

**PLACE OF REFORMS IN WESTERN STRUCTURING PROCESS OF
OTTOMAN STATE AND THEIR EFFECT ON MODERNIZATION(1718-
1789)**

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Abstract:

When the crackle sounds started to be heard after the middle of the 17th century, that this wasn't a temporary sound was understood. In order to understand the reason of these illnesses, old laws and sources were being examined and these were being told to the sultans and statesmen who could take the State to a traditional structure. The Ottoman State fell in luxury and dissipation in the pursuit of a tulip in the 18th century. In this peace term, the Ottomans knew Europeans very closely. The Ottoman State's widening policy gave shape to its State structure and inner order. The Ottoman administrators sent ambassadors to Vienna and Paris after the Treaty of Passarowitz and wanted them to inform themselves not only about politics and diplomacy but also about social and cultural events and interesting things. Europe, which was examined by Ottoman Statesmen with a new eye, was living "Enlightenment Age". It was understood that in reform studies made in the 18th century the Ottoman remained behind Europe. The effect of the West is clearly seen in these innovation studies. The effect of the West is clearly seen in these innovation studies. Although reforms studies were tried to be made in every area in this term, especially military area reforms were given importance. The Ottoman State stopped its widening policy across Europe and shaped its inner order and State structure.

Key words: Ottoman State, Modernization, Effective, Reform.

Introduction:

Cultural change occurring in Europe thanks to the printer wasn't felt in the Ottoman State until late 16th century. Also in terms when the printer spreads over Europe, we see that it has been brought to İstanbul through minorities (Jews) and used after that. However superiority feeling was so much in the Ottoman State. The State has granted capitulations to Europe and couldn't be aware that economic developments in Europe have affected its fiscal, timar (land tenure) and bureaucratic system. It hadn't any effort to stop this effect. That bureaucrats still regarded the Ottoman as an eastern State had effect on this. When the crackle sounds started to be heard after the middle of the 17th century, that this wasn't a temporary sound was understood. The turn for the worse in the State organs was being felt like a tumour but the reason of this was not known. In order to

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understood the reason of these illnesses, old laws and sources were being examined and these were being told to the sultans and statesmen who could take the State to a traditional structure. Until late 17th century, the Ottoman intellectuals have written pleadings and treatises and tried to stimulate traditional system. So that, there isn't any effort towards new one until the beginning of the 18th century. Thought that the Ottoman will turn back to old order and the situation will be reconditioned is always available. Treaties of Karlowitz (1699) and Passarowitz (1718) agreements have changed the classical viewpoint of the Ottoman and the necessity for making innovations in European style across the West has been understood and changes have occurred over the effort of regarding itself superior than the West (Berkes, 1988: 34-39).

1. Tulip Period Restoration Movements (1718-1730)

Ahmed III stayed for 14 years upon the throne and the term of him had started in 1703 and ended with the Treaty of Passarowitz (Öztuna, 1977: 433). His second throne term comes across Damat Ibrahim Pasha's sovereignty years, this term has also continued for 12 years and been called "Tulip Period" (Öztuna, 1977: 290). Ahmed III was very intellectual person and wanted to govern the country in peace. He was fond of women, birds and flowers, and this term was known as tulip period due to his admiration for tulips (Mantran, 1999: 332). Tulip is an indication of life style of the term and the first steps on the direction westernization have been taken. It is assumed that the origin of this flower comes from Iran and it has been used in Turks since very long time ago. The tulip, which went to Europe from Turks, was brought from Netherland to İstanbul later, and in Ahmed III term, people felt pride of raising tulip pertaining only to themselves (Hayta, 1999: 26). Tulip being delight and pride of every garden is the dominant flower of this period (Ayverdi, 1993: 464).

The Ottoman State fell in luxury and dissipation in the pursuit of a tulip in the 18th century. Ibrahim Pasha thought that he could only realize reforms he would make by taking the interest of people from himself. The Istanbul people run from garden to garden in the pursuit of tulips brought from every side of the world (Ayverdi, 1993: 465).

1.1. Nevsehirli Damat Ibrahim Pasha and His Actions

Damad Ibrahim Pasha was born in Nevsehir old name of which was Muşkara and he was called "Damad" (bridegroom) for he married daughter of Ahmed III. He served in many State duties, he persuaded the sultan for peace with Austria and signed 1718 Treaty of Passarowitz and served for a long time with wide powers like a sultan. He is fond of luxury and demonstration and he is the first Ottoman vizier sending ambassadors to capitals of Europe (Hayta, 1999: 26)

Ibrahim Pasha was arranging Tulip entertainments in the summer and helva chats in the winter. Even elites of this term were being invited to these

entertainments. Ahmed III was also arranging the entertainment nights in famous gardens especially in “Sadabad” (Uzunçarşılı, 1982: 162-163).

Damad Ibrahim Pasha had two mosques, madrasah, imaret, school, inn, fountains and foundations built to “Muşkara” village of Niğde where he was born, and so divided there into two avenues and changed the name of here to “Nevşehir”. He had Dar’ül Hadis Madrasah and Library, mosques, fountains and libraries built in Istanbul. He banned to take rarely found books abroad. He founded a tile factory in Istanbul and built a fabric factory called “Hatayi” near the felt factory in the same place. He had books printed in Turkish.

1.2. Tulip Period Innovation Activities

Tulip Period has big importance in Turkish renovation movement. Turkish poem, music, calligraphy and architecture relatively developed. Translations from other languages were made. In İznik the tile factory was renovated. In Yalova the paper factory was founded and the Müteferrika Printing House started to print works. Many places especially İstanbul were restored. Ibrahim Pasha protected art, poem, music, architecture and science and became one of the best reconstructors. He built up Muşkara village where he was born and transformed there into Nevşehir and brought many Western innovations to Turkey (Öztuna, 1977: 31-32).

Ibrahim Pasha, who is favourite vizier of Ahmed III, was defending to be far away from war and to find solution against illness corrupting inside and outside of the State in peace term. The grand vizier being fond of delight and pleasure and being bounteous took fiscal measures to protect treasure in spite of his dissipations. Moreover he had translations made by scholars of the age and contributed to science life. Since written works were expensive, rare and perished in fires, he wanted a printing house to be founded. Ibrahim Agha and also Seyyid Mehmed Efendi being son of “Twenty Eight Chelebi Mehmed” believed there was big need for print. Ibrahim Agha was a Hungarian convert, he was taken prisoner in the Ottoman-Hungaria War and came to Istanbul and became a good Muslim and accommodated a work called “Risale-i İslamiye” (Islamic Treatise). Ibrahim Pasha helped him and had him print many books such as Naima History and Raşid History. Ibrahim Pasha also advanced in the construction works, gave many works in religious and civil architecture and stimulated tiling which tended to cherish. The tile business houses went into operation again. Ibrahim Pasha banned the manufacture of embroidered fabric because heavily embroidered underpants, bobbles and fringes, golden branch fabrics on silk tulle causes quite much gold expenditure. As in the statement of Lady Montequé, “Unwillingness of Turks against trade caused Jews to get an incredible potency and they captured trade within the empire”. So Pasha closely dealt with the coinage work which deviated from its course in the hand of Jewish money changers (Ayverdi, 1993: 449-452).

Nevsehirli Damad Ibrahim Pasha arranged money standards, dismissed navy soldiers creating disturbance in Anatolia, adjusted the boundary castles, renovated

the sapper organization and bettered the grenadier, kapikulu organizations and timar soldiers. However the order broke down when Ibrahim Pasha declared war upon Iran “only for glory”, and fugitive soldiers and navy soldiers disturbed the medium in Istanbul (Uzunçarşılı, 1982: 315-320). Damad Ibrahim Pasha did not increase the number of janissaries and other soldiers. He took care to diplomatic relations with Western States. He sent ambassadors to Vienna, Paris, Moscow and Poland and tried to understand their life styles and reasons of their developments in technical subjects. Ibrahim Pasha, who was impressed by Mehmet Efendi coming from Paris, built gardens such as Sadabad Palace and Europe fresh waters in Golden Horn and arranged entertainment and so formed a new life style. Sultan Ahmed III loved and adopted this new understanding and brought foreign artists to Istanbul by arranging expensive entertainments (Mantran, 1999: 332-333).

Ibrahim Pasha built two mosques, madrasah, imaret, school, inn, fountains and foundations in “Muskara” village of Nigde where he was born and divided here into two avenues and changed the name of this place to “Nevsehir”. He had Dar’ül Hadis Madrasah and Library, mosques, fountains and libraries built in Istanbul. He banned to take rarely found books abroad. He founded a tile factory in Istanbul and built a fabric factory called “Hatayi” near the felt factory in the same place. “Three hundred seventy five years after the invention of the printer, namely in July 1727, the Ottoman Print was founded and Turkish works started to be printed”. Twenty-eight Chelebi Mehmed’s son Said Mehmed Efendi and Ibrahim Muteferrika started to print the first works by the help of Damad Ibrahim Pasha and by Sheikh-ul islam Abdullah Efendi’s fetva (religious law) for printing works out of religious books. The work printed first was the translation of “Sıhah-i Cevheri” known as “Vankulu Lugati” of Vanlı Mehmed Efendi. Secondly, Katib Chelebi’s work named “Tuhfet-ül Kibar fi Esfar-il Bihar”, which gave information about the fleet in the Ottoman State, was printed (Uzunçarşılı, 1982: 156-162). Therefore Ibrahim Pasha became intensively interested in not only intellectual life but also social and economic life and construction works (Ayverdi, 1993: 458).

Nevsehirli Damad Ibrahim Pasha, after 1718, tended to get solution to economic and social affairs. He reduced the number of Janissaries in Damascus and put them under control. He saved a lot of expense in the situation of soldiers in the centre. Governors were made responsible from their own places to block banditry in Anatolia. He became effective in the construction of many buildings and gardens. His most important action was the foundation of the Print, which would print Turkish books, by Ibrahim Muteferrika in this term (M.E.B., İ.A.: 327). While the sultan and grand vizier became leader in delight and entertainment in this peace term, the people suffering under the hand of arbitrary administrators until now inhaled comfortably in gardens in the summer and in chat while eating halvah in the winter and enjoyed it. In Sultan Ahmed Term, Istanbul lived a peace term running from delight to delight. The sultan came to Ibrahim Pasha’s palace in Beşiktaş together with sultanas and bodyguards and stayed here for numerous days for “çeregan” entertainments. In this term, Sadabad entertainment and feast

acquired an official quality. The palace has selected Kağıthane as the centre of delight and entertainment and so built up here (Ayverdi, 1993: 456-464).

1.3. Patrona Halil Rebellion and End of Tulip Period

Ibrahim Pasha, who made works like the repair of historic buildings and temples in the starting, later started to make places pertaining to delight and enjoyment media. While this situation moved Ibrahim Pasha and palace to delight and entertainment, it also caused the people to be pleased with the palace. But migrations made to Istanbul and new imposed taxes produced displeasure (Hayta, 2003: 33).

Iran War brought the end of Damad Ibrahim Pasha and sultan. Janissaries under the leadership of Patrona Halil rebelled at the time of the preparation of military expedition against Iran. They captured the Capital and wanted the delivery of grand vizier and high rank people to themselves. The sultan executed Damad Ibrahim Pasha to save himself. Later he became obligated to leave his throne soon and Mahmut I acceded to the throne. Patrona Halil and his companions destroyed palaces, watersides and gardens taking place in Golden Horn coasts. Rebels were caught by a trick and stifled. Therefore rebellion was appeased. This event showed that the Ottoman was not being seen strong in the inside although it seemed strong from outside (Mantran, 1999: 334-335).

1.4. A General Look into Tulip Period

The Ottoman State's widening policy gave shape to its State structure and inner order. However Treaties of Karlowitz and Passarowitz stopped the Ottoman's widening policy across European fronts. It even tended the Ottoman to take defensive measures against Austria. In this peace term, the Ottomans knew Europeans very closely. Europe, which was examined by Ottoman Statesmen with a new eye, was living "Enlightenment Age". The Ottoman administrators sent ambassadors to Vienna and Paris after the Treaty of Passarowitz and wanted them to inform themselves not only about politics and diplomacy but also about social and cultural events and interesting things. The Ahmed III's 12 years starting with Passarowitz was called "tulip period" as a symbol of a smart delight and cultural attempts. In this term the interest came out towards Europe. In decorative arts and architecture first European motifs were seen. First Turkish books were printed and European style innovations occurred in the army and culture life. But Tulip Period innovations remained very limited. For example, the printing house, which was founded by Ibrahim Müteferrika in 1727 and published its first book in 1729, was able to publish only sixteen works until his death in 1745. Even, after his death, any book was not published by the printing house for long years in spite of necessary permission. Namely any regeneration across all the society was not seen in the Tulip Period. Tulip Period's developments in areas of art, architecture, literature and history remained within particular limits (Kunt, 1997: 57-59).

2. Mahmud I Term Restoration Movements (1730-1754)

Mahmud I took the head by the dethronement of Ahmed III on 1 October 1730 after Patrona Halil Rebellion (Uzunçarşılı, 1982: 331). Mahmud I was not adopting Patrona Halil followers' thought of eliminating innovations although he was accessed to the throne by them. In his first times he struggled to remove the effect of rebellions oppressing all the country especially Istanbul (Öztuna, 1977: 311).

Mahmud I continued wars made with Russia, Austria and Iran that had started in bad conditions of Patrona Halil Rebellion with a peace term. The sultan wanted to meliorate the army especially artillery. He left this work to a Frenchman Cloud Alexandre Comte de Bonneval. On the other side, he tried to provide comfort in Anatolian provinces. Since Janissaries objected renovation movements in the army, he confined himself to the renovation of the grenadier organization. Bonneval (1675-1747) came to Istanbul and became Muslim and then took the name of Humbaracı Ahmed Pasha. Any help was first wanted from a foreign specialist to do reform. Conversion of Bonneval decreased the effect of conservative circles. Objections of Janissaries moved him to confine himself to raise artillery soldiers. Bonneval founded School of Engineers (Hendesehane) in 1734. The aim is to raise modern technicians for artillery (Mantran, 1999: 338-340). Humbaracı Ahmed Pasha founded the grenadier organization with three hundred soldiers and added twenty two grenadiers he brought from France through efforts of three military officers and himself. Later he founded a new salaried grenadier organization. Children of dying grenadiers also attended to this organization. Mahmud I actually wanted to abolish kapikulu and janissary organizations and found a new European style army. But he couldn't have courage to do this. Their numbers were tried to be decreased and meliorated. He built castles in new front regions and solidified the other ones (Uzunçarşılı, 1982: 322-326). Although the Hendesehane closed by the help of ulema in 1750, a new one similar to European style opened by the attendance of foreign technicians called Bonneval. Mahmud I and his grand viziers avoided from an outbreak of a rebellion like Patrona Halil and they were giving wages of janissaries regularly and so providing them to realize their duties thoroughly. On the other hand, they built castles and placed garrisons to protect the empire boundaries. In this term functionality of the governance got strong. Ayan (senators) acquired importance locally but became in accordance with the State. So economic situation got strong and the treasury filled (Mantran, 1999: 339).

Mahmud I gave duty to Ahmed Pasha, who had taken refuge in the Ottoman, to rearrange the grenadier organization. Ahmed Pasha formed a grenadier organization being modern and working with salary. During wars made with Iran, when navy soldiers traipsing in Anatolia engaged in banditry, they were tried to be meliorated by the name "stateowned navy soldier". Since the aim was not reached,

Hekimoglu Ali Pasha was charged with the duty of abolishing navy soldiers (levend).

Mahmud I built one library in Hagia Sophia Mosque and one library in Enderun, and built a Buhari house (hadith reading) and library near Fatih Mosque, a library in Belgrade and a library in Galatasaray. And again in this term, the first paper factory opened in Yalova. The reason of this was that there was need for paper for works which will be printed in the Print founded by Ibrahim Müteferrika. Moreover Istanbul arrived at water by means of fountains constructed in Mahmud I term (Uzunçarşılı, 1982: 327-330). Mahmud I changed grand viziers and sheikhul islams in short times. He didn't leave job to them completely and didn't trust them. He took information about commanders and viziers by sending his reliable men in wartime. He was curious about music and liked chess. He is very sad for he hasn't got a child. He stated his sorrow by saying "I didn't take joy from two things: one is child, the other is moon light". He supported military renovation.

Sultan Mahmud I died while he was coming back from Friday meeting in 1754. In his term the Ottoman didn't lose land, even took land back from Belgrade, Serbia and Austrians. Innovations were predominantly military and not in a planned way. Innovations were limited with special efforts of the sultan and Statesmen and these reforms were cut by circles whose interest came to harm (Hayta, 2003: 42-43).

3. Mustafa III Term Restoration Movements (1757-1774)

Mustafa III sitting upon the Ottoman throne after Osman III became sultan when he was 40. He had studied Islam History and Ottoman History and very curious about literature. He was interested in astrology to learn what his future would happen (Koçu, 1981: 314). Mustafa III regarded managing the State affairs as first principle and reduced expenses and increased incomes with his skilful attitudes. Therefore he made treasury filled. He understood responsibility of being in the head and saw necessity of making reforms. In order to reach goals, he took full support from Grand Vizier Koca Ragıp Pasha whose knowledge he trusted. In this term, England, Russia and Prussia in Europe started to get strong in time (Hayta, 2003: 47).

We can say that the first good work Mustafa III made after his accessing to the throne was to appoint Ragıp Pasha to grand vizier duty. Later he took some measures to provide security in pilgrimage courses. Mustafa III also continued measures for preventing dissipation. He banned luxury and ostentatious dressing and women to wander in places open to the public. Ragıp Pasha handled the work of uniting Izmit Gulf to Sapanca Lake through a canal that was attempted many times. Therefore the wood requirement of Istanbul will be met more easily and big ships can be constructed with a shipyard which will be made in Sapanca Lake coast. However the project was postponed for abundant water was met in the term the excavation started and due to the anxiety that raining season was soon and

could harm farmers. Mustafa III repaired canals and arches, which were bringing water to Mecca, for the comfort of Mecca inhabitants and pilgrims (Hammer, 1990: 279-340).

Ragıp Pasha increased soldiers' skill in horse driving for he knew that the sultan liked travelling with horse, had miners cast mines by having them excavate earth and so applied instructions and manoeuvres on soldiers before the sultan. Moreover he arranged war shows by giving orders and ever tried to hold war thought of the sultan alive. Although Ragıp Pasha reached fame of Sokullu and Köprülüs, he didn't gain as big fame as them. He was son of one of the treasury department clerks and built a bridge to Aleppo when his Aleppo governorship. During his grand vizier duty, he built with his own money a library, a school, numerous buildings and fountains in Istanbul. He wrote two translations of Iranian classics. Ragıp Pasha's project of alliance with Prussia to the disadvantage of Austria will not realize with his death (Hammer, 1990: 278). Koca Ragıp Pasha was a good Statesman, not hastening in works and behaving carefully. He took place in sovereignty in Europe's complicated term (Uzunçarşılı, 1982: 343).

Grand Vizier Ragıp Pasha determined reasons of recession together with Mustafa III. He protected the people and enforced *adaletname* (justice book) for working officials to be more careful. Half of people having tax debt to the treasury were forgiven to provide hot money flow. Bad use in the foundation goods was prevented. Some saving measures were put. Reform was made on the money unit used with the name "marbaş", measures were taken to prevent escaping tobacco and a new customs duty named "esham" was put. Jewish and Christian minorities gaining money from money were taken under control (Baykal, 1969: 7-8). Finally the goal thing was not able to be reached. Complaint about taxes continued, arrangements made concerning money remained inadequate and migrations made from villages couldn't be prevented. Mustafa III knew the difficulty of bettering Janissaries due to previous examples. So he started reforms in military area by meliorating the artillery class, rearranging *tophane* (artillery organization) and building a school of engineers. Baron de Tott, who had worked in French army before, instead of big cannons, casted small cannons, the carriage of which were easy. The cannon foundries were established in Hasköy to meet cannon need and students of organizations of artillery and engineering started to take engineering education. Ship construction accelerated. He tried to prevent migration from village to city, built big silos in the Capital to use in extraordinary times, provided everybody domestic or foreign to conform to economic measures, provided domestic production to be protected by especially preventing the fabric input from abroad. Local governors tyrannizing over the people were removed. The grenadier, cannoneers and new cannoneer organizations were founded and soldiers were disciplined. A great activity as the foundation of modern schools such as *Mühendishane-i Bahri Hümayun* (School of Navy Soldiers) and *Mekteb-i Riyaziye* (School of Mathematics). Because the importance of modern soldiers was understood after indiscipline of navy soldiers in the front (M.E.B., İ.A.: 331-335)

Mustafa III was defender of innovations and wanted to make western style military reforms. He had Baron de Tott meliorate the artillery organization and had him new cannons cast. Moreover Tott made a new cannon casting house to solidify Bosphorus and made reforms like “the repair of the boat bridge system used in the army and rearrangement of gun carriages according to new style”. Mustafa III built new ships in the shipyard. He cared to be thrifty and well filled the treasury since any war was not made. He was curious about astrology. He even sent Ahmed Resmi Efendi to Prussian King and wanted from him three astrologists. Frederick II responded “provide history and experiences, always prepare his soldiers for the war and train them and put money on the treasury for the war”. He applied the article of filling the treasury among these (Uzunçarşılı, 1982: 341-351). Sultan Mustafa III was quite sorrowful because Çeşme Defeat (1770) and Küçük Kaynarca Treatise (1774) deeply influenced the Ottoman State and so became ill in 1774 and died (Öztuna, 1977: 350).

4.1. Abdülhamid I Term Restoration Movements (1774-1789)

He supported to make military reforms although he lived a closed life in the palace for a half of century. He wanted western style innovations started by Baron de Tott to be widened more and gave big authority to Mahmud Pasha and Halil Hamid Pasha (Uzunçarşılı, 1982: 473). He found the Ottoman State within the war when he acceded to the throne. After Çeşme and Kartal Defeats, he understood that the enemy couldn't be defeated with defensive tactic. The situation was not cheering also in Anatolia and Rumelia. Bandits were patrolling and ayans (senators) were doing whatever they wished. In 1782 a big fire happened in Istanbul and Russians annexed Crimea in the next year. In the war starting in the same time against Russia and Austria, enemies put to the sword Muslim people in the places they seized. This state quite afflicted the sultan. In the result of these combats, thought of making reforms became firmly established (Koçu, 1981: 319-320).

4.2. Activities of Kara Vizier Seyyid Mehmed Pasha

Kara Vizier Mehmed Pasha prevented people to suffer from situations of appointments of governors together with their crowded attendants. He gave duty to competent officials in the item department. He gave importance to the training of soldiers in the grenadier and artillery organizations and went to their firing trainings and rewarded soldiers and officers being successful (Uzunçarşılı, 1982: 473-478). Seyyid Mehmed Pasha, who was appointed by Abdülhamid I to make western style reforms, gave importance to civil arrangements. He used competent officials in the centre and to prevent people from suffering, he stopped governors to change place unless it was obligatory. And he gave big importance to the training of the grenadier and artillery organizations rearranged before (Hayta, 2003: 58).

4.3. Activities of Cezayirli Gazi Hasan Pasha

In the Ottoman navy the shortage of personnel was a problem in the 18th century. However the navy was powerful. When Russians destroyed the Ottoman navy in Çeşme Port in 1771, Abdulhamid I charged Cezayirli Hasan pasha with the duty of meliorating the shipyard. Hasan Pasha worked both to build light ships and to raise seamen. According to the British and French system, heavy ships were removed and light ships were built. Shipyards were also built in this way. Except frigates and small ships, he worked to construct “forty big warships” which would be always under his order in Istanbul. Although he wanted to remove seamen including random people and to raise naval officers in barracks which would be made, he couldn’t arrive to his wish completely (Uzurçarşılı, 1982: 475-477).

4.4. Activities of Baron De Tott

Baron Franchois de Tott was one of the most important foreign consultants serving for the Ottoman army in the 18th century and he was sent by French King to make military reforms in Mustafa III time. Tott formed Cannoneers Organization in 1774 (Hayta, 2003: 59-60). Baron de Tott made important works such as the defence of straits and arrangement of the Bosphorus castles’ plans and monitoring their construction and the formation of new house of cannon casting in Golden Horn in Hasköy and the repair of the boat bridge system used in the army and changing shapes of gun carriages. He built hendesehane (school of engineers) in Golden Horn and solidified the defensive state of the Dardanelles. With the thought of establishing a Western style school of engineers, he founded School of Mathematics. Two hundred fifty cannoneers were taken to the artillery organization. With the “1768 course” made in Mustafa III term, it was understood that a war couldn’t be successful with random soldiers against perfect powers and that Western style innovations should be made. It was seen that military order should be amended from front arrays, soldiers were defeated in “Kartal War” by enemy powers and they escaped by plundering the enemy during the war. Statesmen seeing this situation wanted kapikulu and janissary organizations to be bettered but transformed this into the reduction of numbers of grenadier and artillery organizations due to circles whose interest were harmed (Uzunçarşılı, 1982: 341-361).

4.5. Activities of Halil Hamid Pasha

When Vizier Mehmed Pasha died in Abdülhamid I term, cannoneers were abolished though the sultan defended innovations. But when Halil Hamid Pasha became grand vizier, the entitled people were wanted from France for cannoneers and field engineers school. The number of cannoneers was raised to two thousand and their daily wages were raised to “fifteen” akce (money type). These were single and would stay in barracks continuously and take education in Kagithane for three days in a week. Administration of every cannon was provided with ten soldiers. The soldier was raised according to conditions of the time. The contact

was established with France to open a school of engineers. Education was started by opening School of Navy engineers (Mühendishane-i Bahr-i Humayun). Plans were made with field fortification officers coming from France to defend castles of Çanakkale and Soğacak. He opened School of Naval field engineering through two fortification specialists he brought from France. This new school of field engineering was very important for the Ottoman State. When Abdülhamid I was dethroned, Halil Hamid Pasha was also removed from his duty. But military innovations he founded continued for some time (Uzunçarşılı, 1982: 481-486). For these reasons, Halil Hamid Pasha was known with his reformist personality. He solidified the front castles and repaired some castles and made reforms for the need of soldiers and before the war. Because the alliance of Austria and Russia could plunge the Ottoman into war. He threw ones being foreign to the organization within Janissary Organization. He reduced the number of sappers and grenadiers and increased their education. He designed law for putting the navy into an organized state and for naval war. He built a barrack to bring sailors together. He stimulated the Print, activities of which had stopped (Uzunçarşılı, 1982: 473-478, M.E.B., İ. A: 336).

Abdulhamid I, who became ill due the capture of Özi castle by Russians and had a stroke on his one side, died in on7 April 1789 and Selim III, son of his brother, came to the throne. That Abdülhamid I lived a closed life during his princship became effective in that he couldn't do important works. So he continuously looked for effective viziers. Moreover especially in 1782 Istanbul fire, that he in person drove and directed firemen became very effective in that people liked him (İlgürel, 1993: 175).

Result:

The Ottoman State stopped its widening policy across Europe and shaped its inner order and State structure. The Ottoman wanting to know the West so closely requested ambassadors it sent to inform about not only politics and diplomacy but also social and cultural events. It was understood that in reform studies made in the 18th century the Ottoman remained behind Europe. The effect of the West is clearly seen in these innovation studies. Although reforms studies were tried to be made in every area in this term, especially military area reforms were given importance. The essential reason of this situation is that victories which will be won in wars are believed to solve problems. According to the reform studies made in the year before, innovation studies made in this term became more effective. In this term, technical schools such as Land and Sea Schools of Engineers were first opened. In these schools it was aimed to meet the officer necessity for the army. In the Ottoman State a reform study towards innovation was hardly seen until the beginning of the 18th century. Studies to take the State to traditional structure again were made more by examining old laws and sources. With this aim, although the Ottoman intellectuals wrote pleadings and so revealed the reason of the downtrend, the old order was not able to be stimulated again in a way. So in the 18th century

the Ottoman State diverted its direction to the West and started Western style reforms. However all these reform studies couldn't stop the collapse process of the Ottoman State and reforms remained unfinished. Some changes happened in the Ottoman State's classic thought and the effort for showing itself superior than Europe changed.

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