The editor of this work, Suraiya Faroqhi, has been a central figure in the process of crafting broad-based historical surveys of the Ottoman Empire that can open the complexity of the field up to a broader audience. In addition to being one of the most prolific writers working in the field of Ottoman history, she was also involved in one of the first attempts to create a broad-based scholarly history of the Ottomans, An Economic and Social History of the Ottoman Empire, 1300-1914 (1994), in which she prepared the section on the early modern period of the seventeenth and eighteenth century (pp. 411-636). In addition, she also prepared a more general and introductory work on her own initiative, Approaching Ottoman History (1999). This work sought to open some of the methodologies and practices of the field of Ottoman history to aspiring students. Unfortunately, both works suffered from limited scope and critical omissions of content that were not always received kindly by reviewers. Nevertheless, her experience in researching and publishing in the field virtually guarantees that this new volume of the Cambridge History of Turkey will be a new and useful addition to that field. If a researcher is seeking an in-depth treatment of multiple aspects of Ottoman life, they will benefit immensely from this work. Yet the work and its contributions are not without their flaws, and addressing these flaws can point to future directions Ottoman historians will need to take if the field is to be developed fully.

The work is divided into six sections: a general overview of the historical background for the period of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries up to the beginning of the Tanzimat; political, economic and military developments during the period; the relationship between Ottoman centers of power and their peripheral regions; Ottoman social and religious groupings; economic and social history; and culture, architecture and the arts. Within these six sections, sixteen separate authors have prepared individual chapters addressing one or more aspects of Ottoman history, society and culture. Thus, one important distinction that separates this work from earlier attempts is the degree to which the overall project has been delegated more widely to different specialists in the field, while Faroqhi tackles the areas in which she excels: Ottoman social, economic and rural history. Thus, the growing diversity of perspectives embodied in the work will help to mitigate some of the previously-voiced criticisms of broad-based Ottoman histories built with only limited input from a narrow range of scholars. The volume is an improvement, in part, by not coming across as top-heavy on one aspect of Ottoman history at the expense of others. Unfortunately, a short review of a work of this magnitude cannot do justice to all of its contributors, so this review will limit discussion to particular strengths and weakness embodied in the contributions as a whole.

Introductory sections of the work by Faroqhi and Christoph Neumann share a...
Turkey's modern history has been shaped by its society and its institutions. The Cambridge History of Turkey: Volume 3: The Later Ottoman Empire, 1603-1839. Faroqhi, Suraiya. Cambridge University Press, 2006. — 619 p. Volume 3 of The Cambridge History of Turkey traces the history of the later Ottoman Empire from the death of Mehmed III in 1603 to the proclamation of the tanzimat, the administrative reconstruction of the Ottoman state, in 1839. This was a period of relative stability when trade between the empire and Europe flourished and, wartime apart, merchants and pilgrims travelled in relative security. However, despite the emphasis on the sultan's role as defender of the faithful and of social order, tensions did exist between the ruling elite in Istanbul: The Later Ottoman Empire, 1603–1839 Volume 3 of The Cambridge History of Turkey traces the history of the later Ottoman Empire from the death of Mehmed III in 1603 to the proclamation of the tanzimat, the administrative reconstruction of the Ottoman state, in 1839. This was a period of relative stability when trade between the empire and Europe flourished and, wartime apart, merchants and pilgrims travelled in relative security. However, despite the emphasis on the sultan's role as defender of the faithful and of social order, tensions did exist between the ruling elite in Istanbul and the The Cambridge History of Turkey. Printer-friendly version. Volume 3 The Later Ottoman Empire, 1603-1839. Author: Suraiya N. Faroqhi. ISBN: 9780521620956. Keywords: History, Turkey, Ottoman Empire, politics, diplomacy, culture, war, Anatolia, Balkans, Arabs, Muslim, Jews, christians, art, literature, architecture. Pages: 619. Published: Cambridge University Press, 2006. ID: 02026202001. 1603-1839” as Want to Read: Want to Read saving… Want to Read. This was a period of relative stability when trade between the empire and Europe flourished and, wartime apart, merchants and pilgrims travelled Volume 3 of The Cambridge History of Turkey traces the history of the later Ottoman Empire from the death of Mehmed III in 1603 to the proclamation of the tanzimat, the administrative reconstruction of the Ottoman state, in 1839. This was a period of relative stability when trade between the empire and Europe flourished and, wartime apart, merchants and pilgrims travelled in relative security. However, despite the emphasis on the sultan's role as