

La Turquie Au Temps Des Ottomans

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Women's Costume of the Near and Middle East - Jennifer M. Scarce 2014-04-08

The historical and cultural richness of the Near and Middle East is reflected visually in its costume. In this book, Jennifer Scarce makes brilliant use of years or research to provide a lucid account of the development of women's dress from the fourteenth to the early twentieth centuries. Her study of costume is set in the broader context of the social and economic background of the Ottoman Empire, giving the subject a new and fascinating slant. A detailed discussion of cut and construction is accompanied by pattern layouts and numerous photographs which clearly illustrate the different styles of dress through the centuries. Women's costume of the Near and Middle East is a hitherto sadly neglected subject. After years of original research across the world, this gap has been admirably filled by Jennifer Scarce's scholarly readable study.

Les Ottomans et le temps - François Georgeon 2011-12-09

This work offers several new perspectives on the phenomenon of time in the Ottoman era and space, and its place in the lives of Ottoman subjects. The collected articles suggest that temporality in the Ottoman Empire was not the same in all cities, nor even in campaigns. Moreover, the Ottoman domains were so vast that its subjects' appreciation of time also took on multiple forms from one region of the empire to another. Temporality also varied according to social, professional, and religious categories.

Histoire économique et sociale de l'Empire ottoman et de la Turquie (1326-1960) - Daniel

Panzac 1995
(Peeters 1995)

The Imperial Ottoman Bank - André Autheman 2002

La Turquie, la Grèce et Malte - Adolphe Slade 1838

A Social History of Late Ottoman Women - Duygu Köksal 2013-10-10

In *A Social History of the Late Ottoman Women*, Duygu Köksal and Anastasia Falierou bring together new research on women of different geographies and communities of the late Ottoman Empire focusing particularly on the ways in which women gained power and exercised agency.

Das Staatsarchiv - 1899

Reform in the Ottoman Empire, 1856-1876 - Roderic H. Davison 2015-12-08

The author examines in detail the Tanzimat reforms, focusing on the crucial phase between the reform edict of 1856 and the constitution of 1876. Originally published in 1963. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its

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founding in 1905.

Charte turque, ou Organisation religieuse, civile et militaire de l'Empire Ottoman - Alfio Grassi 1826

The Ottoman Empire and Early Modern Europe - Daniel Goffman 2002-04-25

Despite the fact that its capital city and over one third of its territory was within the continent of Europe, the Ottoman Empire has consistently been regarded as a place apart, inextricably divided from the West by differences of culture and religion. A perception of its militarism, its barbarism, its tyranny, the sexual appetites of its rulers and its pervasive exoticism has led historians to measure the Ottoman world against a western standard and find it lacking. In recent decades, a dynamic and convincing scholarship has emerged that seeks to comprehend and, in the process, to de-exoticize this enduring realm. Dan Goffman provides a thorough introduction to the history and institutions of the Ottoman Empire from this new standpoint, and presents a claim for its inclusion in Europe. His lucid and engaging book - an important addition to *New Approaches to European History* - will be essential reading for undergraduates.

Le Patriarcat grec orthodoxe - Samim Akgönül 2015

Longtemps Église purement locale pour les autorités turques, le Patriarcat grec orthodoxe de Constantinople a su devenir dans la deuxième moitié du XXe siècle, une institution internationale de poids dans le monde orthodoxe. Les débats sur son caractère "œcuménique" continuent de faire planer un flou sur son statut réel. Après avoir été menacé d'exil lors de la création de la République turque en 1923, le Patriarcat a réellement été isolé tout au long des années 1930 et 1940, ne s'occupant que des affaires religieuses de la minorité grecque de Turquie, vestige des temps ottomans, épargnée de l'échange obligatoire entre la Grèce et la Turquie en 1923. Les années 1950 ont coïncidé avec les tensions dans les relations entre la Grèce et la Turquie, dues principalement à l'affaire chypriote, qui ont naturellement affecté le Patriarcat. En même temps, il s'agit là des années de résurrection, du retour de cette institution sur la scène nationale turque. Paradoxalement, la réduction

spectaculaire du nombre des Grecs de Turquie à partir de la deuxième moitié des années 1960, a permis au Patriarcat de se défaire de son rôle local pour se consacrer davantage au monde grec orthodoxe dans son ensemble. Cette internationalisation des activités s'est accélérée à partir des années 1990, sous le patriarcat Vartholoméos, dans une période d'ouverture des pays de l'ancien bloc soviétique au fait religieux. Histoire de la Turquie, de l'Altaï à l'Europe - Ibrahim Tabet 2007-10-24

« Homme malade de l'Europe » au XIXe siècle, la Turquie sera-t-elle sa providence au XXIe siècle ? Alliée des États-Unis, candidate à l'Union européenne, pivot stratégique entre l'Occident, l'Asie et le Moyen-Orient, l'ex-Empire ottoman (1299-1922) est aujourd'hui un pays clé sur la scène internationale. Sa population de 72 millions d'habitants, son poids économique et son islam modéré en font l'une des seules puissances capables de jouer le rôle d'État phare du monde musulman. Quant à son entrée dans l'Europe, objet d'un incessant yoyo diplomatique, elle apporterait à l'UE une pièce maîtresse sur le plan stratégique, comme l'a déjà montré sa participation à la Force d'interposition de l'ONU au Sud-Liban, facteur de stabilité au Proche-Orient. Des origines mongoles du peuple turc jusqu'à l'avènement du Parti de la justice et du progrès (AKP) de l'actuel Premier ministre Recep Erdogan en 2002, en passant par la colonisation grecque et la révolution kémalienne, Ibrahim Tabet retrace 3000 ans d'Histoire politique, économique et sociale de la Turquie, dont plus de six siècles de règne ottoman. Il n'évade aucun des grands défis que la République fondée par Atatürk se doit aujourd'hui de relever : terrorisme islamiste, droit des femmes, place des minorités religieuses, question kurde et question chypriote, reconnaissance du génocide arménien, relations avec les partenaires ou les adversaires arabes?

Mapping the Ottomans - Palmira Brummett 2015-05-19

This book examines how Ottomans were mapped in the narrative and visual imagination of early modern Europe's Christian kingdoms.

Histoire de Turquie - Charles Barthélemy 1856

Bureaucratic Reform in the Ottoman Empire -
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Carter Vaughn Findley 2012-05-05

From the author's preface: Sublime Porte--there must be few terms more redolent, even today, of the fascination that the Islamic Middle East has long exercised over Western imaginations. Yet there must also be few Western minds that now know what this term refers to, or why it has any claim to attention. One present-day Middle East expert admits to having long interpreted the expression as a reference to Istanbul's splendid natural harbor. This individual is probably not unique and could perhaps claim to be relatively well informed. When the Sublime Porte still existed, Westerners who spent time in Istanbul knew the term as a designation for the Ottoman government, but few knew why the name was used, or what aspect of the Ottoman government it properly designated. What was the real Sublime Porte? Was it an organization? A building? No more, literally, than a door or gateway? What about it was important enough to cause the name to be remembered? In one sense, the purpose of this book is to answer these questions. Of course, it will also do much more and will, in the process, move quickly onto a plane quite different from the exoticism just invoked. For to study the bureaucratic complex properly known as the Sublime Porte, and to analyze its evolution and that of the body of men who staffed it, is to explore a problem of tremendous significance for the development of the administrative institutions of the Ottoman Empire, the Islamic lands in general, and in some senses the entire non-Western world.

Législation ottomane - Turkey 1874

Living in the Ottoman Ecumenical Community - Markus Koller 2008-07-31

This book dedicated to Suraiya Faroqhi regards the Ottoman Empire rather as an Ecumenical Community than only as a polity. The contributions included in this volume describe some of the close contacts between various ecumenical communities within and beyond the Ottoman borders, and their interaction in the early modern "one world" to which Ottoman Empire belonged.

Further Correspondence Respecting the Affairs of Turkey - Great Britain Foreign Office 1879

This work has been selected by scholars as being

culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

The Foundation of the Ottoman Empire - Herbert Adams Gibbons 1916

French Encounters with the Ottomans, 1510-1560 - Pascale Barthe 2016-05-20

Focusing on early Renaissance Franco-Ottoman relations, this book fills a gap in studies of Ottoman representations by early modern European powers by addressing the Franco-Ottoman bond. In *French Encounters with the Ottomans*, Pascale Barthe examines the birth of the Franco-Ottoman rapprochement and the enthusiasm with which, before the age of absolutism, French kings and their subjects pursued exchanges-real or imagined-with those they referred to as the 'Turks.' Barthe calls into question the existence of an Orientalist discourse in the Renaissance, and examines early cross-cultural relations through the lenses of sixteenth-century French literary and cultural production. Informed by insights from historians, literary scholars, and art historians from around the world, this study underscores and challenges long-standing dichotomies (Christians vs. Muslims, West vs. East) as well as reductive periodizations (Middle Ages vs. Renaissance) and compartmentalization of disciplines. Grounded in close readings, it includes

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discussions of cultural production, specifically visual representations of space and customs. Barthe showcases diplomatic envoys, courtly poets, 'bourgeois', prominent fiction writers, and chroniclers, who all engaged eagerly with the 'Turks' and developed a multiplicity of responses to the Ottomans before the latter became both fashionable and neutralized, and their representation fixed.

Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman - M. Fresco
1912

Législation ottomane, ou, Recueil des lois, réglemens, ordonnances, traités, capitulations et autres documents officiels de l'Empire ottoman: ptie. Droit international - Turkey 1874

Recueil des Cours:Volume 24 (1928/IV) - Academie de Droit International de la Haye
1968-12-31

Le Dernier Siecle de L'Empire Ottoman (1789-1923) - Frédéric Hitzel 2014

Les Guides Belles Lettres des Civilisations proposent un voyage dans le temps et l'espace (Egypte, Grèce, Rome, Inde, Chine, Japon...) et s'adressent aux étudiants, aux curieux d'histoire et de civilisations, aux voyageurs... Ouvrages pratiques et raisonnés de culture générale sur les principales civilisations anciennes qui nous ont laissé une trace écrite, ils proposent au lecteur les clés nécessaires pour comprendre un texte ancien ou un livre d'histoire, ils l'aident à en déchiffrer les allusions, à en élucider les difficultés. Après plus de trois siècles de stabilité, l'Empire ottoman se fissure de toutes parts au cours du XIXe siècle. Ceux que les Européens craignaient et admiraient au temps de leur apogée, deviennent l'objet de toutes les haines. En presque un siècle, cet immense territoire va se réduire au plateau anatolien et se transformer en un Etat-nation qui donnera naissance à la république de Turquie. Une étonnante métamorphose dans l'histoire. Leur conception pratique permet à chacun de les utiliser de trois façons : soit les lire en suivant, comme un livre traditionnel, pour découvrir les divers aspects de la civilisation présentée, soit recourir directement à l'une des rubriques qui composent chaque chapitre grâce à une table des matières très détaillée, soit encore se servir

directement de l'index très fourni afin de trouver rapidement une information précise. Les cartes, tableaux, schémas, permettent, en outre, d'aller à l'essentiel. Et une bibliographie choisie et récente offre à qui le souhaite d'amorcer une recherche plus approfondie. Les Guides Belles Lettres des Civilisations ne sont pas des dictionnaires. Toute information recherchée s'y trouve replacée dans le contexte des mentalités de chacune des civilisations étudiées. Car il n'est pas possible de comprendre un événement, une loi morale ou le caractère d'un personnage si rien n'est restitué des valeurs qui les justifient.

Les Ottomans et le temps - François Georgeon
2011-12-09

This work offers several new perspectives on the phenomenon of time in the Ottoman era and space, and its place in the lives of Ottoman subjects. The collected articles suggest that temporality in the Ottoman Empire was not the same in all cities, nor even in campaigns.

Moreover, the Ottoman domains were so vast that its subjects' appreciation of time also took on multiple forms from one region of the empire to another. Temporality also varied according to social, professional, and religious categories.

Le temps des consuls - Françoise Cloarec 2003

A l'heure où l'on présente le Proche-Orient comme un ailleurs inaccessible et hostile, ce livre nous rappelle utilement que pendant des siècles, des relations étroites se sont nouées entre l'Europe et ces terres levantines. Le temps des consuls retrace l'importance des relations commerciales, moins connues que les échanges intellectuels et les confrontations politiques, et l'influence des représentants au Levant des nations européennes, les consuls. L'auteur a recueilli leurs traces, dans des textes oubliés ou confidentiels et dans des documents de famille inédits.

La Turquie et nous - Eléonore Yasri-Labrique
2010

A l'heure où les négociations d'adhésion se poursuivent entre la Turquie et l'Union Européenne et où les questionnements identitaires envahissent les débats politiques nationaux, cet ouvrage fait le point sur certains aspects cruciaux des représentations qui traversent l'imaginaire collectif des Français. A partir de concepts opératoires en relation avec les représentations sociales et l'imaginaire

ethnosocioculturel d'une part, l'analyse de discours et la communication médiatique d'autre part, une exploration diachronique puis synchronique de l'imaginaire turc de la France est proposée. Elle s'appuie d'abord sur l'approche de grandes oeuvres littéraires françaises afin de mettre à jour l'évolution des représentations attachées aux Turcs et à leur pays à travers le temps et de cerner la " figure turque " qui se dégage d'une littérature encore accessible au grand public. Elle se poursuit par l'étude d'un interdiscours composé de discussions publiées sur des forums en ligne entre 2004 et 2005, contemporaines des ultimes étapes d'un processus politique qui aboutit à l'ouverture des négociations d'adhésion entre la Turquie et l'Union Européenne en octobre 2005 et révélatrices de l'idéologie ambiante qui imprègne alors " l'air du temps ". Cette exploration se focalise finalement sur la période du 1er mai 2004 (élargissement historique de l'UE à 25 Etats-membres) au 31 mai 2005 (surlendemain du " non " français au projet de Traité Constitutionnel Européen) à travers l'analyse d'un interdiscours de presse tiré des trois principaux quotidiens nationaux que sont Le Monde, Libération et Le Figaro. Ce travail, qui ouvre également des perspectives didactologiques dans l'optique du dialogue interculturel, soulève ainsi des interrogations quant au traitement médiatique de la " question turque " en France et aux enjeux identitaires qu'elle a fait naître.

Le turban et la stambouline - Jean François Solnon 2009

La 4e de couverture indique : "La prise de Constantinople (1453), la bataille navale de Lépante (1571), le siège de Vienne (1683), les massacres des patriotes grecs à Chio (1822) ou l'entrée en guerre aux côtés de l'Allemagne en 1914 jalonnent des siècles d'affrontements sans cesse recommencés entre l'Europe et l'Empire ottoman. Pourtant, la chrétienté et les sujets du sultan d'Istanbul ne parlèrent pas seulement - on l'oublie trop - le langage des armes. Ainsi, regardé en Occident comme un despote d'un autre temps, le sultan sut se faire réformateur, prêt à adopter les nouveautés culturelles, administratives, juridiques en usage en Europe. L'apparence même des Ottomans céda à la modernisation : au turban et au pantalon

bouffant, on substitua bientôt la redingote (ou stambouline) et le fez, avant que Mustafa Kemal n'imposât le chapeau. Si bien qu'à la peur des Turcs, l'Europe mêla la curiosité, à la répulsion un certain attrait, au refus de l'autre une troublante fascination. Elle adopta ses tapis, ses tulipes, son café, l'architecture de ses kiosques et ses rythmes musicaux. L'Empire ottoman et l'Europe, tout en se déchirant, ne se sont pas ignorés ; ils ont su commercer, s'allier ou nouer des relations diplomatiques. En brossant près de sept siècles de relations à la fois belliqueuses et pacifiques, en faisant dialoguer des cultures que tout semblait séparer, l'ouvrage de Jean-François Solnon bouscule nombre de préjugés." *La justice ottomane* - Andrej N. Mandel'stam 1911

Women in the Ottoman Empire - Madeline C. Zilfi 1997

This collection of articles by 14 Middle East historians is a pathbreaking work in the history of Middle Eastern women prior to the contemporary era. The collection seeks to begin the task of reconstructing the history of (Muslim) women's experience in the middle centuries of the Ottoman era, between the mid-seventeenth century and the early nineteenth, prior to hegemonic European involvement in the region and prior to the "modernizing reforms" inaugurated by the Ottoman regime.

British and Foreign State Papers - Great Britain. Foreign and Commonwealth Office 1869

The Ottoman Age of Exploration - Giancarlo Casale 2010-02-25

In 1517, the Ottoman Sultan Selim "the Grim" conquered Egypt and brought his empire for the first time in history into direct contact with the trading world of the Indian Ocean. During the decades that followed, the Ottomans became progressively more engaged in the affairs of this vast and previously unfamiliar region, eventually to the point of launching a systematic ideological, military and commercial challenge to the Portuguese Empire, their main rival for control of the lucrative trade routes of maritime Asia. The Ottoman Age of Exploration is the first comprehensive historical account of this century-long struggle for global dominance, a struggle that raged from the shores of the

Mediterranean to the Straits of Malacca, and from the interior of Africa to the steppes of Central Asia. Based on extensive research in the archives of Turkey and Portugal, as well as materials written on three continents and in a half dozen languages, it presents an unprecedented picture of the global reach of the Ottoman state during the sixteenth century. It does so through a dramatic recounting of the lives of sultans and viziers, spies, corsairs, soldiers-of-fortune, and women from the imperial harem. Challenging traditional narratives of Western dominance, it argues that the Ottomans were not only active participants in the Age of Exploration, but ultimately bested the Portuguese in the game of global politics by using sea power, dynastic prestige, and commercial savoir faire to create their own imperial dominion throughout the Indian Ocean.

Studies in Atatürk's Turkey - George Sellers Harris 2009

Nearly all of the previous scholarship on Turkey and U.S. relations cover the Cold War period as well as current affairs with regard to security, strategy, and defense. Hence, the literature abounds with military orientation. This edited volume builds on a historical perspective and focuses on foreign relations, diplomacy, actors, mutual perceptions and reciprocity in diplomatic relations within the framework of the world conjuncture in the 1920s and 1930s. Relations with the U.S.A. have served as a balance in Turkey's Euro-Atlantic policy long before NATO was established. Likewise, re-building relations with the Republic of Turkey served U.S.

interests in opening to the Near East and thus breaking away from its much lauded isolationist policy between the two world wars. Thus, the picture that emerges here is just as much a history of U.S. diplomacy as it is of Turkey.

Turkey, from the Selçuks to the Ottomans - Henri Stierlin 1998

From the Selcuk period and the early Ottoman style of Iznik and Bursa to the classicism of Edirne and the masterpieces of Sinan, this volume sets out the achievements of Islamic architecture from the 13th to the 19th century. Henri Stierlin's vivid account includes portraits of such key figures as the celebrated court architect, Sinan, Sultan Suleyman the Magnificent and Grand Vizier Mehmet Pasa

Sokollu.

A Provincial History of the Ottoman Empire

- Marc Aymes 2013-08-15

Provincializing the history of the Ottoman Empire, this book provides a critical approach to the projects of 'modernity' that took place in the Eastern Mediterranean over the past two centuries. Leaving their mark on this period are; the turmoil of insurgency in Greece and Egypt, a growing intervention of European Powers in Eastern Mediterranean politics, and the unfolding of large reform projects within the administration of the Ottoman Empire. Whilst these developments have prompted enduring debates over Middle Eastern paths of transformation, the case of Cyprus has remained isolated from these discussions, something this book seeks to address. One of the first research monographs to appear in English on Cyprus during the eventful times of the Ottoman 'long' 19th century, this book consistently seeks to provide a dialogue between source analyses and theoretical frameworks. Exploring the myriad relationships between this singular locality and the regional - not to say global - dynamics of empire, trade and social change at that time, *A Provincial History of the Ottoman Empire* will be of interest to students and scholars with an interest in the Middle East and Modern History. Documents Diplomatiques - France. Ministère des affaires étrangères 1923

After Empire - Karen Barkey 2018-05-15

The Soviet Union was hardly the first large, continuous, land-based, multinational empire to collapse in modern times. The USSR itself was, ironically, the direct result of one such demise, that of imperial Russia, which in turn was but one of several other such empires that did not survive the stresses of the times: the Austro-Hungarian Empire of the Habsburgs and the Ottoman Empire. This ambitious and important volume brings together a group of some of the most outstanding scholars in political science, history, and historical sociology to examine the causes of imperial decline and collapse. While they warn against facile comparisons, they also urge us to step back from the immediacy of current events to consider the possible significance of historical precedents. Is imperial decline inevitable, or can a kind of imperial

stasis be maintained indefinitely? What role, if any, does the growth of bureaucracies needed to run large and complex political systems of this type play in economic and political stagnation? What is the balance of power" between the centre and the peripheries, between the dominant nationality and minorities? What coping mechanisms do empires tend to develop and what influence do these have? Is modernization the inexorable source of imperial decline and ultimate collapse? And what resources, including the imperial legacy, are available for political, social, and economic reconstruction in the aftermath of collapse? These are just a few of the tantalizing questions addressed by the contributors to this fascinating and timely volume.

Ottomans, Turks and the Balkans - Ebru Boyar 2007-06-29

The loss of the Balkans was not merely a physical but also a psychological disaster for the Ottoman Empire. This work charts the creation of the modern Turkish self-perception during the transition period from the late Ottoman Empire to the Turkish Republic.

Intellectuals and Reform in the Ottoman Empire - Stefano Taglia 2015-04-24

This book uncovers Young Turk political and social ideas at the end of the nineteenth century, during the intellectual phase of the movement. Analysing the life in exile of two of the most charismatic leaders of the Young Turk movement, Ahmed Rıza and Mehmet Sabahattin, the book unravels their plans for the future of the Ottoman Empire, covering issues of power, religion, citizenship, minority rights, the role of the West, and the accountability of the Sultan. The book follows Rıza and Sabahattin through their association with philosophical circles, and highlights how their emphasis on intellectualism and elitism had a twofold effect. On the one hand, seeing themselves as enlightened and

entrusted with a mission, they engaged in enduring debates, leaving an important legacy for both Ottoman and Republican rule. On the other hand, the rigidity resulting from elitism and intellectualism prevented the conception of concrete plans for change, causing a schism at the 1902 Congress of Ottoman Liberals and marking the end of the intellectual phase. Using bilingual period journals, contemporary accounts, police archives and political and philosophical treaties, this book is of interest to students, scholars and researchers of Middle East and Ottoman History, and Political Science more broadly.

Histoire des Turcs - Jean-Paul Roux 2000

Qui étaient-ils, d'où venaient ces Turcs qui prirent Constantinople en 1453 et qui, des siècles durant, ont fait frémir l'Occident ? On connaît les visions pittoresques que nous en ont laissées Racine et Pierre Loti, Mozart et Delacroix entré autres. Mais sait-on que leur histoire est celle d'une mosaïque de peuples qu'on a connus au cours du temps sous des noms différents ? Sait-on que de Pékin à Alger, du Pacifique à la Méditerranée, ils ont parcouru presque tout l'ancien monde et que leur rôle dans l'aventure humaine a été fondamental ? Les Tabghatch qui franchissent la Grande Muraille au début de l'ère chrétienne, les Ouïgours qui dissertent de Dieu au cœur des déserts de l'Asie, les cavaliers de la Horde d'Or qui brûlent Moscou, les Ottomans qui font de leur empire la première puissance du monde, les janissaires qui assaillent Vienne, les Grands Moghols qui créent l'Empire des Indes, tous étaient des Turcs. Les Turcs, c'est donc quelque 2000 ans d'une histoire dont les héros les plus célèbres s'appellent Attila, Tamerlan, Soliman le Magnifique, Akbar, Atatürk ; c'est aussi une immense civilisation où se sont côtoyés tour à tour la violence et le sang, la paix, l'ordre, la tolérance, le mysticisme et l'art le plus raffiné.