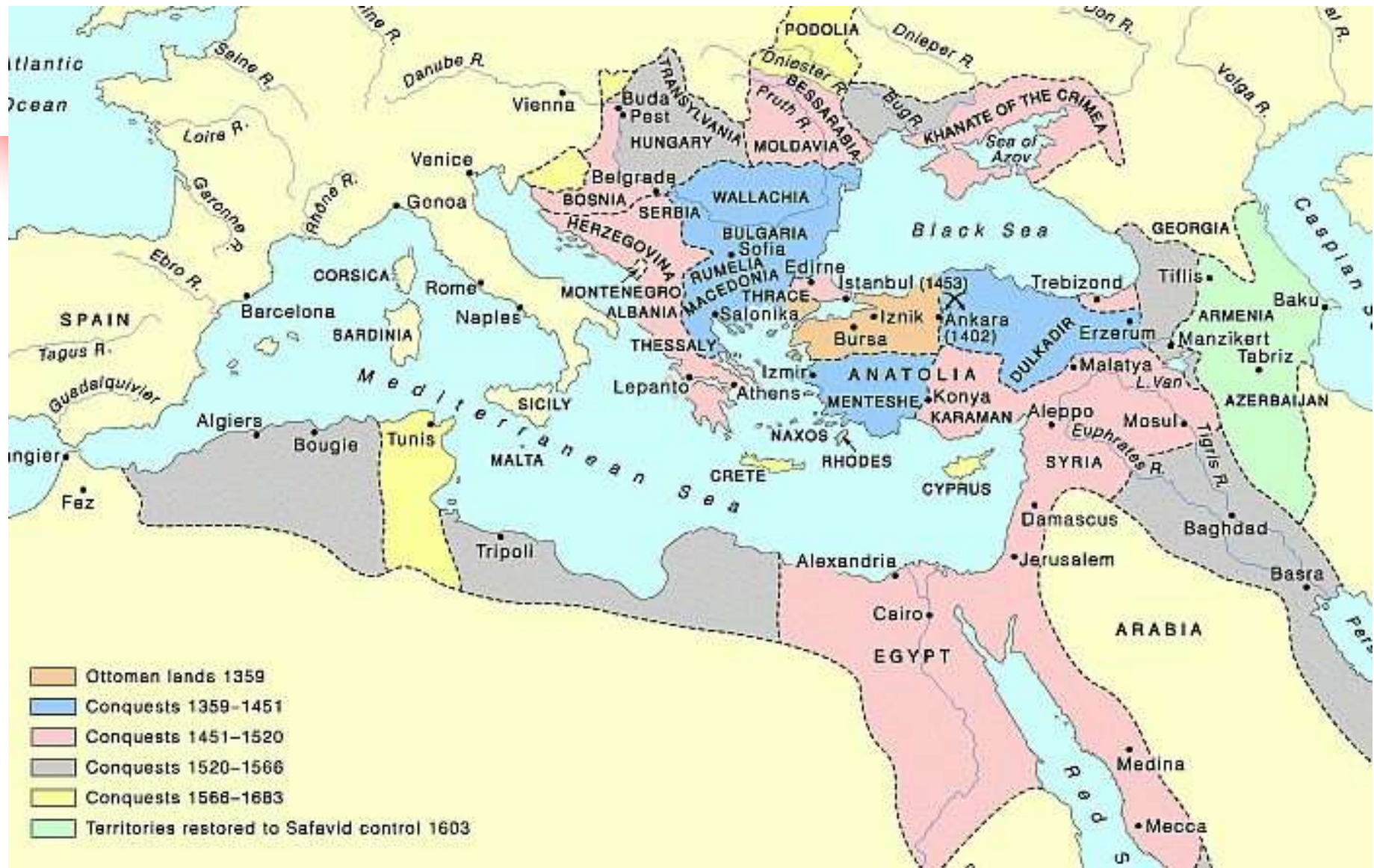
Turkish Administrative History

Week 9 & 10

Ottoman Provincial Administration

Ottoman Cities and Transportation

Ortaylı, 2007, pp. 250-260, 279-318.





Ottoman Provincial Administration

- According to Machiavelli, any part of the Ottoman Empire, which is tightly bound to the authority of the ruler, can not be captured, but if it is captured, its administration is very easy.
 - Reversely, they were easily captured but no invader could easily held up.
- Since the 16th century, a certain decentralization in the Ottoman administration has been seen.
 - As a result of traditional systems of government and society



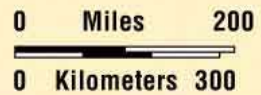
Features of Traditional Society

- Organic energy is used in transportation and communication systems.
 - Messengers/people, mules, camels & horses were used
- A strong central control could not be established
 - There were autonomous units in the financial system
 - Units in the provinces lack independent economic wealth
 - Dry, non-fertile land
 - The bureaucracy had little staff.
 - There is no specialization.
 - The provinces were geographically large.
 - Such a system of government is not centralized.

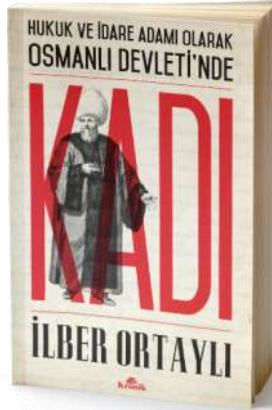


The Fertile Crescent

- Forest
- Subtropical woodland
- Steppe grassland
- Desert grassland
- Site of ancient settlement
- Modern cities
- Modern city on ancient site



Ottoman Provincial Administration-1



- Two authorized officers were appointed.
 - A dual balance in the provincial administration
 - A bey (initially a subaşı) represented the executive authority of the Sultan.
 - A kadı representing the judicial authority of the Sultan
 - As the country expanded, this system became inadequate.

- Sancak was the basic administrative unit up to the 19th Century
 - Basic unit of the timar system
 - After the Tanzimat, the provinces (eyalet) were divided into vilayets.



Ottoman Provincial Administration-2

- Provinces were established as a unit of control and coordination on the sanjaks.
 - After the conquests in Rumelia (at the beginning of the 14th Century) and in Anatolia (at the end of this century)
 - A Beylerbeyi was appointed to the provinces
- In the 15th and 16th Centuries, sanjak was still the basic unit of government
 - Basic unit of the military, administrative & financial systems
- No kadi appointed at the provincial level



Ottoman Provincial Administration-3

- As a result of rapid conquests, the number of provinces had increased.
 - There were 6 provinces in 1520, but 32 in 1610.
- The privileged beyliks were not included in this number.
 - i.e. Eflak-Boğdan, Erdel, the Crimean Khanate, Mecca Sherifdom



Ottoman Provincial Administration-4

- There were also autonomous provinces where the timar system & the traditional laws were not applied.
 - Egypt, Baghdad, Ethiopia, Basra
- Nevertheless, there were janissary garrisons, kadis and defterdars in these provinces
 - They paid an annual tax to the center called "salyane".
 - Beylerbeyi ruled over the local notables like a regent (kral naibi)



Ottoman Provincial Administration-5

- In Eastern Anatolia, the sanjak administration was given to the tribal sheikhs (Ocaklık, Yurtluk System)
 - Urbanization was low, locals were nomadic
 - The government would appoint a kadi in some places.
 - These tribes joined the Ottoman Army with a certain number of soldiers in times of war



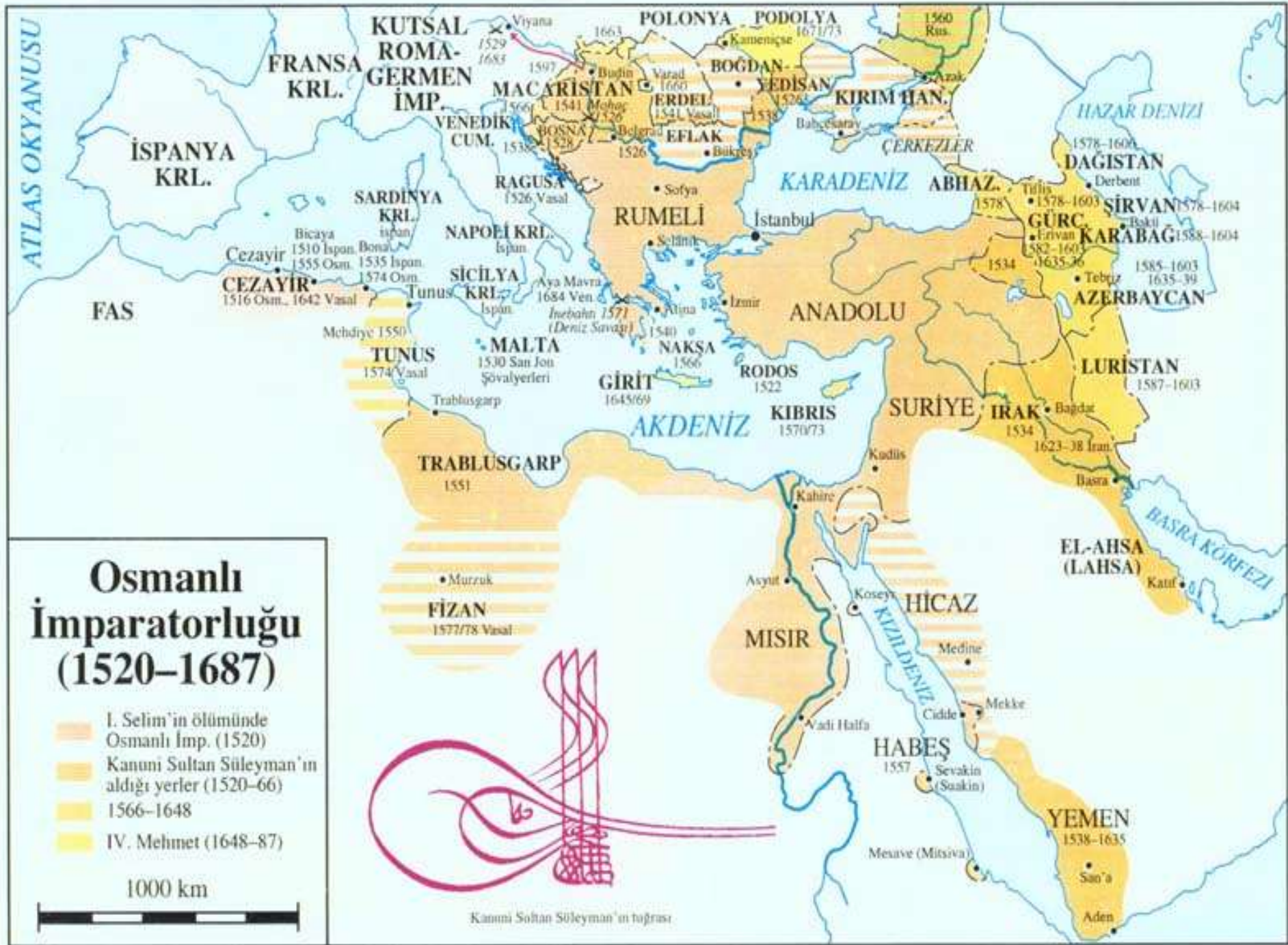
Provincial System & Its Subunits

- Beylerbeyi lived in the pasha sanjak of the province
 - He formed the beylerbeyi divan with officials such as the kethuda and tezkireci.
 - Province's financial affairs were carried out by a timar defterdar and a treasury kethuda
 - Beylerbeyis of the border provinces could make some diplomatic decisions without consulting the center.
- In kaza, sub-unit of sancaks, a subaşı & kadı were present
 - Under the kaza unit, there existed villages with a timarlı sipahi
- Number and content of the provinces has constantly changed.
 - Depending on the increase and decrease of the area of the Empire
 - Depending on the development of port cities (i.e. İzmir & Thessaloniki) in the 19th century & changes in transportation networks



Provincial Army

- The numbers of the regiments of Beylerbeyi's servants & guards got so huge/crowded after the 16th Century that their robberies began.
- In the 15th and 16th centuries, the state army was much more crowded than the kapıkulu army.
 - As the provincial army has lost its discipline & power, the importance of the kapıkulu army has increased.
- Until the end of the 17th century, a significant part of the Ottoman army consisted of soldiers from the privileged provinces.



Osmanlı İmparatorluğu (1520-1687)

- I. Selim'in ölümünde Osmanlı İmp. (1520)
- Kanuni Sultan Süleyman'ın aldığı yerler (1520-66)
- 1566-1648
- IV. Mehmet (1648-87)

1000 km



Kanuni Sultan Süleyman'ın tuğrası



Ottoman Privileged Provinces

1. Wallachia(Eflak-Boğdan)

- Part of contemporary Romania and Moldavia
 - With a tributary, it was left to the control of the local dynasties.
 - Selection of local beys and approval of the sultan
- Its status has changed after the 1711 Prut War.
 - Beys were appointed from the Fener Greek aristocracy in both regions.
- In 1861 the two regions became the Principality of Romania.
- In 1878 it became an independent kingdom.



Ottoman Privileged Provinces

2. Erdel

- Transylvania (forest-wide) region, partly in Hungary, partly in Romania
 - Since the Battle of Mohacz in 1526, it has been an independent privileged beylik in its own right.
 - Kings were elected with the choice of local beys and approval of the sultan
 - With the defeat of Vienna in 1683, Ottoman influence diminished here.
 - With the 1699 Karlofca Treaty, it was given to Austria.
- The Ottoman Administration protected the Hungarian national culture and protestantism.



Ottoman Privileged Provinces

3. Dubrovnik

- A city republic on the Adriatic coast
- Since the 15th Century, it has defended itself from Venice and other Italian city states by entering Ottoman patronage.
- A place of interaction for the Southern Slavic and Renaissance cultures.
- In 1815, taken by Austria.



Ottoman Privileged Provinces

4. Kamuk Shamhali

- The emir, who was controlling mountain tribes in the North Caucasus

5. The Hijaz Emirate

- It was left to the Mecca sheriffs who came from the hereditary line of the Prophet.
- It was under the supervision of the Ottoman Garrison.
- The emirate was responsible for the control of the Bedouin tribes.



Ottoman Privileged Provinces

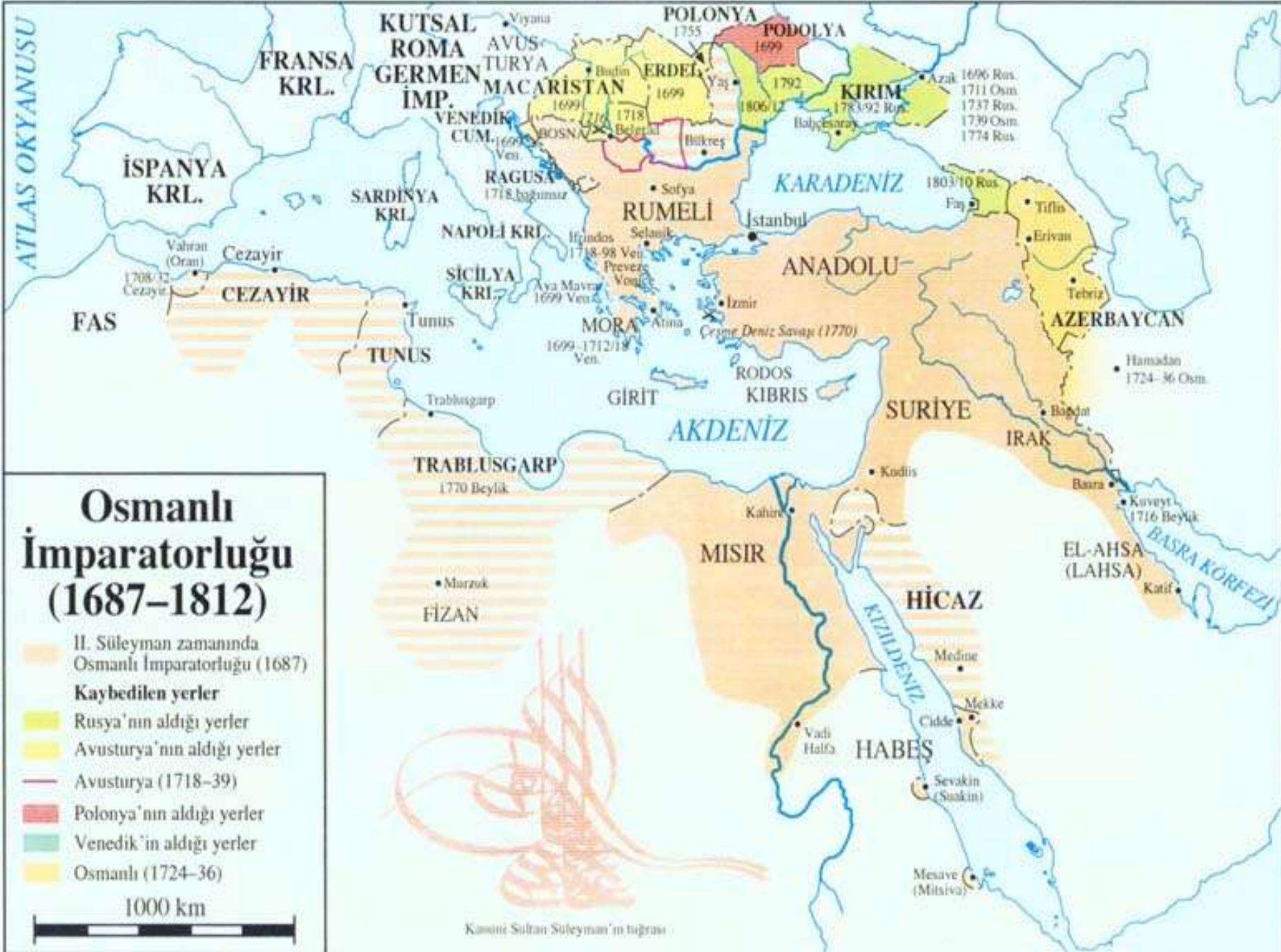
6. The Crimean Khanate

- It came under the Ottoman rule in 1475.
 - Kefe Sanjak was directly controlled by the Ottomans.
 - The governor & the garrison supervised the Khanate.
- The Khanate was in the hands of the Giraylar Dynasty from the line of Genghis.
 - If the Ottoman line is exhausted, the candidate of the throne
 - The sultan decides to whom the Crimean throne goes.
 - Han decided together with the local notables
- Every adult male was a horseman.
 - The greatest support force of the Ottoman army



6. The Crimean Khanate

- Under Ottoman rule, the nomadic agrarian society was transformed.
 - Even in the 18th century, before the Bab-ı Ali, the European style of the army was formed and other areas were reformed.
- In 1783 the Russians invaded.
 - The caliphate rights of the Ottoman Sultan were kept intact.





Ottoman Cities

- Restoration and use of old settlements
 - Basic function was the control of agricultural production
- Spatial structure
 - There is a temple (mabed) in the big square in the city center, a central government office (palace, sancakbeyi mansion) and Bedesten (guild building and warehouse)
 - In the immediate vicinity of the center there is a bazaar with artisans and craftsmen
 - After this business district a residential district (neighborhood)
 - Not based on social class, but on ethnic and religious diversity
 - Minorities in the periphery of the city (Jews, Greeks, Armenians ...)
 - Sometimes immigrant groups (such as Bosniaks and Albanians) and gypsies in separate neighborhoods



City Administration

- The highest manager of the city is kadi
 - Sancak beyi and beylerbeyi were almost constantly in battle
- An officer with administrative, financial and municipal functions as well as being a judge
 - He communicates the edicts and orders from the center.
 - He also supervises the foundations.
 - He controls the craftsmen.
 - He punishes artisans who does not work honestly.



City Administration

- Kadi of Istanbul was bound to Bab-i Ali, the provincial kadis were independent of beylerbeyi and sanjak bey.
- Officers such as subaşı, muhtesip & mimarbaşı assist kadi.
- In the districts, kadis were represented by naibs and the neighborhood imams.



Assistants of the Kadi

Subaşı

- Each sanjak was divided into subaşılıks corresponding to the kazas.
 - Subasi was in charge of security in cities and rural areas.
 - He catches criminals, but he can not judge them.
 - Collects some taxes as well.

Asesler

- They protect the bazaars at night.
- Paid by the bazaar owners, & compensate them in case of fault in burglary

Fortress dizdars

- They protect treasures and documents inside the inner fortress.



Assistants of the Kadi

Neighborhood imam

- He fulfills duties of the kadi at the neighborhood scale.
- He is the civil/territorial & municipal leader of the neighborhood
 - He gets his salary from the mosque foundation.
 - He coordinates the neighbors in case of fire and police issues.
 - He supervises the cleaning of the neighborhood
 - He keeps its population records.
 - He vouches for the neighbors to the administrators.
- In the minority neighborhoods, the imams' duties were undertaken by priests and other religious representatives.
 - Problems emerged in the 19th century when national movements developed as religious communities were controlled through their religious leaders.



Assistants of the Kadi

Guild System

- Inspection areas of artisan kethudas
 - Providing order and accuracy in shopping and manufacturing
 - Bazaar cleaning
 - Maintenance and repair of facilities such as roads, fountains, waterways in the bazaar



Foundations (Vaqfs)

- Origins
 - It is claimed that the beginnings of the foundation could be found in ancient Rome.
 - In the Qur'an it is called «sadaka/charity».
- Ottoman civilization is a foundation civilization.
- Their task is to see the administration and services of the facilities in urban areas.
 - The organization and budget of the traditional state is insufficient for these functions.
 - In addition, the foundation managers were able to inherit their children through the foundation.



Foundations-2 (Vaqfs)

- Basic Terms
 - Vâkîf: Person who gives his/her property for charity & public interest.
 - Mevkûf: Founded property, ie land, building, water supply, shop, or money
- Non-Muslims also used the foundation system.
 - In Europe, church foundations had a similar function.
- Services done with the Foundation System
 - Mosques, medresses, baths, bridges, soup-meal kitchens (almshouses, imarethaneler) & caravanserai...
 - Services: Education, health, infrastructure, charity, etc.
- Their supervision was done by the kadi.
- Since the 16th century, they have suffered loss of income from inflation and they have started to lose their functions and become corrupted.



Decrease in the Functions of the Kadi

- It was not possible for the kadi to act as a controller when the jenissary system was removed.
 - In 1826, ihtisap (belediye) nazırlığı was founded in the capital and its provincial offices were established.
 - Unable to perform Law enforcement and municipal functions of the cities and tax collection duty, detection and implementation of narh (price controls)
- Thus, the kadi was limited to only being a judge, a notary public and a foundation auditor.



Decrease in the Functions of the Kadi

- Additional decreases in function:
 - Founded in 1836, the Evkaf (Foundations) Nazırlığı was also charged with the management of foundations.
 - Established in 1846, the Zaptiye (Policeforce, gendarme) Müşiriyeti assumed the role of law enforcement.
- As a result, the istihap nazırlığı could not fill the void of the classic organization that was destroyed.