



“Crises and Networks in the Mediterranean World II. History, Society, and Literature”

Colloquium co-organized by

**The Mediterranean Studies Group (Hitotsubashi University
Tokyo),**

**The Ionian University, Department of History (Corfu, Greece),
and the Region of the Ionian Islands**

Ionian University, Department of History, 72 Ioannou Theotoki St., Corfu 49100

March 28, 2016

Organizing Committee:

Athanasios Efstathiou, Ilias Giarenis, Kalomira Mataranga, Vaios Vaiopoulos (Ionian University), Yasuhiro Otsuki, Hiroshi Kato (Hitotsubashi University), Masako Kido (Kyoritsu University), Erina Iwasaki (Sophia University)

“Crises and Networks in the Mediterranean World II. History, Society, and Literature”

P. Horden and N. Purcell, inspired by a monumental book on Mediterranean studies by F. Braudel, *La Méditerranée et le Monde Méditerranéen à l'Epoque de Philippe II* (1949) (*The Mediterranean and the Mediterranean World in the Age of Philip II*), attempted to certify in their book, *The Corrupting Sea: A Study of Mediterranean History* (Blackwell Publishers, 2000) that the Braudel thesis on the Mediterranean World as Historical Entity could be applied not only to the sixteenth century but also to periods in history from Classical antiquity to Modern times. Discussion of Horden and Purcell is based on two analytical concepts: “micro ecology” and “connectivity.” “Micro ecology” refers to societies whose ecological circumstances are different from one another and “connectivity” refers to the various relationships between societies. In their opinion, all the societies surrounding the Mediterranean Sea are not capable of self-sustenance and need to make exchanges with one another in order to exist. It means that the Mediterranean World is a world of “connectivity.” Thus the societies around the Mediterranean Sea cannot stay pure, and this is why the Mediterranean is called a “corrupting sea”, a sea that corrupts the purities of its societies.

This workshop is organized to examine various kinds of “connectivity,” historically and contemporarily, within and between the societies located in the Mediterranean region, referring to the theoretical framework of Horden and Purcell's book. The keyword of discussion is “crisis.” “Crisis” means any extinction or discontinuity of “connectivity” in the usual exchanges of goods, human beings, money, information, and so on. It is at the time of “crisis” that these characteristics peculiar to a society appear. A “crisis” can also be caused by natural calamities such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, epidemics, and man-made disasters such as war and political events. The Mediterranean World experienced a lot of “crises” in her history, seen most recently the financial crises and the Arab Spring. How did and do the people of Mediterranean societies cope with these “crises,” mobilizing what kinds of social resources, using their local, family, and religious connections and networks and various kinds of systems and institutions for social solidarity? These are the questions dealt with in the workshop for analyzing the structural characteristics peculiar to Mediterranean societies.

Program

8.50-9.00 Welcome

9.00-10.45: 7 papersX15 min.

Chair:

1. ANNABI, Hassen (Tunis University, Tunis)

The Trans-Mediterranean illegal migration. The case of Tunisia

2. NAMBA, Satoru (Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo)

How Europe Invents Illegalized Immigrants?: Readmission Policy and North African States

3. SAITO, Yuka (Kinjo-Gakuin University, Aichi)

Morphology of Agricultural Landscape in the Metropolitan Fringe of Barcelona: Analysis on the Vineyard Landscape of Plana del Penedès (Spain)

4. TAKENAKA, Katsuyuki (Aichi-Prefectural University, Aichi)

Entrepreneurs Building Neighbourhood: A Case Study from a Catalan Coastal Town, Cambrils

5. KATO, Hiroshi (Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo)/ IWASAKI, Erina (Sophia University, Tokyo)

Alexandria in the time of Constantine Cavafy (1863-1933)

6. USUKI, Akira (Japan Women's University, Tokyo)

Rabbi Network in the Eastern Mediterranean: A Case of Rabbi Yaacov Meir (1856-1939) as a Zionist Sephardi Rabbi

7. MISAWA, Nobuo (Toyo University, Tokyo)

The crisis between Greece and Japan immediately after WWI: Heimei-maru Incident (1921)

10.45-11.15 discussion

11.15-11.30. coffee break

11.30-13.15: 6 papersX15 min.

Chair: OTSUKI, Yasuhiro (Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo)

8. MATARANGA, Kalomira (Ionian University, Greece)

War Operations and Balance of Power in the mid-5th century BC: The Spartan Invasion of Attica (446 BC)

9. EFSTATHIOU, Athanasios (Ionian University, Greece)

The Religious and Political Crisis of the Third Sacred War and the Role of Philip the Second, According to Diodorus of Sicily and the Historiographical Tradition of the 4th Century BC.

10. VAIPOULOS, Vaios (Ionian University, Greece)

Militia and Longae Viae. Tibullus and Messalla Corvinus in the First Book of the *Corpus Tibullianum*

11. VASILEIOU, Fotios (Ionian University, Greece and Open University, Cyprus)

A family in Crisis from Early Byzantium. Religion, Separation, and Traditional values

12. MANSOURI, Tahar (Doha Institute of Graduate Studies, Doha)

Battle of Sbeitla (Central West region in Tunisia) in 647 between the Arabs and Byzantines

13. GIARENIS, Ilias (Ionian University, Greece)

The Crisis of the Fourth Crusade in Byzantium (1203-1204) and the Emergence of Networks for Anti-Latin Reaction and Political Action

13.15-13.45 discussion

13.45-16.00: light lunch break

16.00-17.45: 7 papersX15 min.

Chair: ANNABI, Hassen (Tunis University, Tunis)

14. KAMENAGA-ANZAI, Yoko (Gakushuin University, Tokyo)

The Action and the Atmosphere of the Residents in Pera in the Crisis just after the Fall of Constantinople (1453)

15. KIDO, Masako (Kyoritsu Women's University, Tokyo)

Η ιστορική σημασία των (χρονολογούμενων το 1735) τοιχογραφιών της Μονής της Παναγίας Φανερωμένης στη Σαλαμίνα [The Historical Significance of the Wall Paintings (dated 1735) of the Panaghia Phaneromeni Monastery in Salamina]

16. HORII, Yutaka (Doshisha University, Kyoto)

Administrative Aspects of Ottoman-Venetian Connection in the Sixteenth Century

17. DAL BORGO, Michela (State Archive of Venice, Italy)

Alimentazione e cibi negli ospedali e negli ospizi di Venezia (secoli XV-XVIII) [Nutrition and food in Venetian hospitals and hospices (15th-18th centuries)]

18. IIDA, Miki (Senshu University, Tokyo)

Silk textile production and raw silk trade of Venice in the Early Modern Period

19. SAWAI, Kazuaki (Kansai University, Osaka)

Unending Dialogue between the Past and the Present: A Survey of Historical Research on Natural Disasters in Early Modern Istanbul

20. BEN HADDA, Abderrahmane (Doha Institute of Graduate Studies, Doha)

Management of crises in the Ottoman Empire

17.45-18.15 discussion

18.15-18.30 Closing

20.45: dinner

Presentations Abstracts

1. ANNABI, Hassen hassenannab@gmail.com

Professor, University of Tunis

Doctor, University of Haute Bretagne. Rennes II (France)

Field of specialization: Social History of Occidental World in Modern Times

Present Research Theme: Female lay celibacy in Modern Times France

Interests: Social History in Contemporary Times Tunisia

Title The Transmediterranean illegal migration. The case of Tunisia

Abstract

Two migration routes through the Mediterranean Sea are especially important today: the road of the Eastern Mediterranean and the one of the central Mediterranean. As from recent research, I propose to present the Tunisian case. What are the geographic zones of the migration to Europe in Tunisia? What are the profiles of migrants who leave for the first time? What are the networks which are available to illegal migrants? What policy is it put into practice, in order to stop this migration?

2. NAMBA, Satoru politiquesdelamitie@gmail.com

Doctoral student

Graduate school of Social Sciences, Institute for the Study of Global Issues, Hitotsubashi University

Field of Specialization: International relations, Border studies, Migration studies

Present Research Theme: European border regimes against migrations coming from the global south

Title How Europe invents Illegalized Immigrants?: Readmission Policy and North African States.

Abstract

Historically, both coasts of Mediterranean regions are connected profoundly, including human migration. European states colonized North African countries and maintain superiority after Independence. During the high-growth economy before 1970's, Europe has accepted North African immigrants. However, after the oil crisis, Europe emphasizes immigration regulation, including refugees and asylum seekers, coming from the global south. In order to achieve this policy, European states and European Union are working together as combined "EU"rope and have constructed illegality of migration in cooperation with North African states. Then this presentation examines the border regimes in Mediterranean regions through analyzing the readmission agreements in 2000's.

3. SAITO, Yuka ysaito@kinjo-u.ac.jp

Associate Professor, Kinjo-Gakuin University, Nagoya (Japan)

Ph.D. Geography (Nagoya University)

Field of Specialization: Human geography

Present Research Theme: Landscape policy, landscape management in Catalonia (Spain)

Title Morphology of agricultural landscape in the metropolitan fringe of Barcelona: analysis on the vineyard landscape of *Plana del Penedès* (Spain)

Abstract

Penedès is one of the peri-urban agricultural spaces located at the metropolitan fringe of Barcelona, whose landscape is characterized strongly by the monoculture of vine. Suffering from territorial transformations in recent decades caused by the urban pressure of Barcelona, people come to rethink the significance and values of their traditional landscape as common assets that generate territorial identity. However, features and structures of the landscape which they perceive in everyday life are not necessarily well-understood, nor shared among them. In this presentation, I would try to interpret the landscape morphology of *Plana de Penedès* (Plain of Penedès), based on the analysis of descriptions of Landscape Catalogue of Catalonia and on some findings obtained from field survey.

19. TAKENAKA, Katsuyuki takenaka@for.aichi-pu.ac.jp

Professor, Aichi Prefectural University

Ph.D. (University of Tokyo)

Field of Specialization: Geography, Contemporary Urbanism

Present Research Theme: Construction of public space in the contemporary Mediterranean city

Title Entrepreneurs building neighbourhood: A case study from a Catalan coastal town, Cambrils

Abstract

In the contemporary Mediterranean, urban spatial context acts as an essential management resource for many entrepreneurs. They exploit the locational factors, such as transport accessibility or population density, and configure their business as a response to the historical built environment in which they operate. Not only they adjust themselves to the existing urban settings. They also create with their business human communication in the city and interact with the neighbourhood, taking part consequently in its evolving identity. This socio-spatial dialectic in neighbourhood building is the main concern of the presentation, which will be reported as the author's second contribution to the debate around the crisis and networks in the Mediterranean.

5. KATO, Hiroshi / IWASAKI, Erina

KATO, Hiroshi kato@econ.hit-u.ac.jp

Professor Emeritus (Hitotsubashi University), Doctor of Economics (Hitotsubashi University)

Field of Specialization: Socio-economic History of Arab Countries

Present Research Theme: Socio-economic Change in Modern Egypt

IWASAKI, Erina iwasaki@sophia.ac.jp

Professor (Sophia University), PhD (Economics) (Hitotsubashi University)

Field of Specialization: Socio-economy of North African societies

Present Research Theme: Poverty, rural and urban societies in Egypt and Tunisia

Title Alexandria in the Time of Constantine Cavafy (1863-1933)

Abstract

Constantine Cavafy (1863-1933), one of the greatest Greek poets in modern times, died as a cosmopolitan citizen of Alexandria. The era in which he lived was the turning point of Alexandria's history from an important port in the Mediterranean to the colonial bridgehead in the modern world system. The poems of Cavafy testify the atmosphere of the era. This presentation aims to sketch some of the essential features of the social structure of Alexandria in the time of Constantine Cavafy, by comparing with those of Cairo, capital of Egypt, based on statistical data and geographical information.

6. USUKI, Akira usuki@fc.jwu.ac.jp

Professor, Department of History, Faculty of Humanities, Japan Women's University, Tokyo, Japan; Doctor of Area Studies (Kyoto University)

Field of Specialization: Modern and Contemporary Political History of Palestine/Israel; Japanese Perception of Islam and the Middle East

Present Research Theme: Palestine Question from a Historical Viewpoint; Japanese Policy toward Islam and the Middle East before World War II.

Title Rabbi Network in the Eastern Mediterranean: A Case of Rabbi Yaacov Meir (1856-1939) as a Zionist Sephardi Rabbi

7. MISAWA, Nobuo misawa@toyo.jp

Professor, TOYO University

Master of Arts (KEIO University)

Field of Specialization: Socio-economic History of Turkish People

Present Research Theme: Historical Relationship between Japan and the Islamic World

Title The crisis between Greece and Japan immediately after WWI: Heimei-maru Incident (1921)

Abstract

Among the historical relationship between Greece and Japan, Heimei-maru Incident in the Aegean Sea was the turning point for both countries. The Greek People was obliged to realize that Japan had the strong intention to advance into the Mediterranean World to establish their own interests as one of the Allied countries. On the other hand, Japan did not understand the negative atmosphere against the activities from the other Allied countries. The Allied countries were united to prevent

Japanese intention to advance to the Mediterranean World.

8. MATARANGA, Kalomira

Assist. Professor, Ionian University

Field of Specialization: Ancient Greek History

Her research interests include: Interstate Relations, War and Society in Classical Greece.

Recent inquiring interests: History of the Ionian Islands; War and Sovereignty in 5th and 4th century BC.

Title War Operations and Balance of Power in the mid-5th century BC: The Spartan Invasion of Attica (446 BC)

Abstract

In 446 BC, during the so-called "First Peloponnesian War", the Peloponnesian army invaded Attica; but quite surprisingly, though the Athenians seemed to have been trapped, the Peloponnesians retired avoiding battle. The current paper traces the reasons of this sudden Peloponnesians' withdrawal and its consequences in the context of interstate relations and balance of power politics.

9. EFSTATHIOU, Athanasios

Associate Professor, Ionian University

He is Associate Professor of Ancient Greek Language and Literature at the Department of History (Ionian University, Corfu). Born and raised in Larissa (Thessaly), he obtained his first degree in Classics and his MA in Classics and Byzantine Studies from the Department of Philology (Aristotelian University of Thessaloniki). Subsequently, he attended as a non-award student the MA course on Late Antiquity and the Byzantium, at King's College (University of London), while he acquired his Ph.D. in Classical Oratory at Royal Holloway College (University of London). His research interests cover the subjects of rhetoric and oratory of Classical and Byzantine periods, historiography, attic law, democracy of classical period, papyrology, palaeography, history of the Greek language.

Title [The Religious and Political Crisis of the Third Sacred War and the Role of Philip the Second, According to Diodorus of Sicily and the Historiographical Tradition of the 4th Century BC.]

10. VAIPOULOS, Vaios vaiosvaiopoulos@gmail.com

Associate Professor, Ionian University

Research interests: Latin literature in the Augustan period, especially Roman elegy and Ovid; issues regarding the translation of ancient Greek literature into Latin during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance; and ancient medical texts and their influence on modern medical texts and travelogues. Assistant Director of the Mediterranean Studies Association; editor of the journal *Mediterranean Chronicle*

(www.mediterraneanchronicle.org). Member of the editorial board of the journal *Mediterranean Studies*.

Title *Militia and longae viae*. Tibullus and Messalla Corvinus in the First Book of the *Corpus Tibullianum*

Abstract

Routes, roads, sea trips, military expeditions, and long voyages, belong to a value system openly disapproved by the antimilitarist elegiac poets of the Augustan era (Tibullus, Propertius, and Ovid). This paper examines Tibullus's participation in Messalla's mission to the East. The poet will not accompany Messalla Corvinus to his destination, he will interrupt his trip, he will remain sick on the island of Corfu. This paper attempts to examine possible symbolic meaning the poet's stop in Corfu might have.

11. VASILEIOU, Fotios

Adjunct Lecturer in Byzantine History in the Ionian University and the Open University of Cyprus. His research interests include hagiography, gender issues, family and religious life. He is currently working on everyday violence in the middle byzantine society.

Title A Family in Crisis from Early Byzantium. Religion, Separation, and Traditional values

Abstract

Pseudo-Neilos' *Narrationes*, an early-fifth c. text from Sinai Peninsula, is the last ancient novel that survives intact. Set in an apocalyptic world at the edge of the Empire, it describes the adventurous quest of a father whose son was kidnapped by nomads. The storyline is exciting and the text gives us valuable information on geography, culture and the people of the area. Moreover, it establishes a spiritual and intellectual field, rich of perceptions, superstitions and interpretations on life and the world. Nevertheless, family and the relationships between family members in regard with the Christian and ascetic ideals, is a major narrative axis of the novel. By looking into Pseudo-Neilos' narrative, this paper intends to investigate the author's view on marriage and family and to reconstruct his perception on this subject.

12. MANSOURI, Tahar taharmansouri1@yahoo.fr

Professor, Doha Institute of Graduate Studies (Doha)

Doctor of Medieval History (Toulouse University–France)

Field of Specialization: Medieval Mediterranean Relations

Present Research Theme: The History of Mentalities and Mutual Perceptions in the Mediterranean World

Title Battle of Sbeitla (Central West region in Tunisia) in 647 between the Arabs and Byzantines

Abstract

At the middle of the VII century, Byzantine Africa was a theatre of confrontation between three opposite forces. The first force is the Byzantine governor of Africa who

announced his autonomy towards Constantinople. Arabic and Byzantine sources told that Gregory, the Governor of Africa, became independent and moved his capital city from Carthage to Sbeitla. The second force is the Byzantine emperor who tried in the same time to reestablish his power on the African province, but also to protect it against the Arab conquerors. The third force was represented by the Arab conquerors who sent some expeditions to the south of Africa to test the military force of Byzantine power.

This situation will be at the origin of a great crisis in the Mediterranean world. We will try to clarify not only the relations between Byzantine Empire and its province, but also the relations between Umayyad caliphate of Damascus and some Byzantine provinces (Africa and Asia Minor). What are the reasons behind the independence of Africa? Did Africa accept the Arab invasion easily? What are the relations between Byzantines and Africans in front of the Arab invasion?

13. GIARENIS, Ilias yarenis@ionio.gr

Assistant Professor, Ionian University

Field of Specialization: History of Byzantine Education and Literacy

Present Research Theme: The Byzantine Scholar Nikolaos Mesarites

Title The Crisis of the Fourth Crusade in Byzantium (1203-1204) and the Emergence of Networks for Anti-Latin Reaction and Political Action

Abstract

The deviation of the Fourth Crusade (1203-1204) and the subsequent conquest of Constantinople in 1204 are examined as central elements of an economic, political and ecclesiastical crisis. The western action which was supposed to re-establish social peace and political stability in Byzantium, practically caused such a destruction and provoked such feelings, that it created a further deepened crisis, an evolution of the already existent one, with huge consequences.

14. KAMENAGA-ANZAI, Yoko Yoko.Kamenaga@gakushuin.ac.jp

Professor, Gakushuin University

Ph. D (letters) (University of Tokyo)

Field of Specialization: Social History of Medieval Italy and the Mediterranean world

Present Research Theme: The medieval Genoese life and the network in their colonies

Title The action and the atmosphere of the residents in Pera in the crisis just after the fall of Constantinople (1453)

Abstract

What influence did the fall of Constantinople (1453) affect the residents in Pera, a Genoese colony in the suburb of Constantinople immediately? What did people think just after the incident? In this presentation, I will try to describe their action and the emotion just after it, analyzing the acts stipulated by Lorenzo Calvi, the Genoese notary

that would be at work in Pera. I will notice the notarial acts written by the irregular style and show the emergency atmosphere of the people involved in the incident.

15. KIDO, Masako kido.msk@nifty.com

Professor, Kyoritsu Women's University, Tokyo

Master (Tokyo University of the Arts)

Field of Specialization: Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Arts

Present Research Theme: The Wall paintings of the Monastery Panaghia Phaneromeni in Salamina /Byzantine tradition into the modern arts in Greece

Title Η ιστορική σημασία των (χρονολογούμενων το 1735) τοιχογραφιών της Μονής της Παναγίας Φανερωμένης στη Σαλαμίνα [The Historical Significance of the Wall Paintings (dated 1735) of the Panaghia Phaneromeni Monastery in Salamina]

Abstract

The church of the Monastery Panaghia Phaneromeni was decorated by George Markou and his disciples from Argos in 1735. These wall paintings have been seemed as one of the most important works of the 18th century in the history of Post-Byzantine arts. However, they were not in good condition to study in detail, because the huge number of scenes in the walls was entirely covered by soot or damaged by moisture. The project of the restoration which was collaborated by Japanese and Greek scholars for 7 years with the Grants-in-Aid by Japanese Ministry of Science and Education has been completed in 2013. This presentation aims to show the result of the project and to evaluate them to the so-called 18th century renaissance comparing with them of the Eptanesian School (Ionian Islands).

16. HORII, Yutaka yhorii@mail.doshisha.ac.jp

Associate Professor (Doshisha University), Doctor of Letters (University of Tokyo)

Field of Specialization: Cross-cultural contacts in the Medieval and Early Modern Eastern Mediterranean. Present Research Theme: The Ottoman Capitulations and the Venetians in the Levant.

Title Administrative Aspects of Ottoman-Venetian Connection in the Sixteenth Century

Abstract

The relation between the Ottoman Empire and Venice in the Early Modern period can be characterized generally by the temporary wars and the long peacetime. The Venetian administration in the Levant which had supported their trading activities was reorganized and integrated after the Ottoman annexation of Mamluk territory in 1516-17. The administrative network connecting Venice, Istanbul, Syria, and Egypt became to lay the foundation for the sustained Ottoman-Venetian connection. This presentation aims to find some features of this wide-ranging administrative network from some documents related to the *bailo* in Istanbul and the consul in Egypt.

17. DAL BORGO, Michela

Archivio di Stato di Venezia [State Archive of Venice (Italy)]

Director of the reading room and responsible for the library, State Archive of Venice (Italy). Vice-president of the Università Popolare of Venice. Master in archivistics, paleography and diplomatics. Field of Specialization: Venetian history and Mediterranean history.

Title Alimentazione e cibi negli ospedali e negli ospizi di Venezia (secoli XV-XVIII)
[Nutrition and food in Venetian hospitals and hospices (15th-18th centuries)]

Abstract

Nei luoghi di ricovero per poveri, vedove, orfani, malati – chiamati ospedali od ospizi – gestiti e/o controllati dallo Stato veneziano, anche i regimi alimentari degli ospiti erano rigidamente prefissati, tenendo conto delle regole sanitarie dell'epoca e pure dell'economia gestionale dei singoli istituti assistenziali. I cibi, la loro variabilità a seconda delle stagioni, le quantità servite, venivano stabiliti giorno per giorno, anche in osservanza delle regole religiose che imponevano dei giorni "di magro", ove era vietata la consumazione di carne. Queste "diete", simili ai nostri menù, venivano pubblicate sovente a stampa, per loro maggiore diffusione, e sono oggi conservate nei fondi antichi dell'Archivio di Stato di Venezia.

[Even within places providing shelter for the poor, widows, orphans, and infirm – known as hospitals or hospices and managed and/or controlled by the Venetian State – residents' diets were rigidly fixed. The Republic took into account the health regulations at that as well as the budget limitations of individual social care institutions. Food, its variety and seasonal nature along with the amount served, was determined day by day, in accordance with religious rules, such as abstaining from the consumption of meat during Lent. These diets, very similar to menus used today, were often printed to make them more widely available. They are now preserved in historic sources within the Venetian State Archives.]

18. IIDA, Miki miki@isc.senshu-u.ac.jp

Associate Professor, Senshu University, Tokyo

Ph.D (Economics) (Hitotsubashi University)

Field of Specialization: Socio-Economic History of Early Modern Mediterranean

Present Research Theme: The commerce of silk textiles between Venice and the Ottoman Empire

Title Silk textile production and raw silk trade of Venice in the Early Modern Period

Abstract

The subject of this presentation is the interaction between the silk textile production and raw silk trade of Venice in the Early Modern Period. After the second half of the 16th century, export-oriented production of luxury goods – especially silk – gradually developed and took a place of the maritime trade in the Republic of Venice. In recent

years, studies on the silk industries of Venetian mainland (sericulture, spinning and cheaper textile production) have considerably modified the dramatic tone of the rapid economic decline of Venice in the 1600s. However, the distribution process of the silk industry of lagoonal capital, for example, the commerce of raw materials and finished articles, were remains less clarified. Around that time raw silk became the most important commodity in the Mediterranean trade, so there often happened in Venice conflicts of interest between the import-export business of raw silk and the silk textile production.

19. SAWAI, Kazuaki sawaikazuaki@hotmail.com

Associate Professor (Kansai University), Ph.D (The University of Tokyo)

Field of Specialization: Socio-economic History of the Ottoman Empire

Present Research Theme: Natural Disasters in the Ottoman Empire

Title Unending Dialogue between Past and Present: A Survey of Historical Research on Natural Disasters in Early Modern Istanbul

Abstract

The Ottoman Empire left a vast amount of historical archives such as over 150 million documents now held in The Ottoman Archives of Prime Minister's Office in Istanbul. Such rich archives can be a potential source of studies that would help us understand the impacts of natural disasters in the Ottoman Empire.

However, historical research into natural disasters in Ottoman Empire is very limited so far. The aim of this paper is to introduce and survey the available literature on natural disasters in the Ottoman Empire and offer an outline of urban disasters in early modern Istanbul.

20. BEN HADDA, Abderrahmane

Doha Institute of Graduate Studies, Doha

Title Management of crises in the Ottoman Empire

Abstract

Ottoman Empire ruled for six centuries. It is a very long period never realized by any empire in the History of the Muslim World. The aims of this talk is to give a thorough analysis of the reasons of this observation by exposing three aspects.1- How Ottoman managed the throne succession during their history? What were the decisions taken by the Ottomans to deal with that kind of structural issue in Muslim state? 2- The state in Islamic World had in charge to extend and defend the territories but it was very difficult for all Muslim states in History to continue to execute that charge because of the absence of professional army. The Ottoman Empire resolved that problem by creating a special army that is related to the state and had no loyalty to any other institution such as tribe. During the Ottoman History, the army kept attention from all ottoman Padishah they made many efforts to keep it strong and very organized and brought

many reforms. 3- *Beyt al mal* (a financial institution responsible for the administration of taxes in Muslim State). The revenues of *Beyt al Mal* were based especially on *Zakat*, *Aashar*, *kharaj* and *Rukaz*, all those revenues could not allow managing the financial matters. Hence, the Muslim government had to establish new taxes to face the weakness of *Beyt al mal* revenues. These austerity measures were rejected by population and created tensions between state and society. The Ottoman could resolve that problem by adopting a new financial politic based on *Illizam* system and *Timar*.

20. OTSUKI, Yasuhiro a041292y@r.hit-u.ac.jp

Professor, Department of Economics, Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo

Ph.D. Economics (Hitotsubashi University)

Field of Specialization: Socio-Economic History of Medieval Europe, Byzantine Studies.

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Corfu Museum of Asian Art, and Mrs. D. Zernioti, Director

Ephorate of Antiquities of Phocis

Perama Cave of Ioannina, and Mr. Kakos, Director