



NIŞANTAŞI  
ÜNİVERSİTESİ



# TARİH TERMINOLOJİSİ SÖZLÜĞÜ



**Acquire lands ( Toprak almak):** To take a place.

**Administration ( Yönetim):** A period of government, or the people who are in government.

**After Christ (Milattan sonar):** Common Era or Current Era (CE) is one of the notation systems for the world's most widely used calendar era.

**Age ( Çağ):** Period.

**Agricultural (Tarım):** Farming, that is the basic economic movement in some countries.

**Amphitheater (-Amfityatro):** A circular or oval area around which rows of seats are arranged on a steep slope, esp. for watching the performance of plays and musical entertainment outside.

**Anachronism ( Anakronizm):** It is a chronological inconsistency in some arrangement, especially a juxtaposition of persons, events, objects, or customs from different periods of time.

**Andalusia( Endülüs):** It is an autonomous community in southern Spain.

**Anthropology (Antropoloji):** the study of the human race, its culture and society, and its physical development.

**Anti-Ottoman Alliances (Osmanlı alehindeki ittifaklar):** a group of countries, political parties, or people who have agreed to work together because of shared interests or aims. The anti- Ottoman Alliances means the countries Britain, French and Russia in the World War I.

**Arab ( Arap):** A person from Western Asia or North Africa who speaks Arabic as a first language.

**Archive (Arşiv ):** A collection of historical records relating to a place, organization, or family.

**Art craft ( El işçiliği):** Production bu handmade.

**Auction (Müzayede):** A usually public sale of goods or property, where people make higher and higher bids (= offers of money) for each thing, until the thing is sold to the person who will pay most.

**Authenticity (Özgünlük ):** The quality of being real or true.

**Baghdad ( Bağdat):** It is the capital of Iraq. And a historical center.

**Battle of Dandanaqan ( Dandanakan Savaşı):** The Battle of Dandanaqan was fought in 1040 between the Seljuqs and the Ghaznavid Empire.

**Battle of Manzikert ( Malazgirt Savaşı):** The Battle of Manzikert was fought between the Byzantine Empire and the Seljuk Empire on 26 August 1071 near Manzikert, theme of Iberia (modern Malazgirt in Muş Province, Turkey).

**Before Christ (-Milattan önce):** The terms anno Domini (AD) and before Christ (BC) are used to label or number years in the Julian and Gregorian calendars.

**Belief (İnanış ):** The feeling of being certain that something exists or is true.

**Big Depression ( Büyük Kriz):** It was the economic crisis in 1929 damaged European states, America and other powerful countries.

**Biogeography (Biyocoğrafya):** It is the study of the distribution of species and ecosystems in geographic space and through geological time.

**Black Sea ( Karadeniz):** It is a body of water and marginal sea of the Atlantic Ocean between Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and Western Asia.

**Budget ( Bütçe):** A plan to show how much money a person or organization will earn and how much they will need or be able to spend.



**Burial Ritual (Ölü Gömme Geleneği ):** It is the ritual act of placing a dead person or animal, sometimes with objects, into the ground. This is accomplished by excavating a pit or trench, placing the deceased and objects in it, and covering it over.

**Caliphate (Halife):** An Islamic state, especially one ruled by a single religious and political leader

**Capital ( Başkent):** Center of the Empire or state.

**Capital Punishment (Ölüm Cezası):** Punishment by death, as ordered by a legal system.

**Caravanserai (-Kervansaray):** It was a roadside inn where travelers (caravaners) could rest and recover from the day's journey.

**Caspian Sea ( Hazar Denizi):** The Caspian Sea is the largest enclosed inland body of water on Earth by area, variously classed as the world's largest lake or a full-fledged sea.

**Castle (Kale ):** A large strong building, built in the past by a ruler or important person to protect the people inside from attack.

**Cave Painting (Mağara Resmi):** Are a type of parietal art (which category also includes petroglyphs, or engravings), found on the wall or ceilings of caves.

**Cemetery (Mezarlık):** An area of ground in which dead bodies are buried.

**Central Asia ( Orta Asya ):** Central Asia stretches from the Caspian Sea in the west to China in the east and from Afghanistan in the south to Russia in the north.

**Ceremony (Tören ):** Formal acts, often fixed and traditional, performed on important social or religious occasions. It is the main of the cultures.

**Chalcolithic (Kalkolitik ):** It is an archaeological period that is usually considered to be part of the broader Neolithic (although it was originally defined as a transition between the Neolithic and the Bronze Age). In the context of Eastern European archaeology, the term Eneolithic is often preferred to Chalcolithic and other alternatives.

**Chamber tomb (Oda mezar ):** It is a tomb for burial used in many different cultures. In the case of individual burials, the chamber is thought to signify a higher status for the interree than a simple grave. Built from rock or sometimes wood, the chambers could also serve as places for storage of the dead from one family or social group and were often used over long periods for multiple burials.

**China ( Çin):** China emerged as one of the world's earliest civilizations, in the fertile basin of the Yellow River in the North China Plain. For millennia, China's political system was based on hereditary monarchies, or dynasties, beginning with the semi-legendary Xia dynasty in 21st century BCE. Since then, China has expanded, fractured, and re-unified numerous times. In the 3rd century BCE, the Qin unified core China and established the first Chinese empire.

**Chronology ( Kronoloji- Zaman dizimi ):** The order in which a series of events happened, or a list or explanation of these events in the order in which they happened.

**Church (Kilise ):** A building for Christian religious activities.

**Cistern (Sarnıç ):** It is a waterproof receptacle for holding liquids, usually water.

**Civil servant ( Devlet Memuru):** The civil service is independent of government and composed mainly of career bureaucrats hired on professional merit rather than appointed or elected.

**Civilization (Uygarlık):** Human society with its well developed social organizations, or the culture and way of life of a society or country at a particular period in time.



**Classical archaeology (Klasik arkeoloji ):** Classical archaeology is the archaeological investigation of the Mediterranean civilizations of Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome.

**Classification (Tasnif):** the act or process of dividing things into groups according to their type.

**Come to power ( Tahta çıkmak):** To be installed in high office, such as kingship, presidency, or prime ministership.

**Commerce ( Ticaret):** Trade

**Conquer ( Fetih ) :** To take control or possession of foreign land, or a group of people, by force.

**Contract (Akit):** A legal document that states and explains a formal agreement between two different people or groups, or the agreement itself.

**Court, tribunal ( Mahkeme):** To take legal action against someone.

**Crown prince ( Veliiaht):** A crown prince is the male heir apparent to the throne in a royal or imperial monarchy. Its female form is crown princess. In the Ottoman Empire, Veliiaht şehzade is used.

**Crusade (Haçlı Seferi):** The Crusades were a series of religious wars sanctioned by the Latin Church in the medieval period. The most commonly known Crusades are the campaigns in the Eastern Mediterranean aimed at recovering the Holy Land from Muslim rule, but the term "Crusades" is also applied to other church-sanctioned campaigns.

**Damascus ( Şam):** It is the capital of the Syrian Arab.

**Dark Age (Karanlık Çağ Orta Çağ):** European Early Middle Ages, often referred to as the Dark Ages.

**Decline ( Gerileme, çöküş):** to gradually become less, worse, or lower, like decline of the Ottoman Empire.

**Defeat ( Yenmek):** To win the battle.

**Devshirmes (Devşirme):** It was chiefly the practice where by the Ottoman Empire sent military officers to take Christian boys, ages 8 to 18, from their families in Eastern and Southeastern Europe in order that they be raised to serve the state.

**Digital archive (Dijital arşiv):** Digitized archival materials.

**Digital library (Dijital kütüphane):** A digital library, digital repository, or digital collection, is an online database of digital objects that can include text, still images, audio, video, or other digital media formats. Objects can consist of digitized content like print or photographs.

**Dynasty ( Hanedan):** A family who rules the state, like Ottoman dynasty.

**Emperor ( İmparator):** The leader of a state or empire, for example Ottoman Emperor Süleyman I.

**Encyclopedia (Ansiklopedi):** A book or set of books containing many articles arranged in alphabetical order that deal either with the whole of human knowledge or with a particular part of it, or a similar set of articles on the internet.

**Engraving ( Gravür ):** A picture printed onto paper from a piece of wood or metal into which the design has been cut.

**Epigraphy (Yazıt bilim):** It is the study of inscriptions or epigraphs as writing; it is the science of identifying graphemes, clarifying their meanings, classifying their uses according to dates and cultural contexts, and drawing conclusions about the writing and the writers.

**Field research (Alan araştırması):** It is the collection of raw data outside a laboratory, library, or workplace setting. The approaches and methods used in field research vary across disciplines.



**Foreign Policies ( Dış Politika ) :** A country's foreign policy, also called foreign relations or foreign affairs policy, consists of self-interest strategies chosen by the state to safeguard its national interests and to achieve goals within its international relations milieu.

**Foreign relations ( Uluslararası- Dış ilişkiler):** The idea of long-term management of relationships followed the development of professional diplomatic corps that managed diplomacy.

**Government official (Devlet memuru):** An official is someone who holds an office (function or mandate, regardless whether it carries an actual working space with it) in an organization or government and participates in the exercise of authority (either their own or that of their superior and/or employer, public or legally private).

**Governmental Institution ( Devlet Kurumu):** State institution.

**Governmental Regimes (Hükümet tarzı yönetim biçimi):** In the European countries it is the next administration after the monarchy.

**Grand Bazaar ( Kapalı Çarşı):** It was the center of the economic life in the capital in the Ottoman Empire until the 19th century.

**Grand Vizier ( Sadrazam):** In the Ottoman Empire, the Grand Vizier (Turkish: Sadrazam) was the prime minister of the Ottoman sultan, with absolute power of attorney and, in principle, dismissible only by the sultan himself.

**Great Seljuq Empire (Büyük Selçuklu Devleti):** Orta Çağ'da Oğuz Türklerinin Kınık boyu tarafından kurulan Türk-Fars] ve Sünni Müslüman imparatorluk.

**Greek (Rum):** Greek people living in the Ottoman Empire.

**Guild ( Lonca):** Commercial unification in the Ottoman Empire.

**Head of the financial department ( Maliye):** An institution in the Ottoman Empire focusing on the financial issues.

**Hellenic (Helenik ):** Hellenic is a synonym for Greek.

**Hellenistic age (Helenistik çağ):** The Hellenistic period covers the period of Mediterranean history between the death of Alexander the Great in 323 BC and the emergence of the Roman Empire as signified by the Battle of Actium in 31 BC and the subsequent conquest of Ptolemaic Egypt the following year.

**History of art (Sanat tarihi ):** The history of art focuses on objects made by humans in visual form for aesthetic purposes.

**Hittitology (Hititoloji ) :** It is an archaeologist, historian, linguist, or art historian who specialises in the study of the Ancient Hittites and their Near Eastern Empire which was based in Hattusa in modern-day Anatolia.

**Hospital (Şifahane):** This is the place where illness was cured.

**Imperial council (Divan):** It was the de facto cabinet of the Ottoman Empire for most of its history. Initially an informal gathering of the senior ministers presided over by the Sultan in person, in the mid-15th century the Council's composition and function became firmly regulated.



**Interior minister (Dahiliye Nezareti- İçişleri Bakanlığı):** An interior ministry (sometimes ministry of internal affairs or ministry of home affairs) is a government ministry typically responsible for policing, emergency management, national security, registration, supervision of local governments, conduct of elections, public administration and immigration matters. The ministry is often headed by a minister of the interior, minister of internal affairs or a minister of home affairs. In some countries, matters relating to the maintenance of law and order and the administration of justice are the responsibility of a separate justice ministry.

**Invasion ( İstila):** An occasion when an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country.

**Islamic World ( İslam Dünyası):** It commonly refers to the unified Islamic community.

**Janissary (-Yeniçeri):** These were elite infantry units that formed the Ottoman Sultan's household troops, bodyguards and the first modern standing army in Europe.

**Justice ( Adalet):** Fairness in the way people are dealt with.

**Khorasan (Horasan):** Horasan is a town and district of Erzurum Province in the Eastern Anatolia region of Turkey.

**Land (Toprak):** A state, Ottoman land means Ottoman Empire.

**Land owner ( Toprak sahibi):** Someone who has land in the Ottoman Empire.

**Law ( Hukuk):** Law is a system of rules that are created and enforced through social or governmental institutions to regulate behavior. In the Ottoman Empire there were two different law system: Sharia and the secular one.

**Legacy ( Miras):** Money or property that you receive from someone after they die.

**Levant ( Doğu Akdeniz Bölgesi):** It is an approximate historical geographical term referring to a large area in the Eastern Mediterranean.

**Level ( Tabaka):** The amount or number of something.

**Madrasa, madrasah ( Medrese):** School in the Ottoman Empire

**Mamluks (-Memlûklüler):** is an Arabic designation for slaves.

**Merchant ( Tüccar):** Someone who is trader.

**Military ( Adj. Askerlikle ilgili):** Related to military issues, military duty, or military state.

**Military ( N. Askeri):** Military unity.

**Mosque ( Cami):** It is a place of worship for Muslims. The Ottoman centers were established around a mosque.

**Museum ( Müze):** Place historical items are presented.

**Muslim judge ( Kadı):** Muslim judge.

**Navy, fleet ( Donanma):** The part of a country's armed forces that is trained to operate at sea.

**Non-Muslim ( Gayri Müslim):** Greeks, Armenians or Jews and other religious people in the Ottoman Empire.

**Order ( Ferman):** A paper issued by the sultan or high level authority.

**Organizational History of the Ottoman Empire ( Osmanlı İmparatorluğu Teşkilat Tarihi):** It is the process of being state.

**Ottoman Cultural Legacy (Osmanlı Kültür Mirası):** Each part of the heritage of the Ottoman societies.



**Ottomans (Osmanlılar):** An empire established in 14th century Anatolia and last until 1923 a Turkish Republic was founded.

**Peninsula ( Yarım Ada):** A long piece of land that sticks out from a larger area of land into the sea or into a lake.

**Persian Gulf (Basra Körfezi):** Also called Arabian Gulf in the Arab world, is a mediterranean sea in Western Asia.

**Place in Ottoman Society (Osmanlı Toplumunda Yer):** Area or position in the Ottoman community.

**Political trouble (Siyasi buhram):** Crisis in political life.

**Politics (Politika):** Showing the ability make the right decisions.

**Port (İskele):** Harbour

**Port city (Liman kenti):** A town by the sea or by a river that has a harbour.

Private treasury of the sultan (Hazine-i Hassa): Personal treasures of the sultans.

**Reform ( slahat):** Improvements, the Ottomans began to organize reforms in the second half of the 19th century.

**Religious Communities (Milletler):** It was the system that was used by Ottoman elites to categorize the people based on their religion.

**Religious Scholars ( Ulema ):** Scholar in Islamic doctrine.

**Slave( Köle):** A person who is legally owned by someone else and has to work for that person.

**Slavery ( Kölelik):** A system people can but slave, in the Ottoman Empire slavery was free.

**Society ( Toplum):** A society is a group of individuals involved in persistent social interaction, or a large social group sharing the same geographical or social territory, typically subject to the same political authority and dominant cultural expectations. Societies are characterized by patterns of relationships (social relations) between individuals who share a distinctive culture and institutions; a given society may be described as the sum total of such relationships among its constituent of members. In the social sciences, a larger society often exhibits stratification or dominance patterns in subgroups.

**State ( Devlet):** A country or its government.

**Struggle ( Çatışma):** Fighting.

**Sublime Porte (Babıali):** Center of the Ottoman administration.

**Sultan Süleyman the Magnificent (Kanuni Sultan Süleyman):** He was the tenth and longest-reigning Sultan of the Ottoman Empire from 1520 until his death in 1566.[4] Under his administration, the Ottoman state ruled over 15 to 25 million people.

**Sultanate ( Sultanlık):** It is the nick rulers use, like Ottoman sultans.

**Tanzimat Era (Tanzimat Dönemi ):** It was a period of reform in the Ottoman Empire that began in 1839 and ended with the First Constitutional Era in 1876.

**Tax collection ( Vergi Toplamak):** A revenue service that affected the whole Ottoman systems.

**Tax Farms (iltizam):** was a form of tax farm that appeared in the 15th century in the Ottoman Empire. The system began under Mehmed the Conqueror and was abolished during the Tanzimat reforms in 1856.



**The Ottoman Principality ( Osmanlı Beyliği):** As the Seljuk Sultanate of Rum declined in the 13th century, Anatolia was divided into a patchwork of independent Turkish principalities known as the Anatolian Beyliks. One of these beyliks, in the region of Bithynia on the frontier of the Byzantine Empire, was led by the Turkish tribal leader Osman (d. 1323/4), a figure of obscure origins from whom the name Ottoman is derived.

**The Umayyads (Emeviler):** It was an Arabic state established in 7th century.

**Topkapi Palace (Topkapı Sarayı):** It was the palace in Istanbul, Ottoman used until western style other palaces were established.

**Topple someone from one's throne ( Tahttan indirmek):** Dethrone

**Trade(Ticaret):** The activity of buying and selling, or exchanging, goods and/or services between people or countries

**Transoxiana (Maveraünnehir):** It is the ancient name used for the portion of Central Asia corresponding approximately with modern-day Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, southern Kyrgyzstan, and southwest Kazakhstan.

**Treasury (Hazine):** A government department related to finance and taxation.

**Treaty (Anlaşma):** A treaty is an agreement.

**Tribe (Aşiret):** A group of people, often of related families, who live together, sharing the same language, culture, and history, especially those who do not live in towns or cities.

**Tripolitania War (Trablusgarb Savaşı):** The Italo-Turkish or Turco-Italian War as fought between the Kingdom of Italy and the Ottoman Empire from September 29, 1911, to October 18, 1912. As a result of this conflict, Italy captured the Ottoman Tripolitania Vilayet (province), of which the main sub-provinces (sanjaks) were Fezzan, Cyrenaica, and Tripoli itself. These territories together formed what became known as Italian Libya.

**Tulip Era (Lale Devri):** It is a period in Ottoman history from the Treaty of Passarowitz on 21 July 1718 to the Patrona Halil Revolt on 28 September 1730. This was a relatively peaceful period, during which the Ottoman Empire began to orient itself towards Europe.

**Turcoman (nomadic) peoples (Göçebe Toplum):** People who do not have permanent address. In the Ottoman society, these were one of the crowded groups of the Empire.

**Victory ( Zafer):** An occasion when you win a game, competition, election or war.

**Wage: (Savaş Açmak):** to fight a war

**Wallachia (Eflak):** It is a historical and geographical region of Romania.

**Warfare (Savaş):** The activity of fighting a war

**Wheat (Buğday):** It is a plant that is necessity for making flour. It has a special place for the agricultural societies.

**Win ( Kazanmak):** To achieve first position and/or get a prize in a competition, or a war.

**Worker Movements (İşçi Hareketleri):** Someone who works for a particular job, their movements has been changed the World politically and economically.

**World War I (I. Dünya Savaşı):** was the war between 1914 and 1918, Ottoman Empire also participated into it.

**Young Turk Government (Genç Türk Hükümeti):** was the opponent side of the traditional Ottoman system, this government was established in 1909.



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