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*The Categories of the Ottoman army
in the light of the manuscripts*

صنوف الجيش العثماني في ضوء
صور المخطوطات



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Abstract

The Ottoman army played a prominent role in the expansion of the Ottoman Empire and the strengthening and consolidation of its pillars. The Ottomans have contributed to the prosperity of their empire through their political affiliations and their care of the military side in their state, and the great financial resources they exerted, a matter that had the greatest influence on the country status. In this sense, many military types were created by the Ottoman state. Within this context a lot of development and progress was directed at several parts of the Ottoman military, whether in ground troops to navy.

There is no doubt that the Ottoman manuscripts are the most important sources from which we can draw our information about this army and its various types. This study explores, with evidence taken from the illustrated Ottoman manuscripts, the origin of the Ottoman army and its numerous military arsenals, related weapons, and supplies, and even the place assigned to them in the military formation of the war.

الملخص

كان للجيش العثماني دوراً بارزاً وأساسياً في توسيع رقعة الدولة العثمانية وتعزيز وتثبيت أركانها ، وتمكن العثمانيون بفضل حنكتهم السياسية ورعايتهم للجانب العسكري في دولتهم وما أفاضوه من خيرات ومقدرات مالية كبيرة الأثر الأكبر في علو شأن هذه الدولة . ومن هذا المنطلق أُستحدثت صنوف عسكرية حربية عديدة أوجدتها اوضاع الدولة العثمانية ، فكان الاستحداث والتطور العسكري يتجه بمنح عدة سواء البري او البحري .

ولا شك ان تصاوير المخطوطات العثمانية تُعد أهم المصادر التي يمكننا ان نستقي منها معلوماتنا عن هذا الجيش وصنوفه المختلفة . وتتناول هذه الدراسة بالبحث والادلة القائمة المتمثلة بالمخطوطات العثمانية المصورة نشأة الجيش العثماني وصنوفه المتعددة، وكل ما يتعلق به من أسلحة وعدة ولوازم عسكرية حربية ، بل وحتى المكان المخصص لهم في التشكيلة العسكرية الحربية .

Establishment of the Ottoman army

The Ottoman Empire has made great advances according to the legislative premise regarding the spread of Islam, which is represented in several Quran verses, including (Go ye forth, (whether equipped) lightly or heavily, and strive and struggle, with your goods and your persons, in the cause of Allah. That is best for you, if ye (but) knew)⁽¹⁾, and His saying (And strive in His cause as ye ought to strive)⁽²⁾. These conquests brought the Ottoman Empire to the heights of glory by being an empire with astounding fame. This state has not been able to achieve all these great conquests, which have made it keep control over the three continents (Asia, Africa and Europe) without a disciplined military army run by sultans and experienced leaders. Hence we must talk about the emergence of that army (the Ottoman army) first, and then we refer to its multiple types and categories reinforced by the images of the Ottoman manuscripts.

The meaning of the word army in the language refers to soldiers, the group of people in the war, and the combination armies⁽³⁾. And what we know about the early beginnings of the Turkish army⁽⁴⁾ is a

(1) The Holy Quran, Surah Tawbah, verse 41

(2) Holy Quran, Surah Hajj, verse 78

(3) Words of Arab, Ibn-Mandoor, 6 /277.

(4) Despite the Turkish ethnic and cultural origins of the Ottomans, it can be said that the political and social composition of the Ottoman entity has transcended its distinctive cultural identity and the personality of the general public. This historical point of origin passes through a series of cultural events, relations and deep interactions with other ethnic and civilizational origins and environments, This is a fundamental change in the structure of this entity as follows: Turks → Ottoman Turks → Ottomans ..., The Ottoman School of Arabic Calligraphy, Edham,21.

For the term "Ottomans" in its significance to everyone who was a citizen of the Otto-

few, as we have received only a little data about it, it is noteworthy that the history of the Turkish army is the history of the Turkish people and extends to the depths of history, as the Turks appeared on the stage of history as soldiers⁽¹⁾. They had been active in the Islamic community since the Umayyad era following the Islamic conquests of the countries beyond the river, but they had no political influence on the Islamic society, however, they started their real influence in Baghdad and their number has increased since the time of the Abbasid Caliph Al-Mammon (198-218AH / 813-833AD). He used them in the army to achieve a balance between the Arab and the Persian population⁽²⁾(250-227 AH / 833-842AD) in their army on a large scale, directing a violent blow to the leaders and the Arab soldiers, and their proximity to them and singled out their influence to lead the armies giving them central positions in the field of politics until the Turkish Guard became a pillar of the caliphate days of his rule⁽³⁾.

Despite the absence of contemporary sources and different accounts of the events of the Turkish army at the beginning of its inception, but some of the references mention that the Turks invaded a number of stable people in search of shelter for them and their livestock. Historical accounts indicate that Ertgrel, Osman's father attributed to the Ottoman Empire, led a small group of four hundred knights and their families gaining victory for the team of the Seljuk state against the

man Empire 699-1341 AH / 1299-1922AD affiliated with any of his sex and religion or doctrine or language in the property of this political state spread across the three continents Asia, Europe and Africa .

Of the characteristics of the history of the Ottomans and their civilization, Mohamed,4/202.

- (1) Encyclopedia of the history of the Ottoman Empire political, Yilmaz ,3/373.
- (2) History of the Abbasid State, Mohamed,144
- (3) History of the Abbasid State, Mohamed,144.

Byzantines⁽¹⁾, due to which their Sultan rewarded him and his tribe with land as a feud on the Byzantine border, and this indicates the military skills and insights of those Turkish pastoral tribes that were making their way establishing the Ottoman victories in their invasion of neighboring Byzantine territories where Osman was returning with precious loots. Osman had his own special military guard formed of the Nukir⁽²⁾, And Osman provided fighters, commanders and his close associates with sections of land (villages) to conduct their entry into the performance of military service.

The Ottoman Empire did not have a regular army to rely on, so it relied on the clans of the border by combining the forces of these border tribes consisting of Mujahideen “invaders” who were all knights by calling to fight their enemies, and managed to capture these Mujahideen Bursa and Aznik and Azmid⁽³⁾. This Emirate has also used the groups of Dravish formed under the names of several (including Ghazi Roman “Mujahideen of the Romans,” brotherhood Rom “brotherhood of the Roman” and Kalban Roman “Darwish of the Romans), but this emirate found itself obliged to develop and establish an army to help it make invasions and conquest of cities and empires and became aware of the seriousness of the caveats that result from the absence of that army until it became indispensable to have a reg-

(1) History of the Ottoman Empire in the middle Ages, Mohammed, 4.

The history of Balkan Peninsula from the earliest times to the present day, Ferdinand, 176.

(2) Al-Nukair is an organization whose origins are attributed to the social organization of the Central Asian tribes. This organization was characterized by the Mongols in particular, and it is characteristic of the Nukir service that it was his duty to serve his master willingly and to become a free fighter serving his leader, The Ottomans had this general cultural past, which made Othman appoint his own guard of this category. The Janissaries in the Ottoman Empire. Irina, 11.

(3) Ottoman State History and Civilization, Akmalaldeen, 1, 381.

ular army. Thus, the Ottoman army became the cornerstone of the expansion made by the Ottomans over three continents: Asia, Africa and Europe. The Osman Sultan held the highest position in the pyramid of the military structure starting with the Sultan Othman up to the Sultan Suleyman Al-kanuni⁽¹⁾.

Sultan Urkhan the conqueror⁽²⁾ is the founder of the Ottoman army. He understood the need to establish a military organization that has the responsibility to open the castles and break into fortified bastions. He also has the power to maintain the momentum of war to control the vast areas and protect those areas under their control. This army was taken from the Seljuk army as a model⁽³⁾. It consisted of tribal paramilitary units formed on the base of each tribe and a military unit. Every member of the tribe, after reaching the appropriate age, had to become a warrior and must participate in the military actions. This was the type of cavalry that constituted the vast majority in it⁽⁴⁾, because it was characterized by its high combat capability and rapid movement, which made it easy to gather and assemble in a

(1) Sultans Bani Othman between the fighting of the brothers and the fascination of Anaksharya, Nizar,9.

(2) He was the second Sultans of the Othman family born in 680 AH / 1281 AD He moved his government headquarters to Bursa and occupied the city of Azmid and Aznick. He opened schools and built mosques and tents. He died in 761 AH / 1360 AD at the age of 80 years.

History of the Ottoman upper state, Mohammed,43-44.

(3) The Ottoman army in the form of the Seljuk army in its early stages of conquests consisted of tribal paramilitary units formed on the basis of "from each tribe and military unit" and practically every member of the tribe after reaching the age of majority becomes a warrior, he must participate in the military actions of Head of the tribal alliance, and the Ottoman army remained on this pattern until the reign of Orkhan.

The Janissaries in the Ottoman Empire.Irina,14.

(4) Encyclopedia of the history of the Ottoman Empire political, Yilmaz,3/373-374.

certain place in order to direct a sudden raid on the enemy⁽¹⁾. Finally, this army became free of any tribal connections and wholly linked to the monarch.

The first units were formed on the days of Sultan Orkhan the invader after the opening of the city of Bursa. These military units included the infantry (Yaya) or the Baidas⁽²⁾ (the Knights). The long and hard quarries, which require huge amounts of drilling, pushed Sultan Orkhan to enlist all of his conscripts in the “Yaya” category and they were exclusively peasants and among the people of Ottoman Baylaak. In addition to digging, they worked as garrisons in the castles and later as marines⁽³⁾, and the responsible of registration of those who wanted to join this army was a judge taking bribes for registration⁽⁴⁾. The first stage for the formation of these military units was the collection of two thousand boys of the tough Turk: a thousand of infantry and a thousand of knights who are paid during the war, while busy cultivating land to be allocated to them during the peace⁽⁵⁾.

These military units, as it is the case in all the nomadic peoples, including Genghis Khan, were headed by Asharion (Anbashi), the

(1) The Janissaries in the Ottoman Empire.Irina,114.

(2) The organization of the Ottoman infantry army (Yaya) was due to the need to besiege the many castles, and were enrolled in the infantry (Yaya) were taking wages, and their military service only when the campaign, and after the war they had to return to their home to practice agriculture, Army recruits are exempt from paying taxes. This group has become less disciplined both in the campaign process and in the peace period. The peasantry, who looks like manhood, was allowed to wear the infantry. After converting to Islam, they formed the infantry corps that participated in the capture of the castles. A person has been assigned fixed wages.

The Janissaries in the Ottoman Empire.Irina,16
History of the Ottoman Empire, Robert,190.

(3) History of the Ottoman Empire, Robert,190.

(4) The Janissaries in the Ottoman Empire.Irina,15-16.

(5) Ottoman State History and Civilization,Akmalaldeen,1,381.

Maoists (Yuzpachi) and the Levites (Benbashi)⁽¹⁾. This pattern did not continue in the structure of these military units. It was organized according to the style of the Mongol army, which included the Timmons, who were the head of a group of 10,000 fighters, the first headed the left wing, the second wing was the right wing and the third was the head of (the middle army)⁽²⁾.

(1) The infantry category was divided into 10 soldiers and their commander, Onbashi, and 100 soldiers, Block and their commander, Yuzpachi. The commander of the 1,000 soldiers understood Pikyashi, and the cavalry divided into agonies of all the “30 knights,” five of whom went to war.

Ottoman State History and Civilization, Akmalaldeen, 1, 381.

(2) The Janissaries in the Ottoman Empire. Irina, 15.

Ottoman Army Types

We discussed earlier the establishment of the Ottoman army, and we will move on to talk about the types of this army, which was divided into the type of foot, “Kabakolyaa of the foot” and the class of the rider or cavalry, “Kabakolyaa hovered” and finally the navy class. One researcher divides it into five categories: cavalry, infantry, artillery, navy and special units⁽¹⁾, we will show what each of these categories is.

First: Aujakat “ factions” Alkabukuleya⁽²⁾

1. Infantry Category: this category includes a number of configurations with different tasks, as follows:

A-Ajamiya category: In 774 AH / 1354AD, the armies of the Ottoman Sultan Orakhan took over the city of Gallipoli to be the first stable Ottoman base in Europe, starting with the Ottoman campaigns to invade Europe and the Balkans in the years to follow⁽³⁾.

After the Turks moved to the European territories and multiplied their conquests in the Rumli area, this increased their need for soldiers. In order to do so, they resorted to the use of prisoners of war under a law known as the Yanjik law or (the law of fifths), which stipulated that the state would receive five prisoners of war in return for taxes due to them⁽⁴⁾. This category provides all types of infantry with trained soldiers, such as the Jabajiyah, Janissaries, artillery and

(1) History of the Ottoman Empire, Robert,189.

(2) The Civilization of the Hero of Its Use, Ahmed,64/152.
Translated Terms in the Ottoman Empire, Mahmoud,117-118/364.

(3) History of the Ottoman Empire in the Middle Ages, Mohammed, 4

(4) Ottoman State History and Civilization,Akmalaldeen,1,382.

the drivers of the soldiers' armored vehicles, which they get in two ways: the first of the five "prisoners of war", referred to above, and the second of the Devasharma⁽¹⁾, which is like a human tax imposed by the state on its nationals Christians who espouse the Eastern Orthodox Church, and this Greek word means the collection of children from Christian families⁽²⁾. This system was implemented on the days of Sultan Mohammed Chalabi, but its adoption and codification began only during the reign of Sultan Murad II and Mohammed Al-Fateh⁽³⁾. This process was carried out every five or six years depending on the need⁽⁴⁾. The Ottoman state gathered the children of the Devasharma and they were young and converted to the Islamic religion. And organize them to study civil and military studies, to make them look like Islamic tools for fighting and governance in the service of the state⁽⁵⁾. The Ottoman government did not take the children who are grown up, because it is difficult to separate these children from their past and their families and their environment, and therefore the agents of the Ottoman state took in most cases children between the ages of seven and ten years, and since the agent moves these children to the capital of the state those children will be completely cut off from their families⁽⁶⁾. The Ottoman government

(1) Devasharma: it means the collection, the reaping.

The terms used in the Ottoman Empire, Mahmoud,117-118/373.

(2) History of the Ottoman Empire in the Middle Ages, Mohammed,244-245

(3) In the Origins of Ottoman History, Ahmed,122-123.

(4) Ottoman State History and Civilization,Akmalaldeen,1,382.

(5) The Ottoman state is a state predator, Abdulaziz,1/120.

For more see ...The role of Janissaries in the folds of the Ottoman Empire, Amani,53-59.

(6) Islamic Society and the West,Gin&Bowen,1/56-60.

During the process of gathering, the prince of the Sanjak, the judge and the monks were assigned to help the official who was looking at the records of the baptism. He chose the suitable ones from the boys and then prepared two books containing

sent agents to the areas inhabited by Christian families. Each of these agents met with the village priest and asked him to reveal the names of the male children he had baptized. There was no specific law or regulation defining the method of choosing a child; anyhow, the state determines for each agent the number of children to be brought to the Sultan.

B –Janissaries category: It is the largest category of infantry in the Ottoman army and the most influential. It is noteworthy that Khairuddin Pasha is the one who suggested to Sultan Orkhan to take the young prisoners of war separating them from everything that reminds them of their race and origin, and then raising them as an Ottoman Muslim so that they know no father except the Sultan, and no craft except jihad for the sake of God, and the absence of their relatives secures them from taking sides with such relatives, so Sultan Orkhan was impressed of this opinion and ordered to carry it out leading them to Bktash Sheikh Bactacia method⁽¹⁾ to pray for their goodness, and it is him who called them “Yeni Chary” and is written in Turkish Yekegari meaning the new army or modern

the names, descriptions and forms of each young man or boy in minute detail. The priests and the weighting of the stronger and more powerful families with more than one child or more, and the only parent was not taken. The young men are considered to be of medium height, while tall men with glittering fashions were taken for the Saray. After the process is completed, the boys are organized in caravans ranging from 100 to 200 boys. The examination is then re-examined before being sent to the center. Afterwards, circumcision takes place. Some of them are taken to the Serail while others are handed over to the Turkish families. After the boy spends seven or eight years at work, he learns Turkish customs and traditions, which are attached to the Ajmyyah .

Ottoman State History and Civilization, Akmalaldeen, 1/383.

- (1) It was not possible to establish Janissaries in any way related to the Baktashia method. Tevarih-I Al-I Osman, Asikpasazada, 204-206.

army⁽¹⁾, then it has been modified in Arabic to be Inkishariya⁽²⁾. The early Janissaries, the sons of the peasantry who embraced Islam and Yaya, appeared and brought them to the military service to carry out the siege, and the Yaya and Ankari factions continued to develop in parallel. They have been trained on modern weapons and strategies, taught Turkish, and were professional soldiers.⁽³⁾

Janissaries sometimes guard the castles, and those who play a key role in the battlefield, can get Timar a “piece of land,” and the most powerful among them will become senior imperial dignitaries and might even hold the position of Grand Sadr.⁽⁴⁾

Weaknesses started to penetrate the systems of Janissaries, the reasons behind this are two factors, first is the illegal enlisting of recruits in their lines, the second is the reluctance of the Ottoman sultans after Sultan Suleyman al-kanuni to go to war at the head of the army and thus losing control of this organization, as they started to stay nights at their houses instead of barracks and engaged in trade instead of soldiering, and the increase in their revolutions and disobedience in the seventeenth and eighteenth century under various pretexts and arguments, and they have killed a number of sultans and statesmen, all this resulted in the abolition of this organization in 1246 AH / 1826AD⁽⁵⁾.

C - Jubajia category: the function of this category is to secure and preserve the weapons of Janissaries, as they were in charge of trans-

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- (1) Photographer in History, Juha, Shafiq,6/158-159.
 - (2) History of the Ottoman upper state, Mohammed,42.
The Ottoman State Building Factors and Causes of Collapse, Issa,19.
 - (3) Osmanli Deyimliri ve Terimleri Sozlugu, Zeki,III,716-634.
 - (4) History of the Ottoman Empire, Robert,190.
 - (5) Ottoman State History and Civilization,Akmalaldeen,1,391.

porting these weapons during the war and distributing them to the Janissaries repairing the damaged ones. This breed is divided into two sections, Block and Community, and their headquarters and main store are located in Istanbul and known as “Jubkhana”⁽¹⁾.

Because of its association with Janissaries, we can say that its establishment followed the establishment of Janissaries, and even its cancelling out happened in the same year in which the Janissaries were abolished.

The Jubajia were used to transport weapons and equipment used by the Janissaries during war on the backs of mules and camels, and were stationed behind the main army camp⁽²⁾.

D-The Artillery Category: One of the most important categories that the Ottomans realized their being so important. Therefore, they did their utmost to supply their forces with this category. Since the knowledge of the Ottomans was insufficient, they had to use German specialists, especially in the fifteenth century⁽³⁾.

This category is divided into two subcategories: one moulds cannons and takes on their manufacture and the other uses them. Sultan Mustafa III summoned a French expert to reform this category. He set up a new unit known as the “Speedelir Speed”, ie, the quick artillery in 1194 AH / 1774 AD⁽⁴⁾.

The soldiers newly appointed with the artillery category were subject to acceptance tests and were then classified into two categories,

(1) Ottoman State History and Civilization, Akmalaldeen, 1, 391.

(2) Tarih. Silahdar, 756.

(3) History of the Ottoman Empire, Robert, 190.

(4) Ottoman State History and Civilization, Akmalaldeen, 1, 392-393.

the maker and the shooter. When the soldiers went out to war, they march ahead of the soldiers and carried light guns to the camels and mules. The heavy guns were carried on carts⁽¹⁾, as for places where transportation is difficult, mobile plants are installed for casting, and making guns and ballistics of different sizes⁽²⁾.

E- Category of drivers of the guns “portable artillery”: they are known as the “Top Gilry Ogagi”, the task assigned to this category is the transfer of heavy guns and their shells, and was formed in the late fifteenth century, and two tasks have been assigned to the soldiers of this category: making carts and transforming them⁽³⁾.

F-Category of Kemberm throwers “Khambrg” and category of tunnels diggers, “Al-lagmajia”: Khambrg is the category of throwing bombs by hand or with mortars, and Al-lagmajia is the one that uses those projectiles. The category of tunnels diggers is the category that has been entrusted with the task of digging tunnels, “mine”, especially when the siege of castles under the ground putting explosive materials, and then blowing the tunnels to facilitate the process of penetration and opening⁽⁴⁾.

2. Category of riders: although this category is higher than the category of infantry, but it comes second to it in power. This category consists of several sections, including the Sabbah and Saladharian as well as the knights of the Right and the Left. This category is provided by soldiers from infantry.

(1) Ottoman State History and Civilization, Akmalaldeen, 1, 393.

(2) Tevarih-I Al-I Osman, Asikpasazada, 128.

(3) Ottoman State History and Civilization, Akmalaldeen, 1, 395.

(4) Ottoman State History and Civilization, Akmalaldeen, 1, 395.

A – Category of Al-Salahdariyah: It is the first unit of cavalry in the class of the rider, and since it is a cavalry marching with the Sultan, its task was to clean the roads through which the soldiers will pass during the war, and repairing bridges, besides preparing the places planned for the tents of the Sultan, this category accompanies the Sultan at the time of peace and scattering money over people meanwhile, not to mention their responsibility to withdraw the stand-by horses of the Sultan⁽¹⁾.

B– Category of Alsbahia: this category is considered the highest between the classes of riders and they were assigned military tasks in exchange for the cuts “lands” granted to them by the State in advance⁽²⁾, so these sections of the salary in exchange for the continuation of the Sabhya in the performance of their military duties supporting their followers and supplying them with weapons and food needed by the military campaign⁽³⁾. The first use of this category was to provide the personal guard of the Sultan, and as the number grew, they became the heart of the army.

As for their weapons, they are represented by a bow and arrow mainly when attacking the enemy with their fast horses. Once their arrows are carried out and close to the enemy, they use spears, swords, and daggers⁽⁴⁾.

Second- Al-Ayalaat

This type includes several sub-types of basic ones such as the Sahabiya

(1) Ottoman State History and Civilization, Akmalaldeen, 1, 397.

(2) History of the Ottoman Empire in the Middle Ages, Mohammed, 252.

(3) History of the Ottoman Empire in the Middle Ages, Mohammed, 253.

(4) Seven battles in the history of the Middle Ages, Dharnos, 198.

owners of the “lands”, and assistance, such as the “Yaya”, Muslim, wage earners “Grah”, Fedayeen “Szez”, and “Dali” and others.

What we are interested in are the types of auxiliary forces, which we can classify into three groups. The first acts as vanguards before the armies, including the pathfinder knights, who are called so because of their known audacity to the point of insanity. Their first use was within the emirates of borders in the Romli region alone, these formations have expanded since the seventeenth century to work with the great Sadr in the center of the state. Their⁽¹⁾ clothing in the sixteenth century was the skin of the wild animal, and their horses were characterized by force and speed⁽²⁾. In addition to the pathfinder category, another category is known as “Azab” and was established during the time of Sultan Murad I, it was consisting of the city dwellers. They are also infantry soldiers in the civil forces and are brought to military service only during campaign periods⁽³⁾.

The second type of auxiliary force is a force used in the rear, known as the auxiliary service units in the rear. It includes a number of different forces that go to war alternately among themselves. Its main task is to build roads, dig trenches and barricades, and transfer guns, shells and ammunition to soldiers⁽⁴⁾. The third type involves forces responsible for the protection of castles.

At the end of the 15th century, the High Gate was able to recruit

(1) The present state of the Ottoman Empire , Rycaut,202-203.

(2) Ottoman State History and Civilization,Akmalaldeen,1,304.

(3) The Janissaries in the Ottoman Empire.Irina,18.

(4) Ottoman State History and Civilization,Akmalaldeen,1,404.

about 50,000 men on horseback⁽¹⁾.

The Ottomans aspired to expand the territory of their country more than it is so the Ottoman Sultans would not miss the importance of naval power for the benefit of the army of the naval blockade on the coastal fortified cities, at the beginning they used vessels with paddles of the type known as “Qara Mursal”⁽²⁾, and after the annexation of the Emirate of “Qara” to their land they have benefited from their capabilities to manufacture ships, and then seized the arsenals of the Emirates dependent to them⁽³⁾. The first Ottoman naval bases were established in Gallipoli during the reign of Sultan Yildirim Beyazid⁽⁴⁾ in 793 AH / 1390 AD, and he was then chief admiral of, Qabudan Pasha, the Ottoman Empire. Later, the Ottoman Empire had several arsenals, including Istanbul and Suez in Egypt.

According to some sources, the Ottoman administration used mainly Turkish sailors as well as Greeks, Italians and French, and they formed a class of unmarried young men to work on ships, which were known as the “forces of Azab”. When the Ottomans conquered Istanbul, they increased their attention of the naval force. They opened a large section of the Aegean islands to strengthen the security of the coasts of western Anatolia. The Ottoman fleet reached its peak under

(1) History of the Ottoman Empire, Robert,190.

(2) The history of Iraq between the two occupations 4 The first Ottoman era 941 AH-1534 AD: 1048 AH - 1638 AD,Abbas,90.

(3) Ottoman arsenal “House of Shipbuilding” through the Turkish sources, Sonya,15-16/ 920.

(4) Born in 763 AH / 1390 AD, he took power at the age of fourteen, his most important work is surrounded by the castle of Nicopoli, where the Crusader army lost a great loss in 799 AH / 1396.
The Ottoman Albums. Abdul Qadir,39.

the leadership of Khairuddin Barbarossa⁽¹⁾ as the Mediterranean Sea turned into an Ottoman lake in the time of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent.

The usual celebrations were held every spring on the sailing of the fleet. A section of it would take him to the Aegean Sea, another to the Mediterranean Sea and the third to the Black Sea. The purpose was to protect the coasts from maritime piracy. The fleet would not return to its bases before winter, and it is received with a great celebration⁽²⁾.

The Ottoman military system could not function without a whole series of craftsmen. There were various craft units in the castles that were charged of serving the garrison and supplying it with their military needs, often Ottoman documents refer to blacksmiths and workshops for making armor or arrows. In the case of the siege, the “High” section issue orders to bring specialized units to dig openings under the walls of the besieged fortress itself. These special units, that were given priority to recruit from among the miners, were often more Christian than Muslim⁽³⁾.

One of the methods used by the Ottoman army was drawing the heavy

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- (1) Barbarossa was born in the island of Madla and his father was a soldier of the Swahili in Rumaili and he settled in Mantle when Sultan Mohammed II added it to his Asian possessions, and he and two of his brothers engaged in navigation and entered the service of Sultan Mohammed and approached Al-Baab Al-Aaly (the High Door) by sending the best gifts, and they seized Tunisia and Tlemcen, and the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire sent him the signs of reigning: the sword, the horse and the flag after he became ruler of Tunisia, he fought several naval battles in which he won the favor of the Ottomans, he died in 1546 and was buried on the banks of the Bosphorus. Memoirs of Khairuddin Barbarosa
History of Ottoman Turks. Hussain, 2/83-86.
 - (2) Ottoman State History and Civilization, Akmalaldeen, 1, 419.
 - (3) History of the Ottoman Empire, Robert, 191.

enemy cavalry by their semi-light cavalry to push it to the positions of the Janissaries and the area dominated by Ottoman artillery fire, and the semi-light cavalry took advantage of this victory to pursue the defeated forces.

In sum, since its inception, the Ottoman Empire has relied on military power as it has been the main factor in the extension of the influence of this country and its control over the three continents of Asia, Europe and Africa. Thus, the army in the Ottoman Empire became the lifeblood of the country. All the attention and care was given to it until it became the iron fist with which the Ottoman Empire strikes its enemies..

The Ottoman army gained a large amount of power, organization and precision until foreign countries sought to use the Ottoman officers, their cannons, the masters of their ships and their sailors for huge salaries. The Ottoman government agreed in the light of its interests to send its officers to these countries for certain periods or all their lives long⁽¹⁾. The state was a state of invaders its constitution was based on invasion and conquering , the army was the foundation and the country was its base and work for its flourishing and it was determined that the army was carrying out two tasks: war and governance. In his opinion, the men of the state are holding state posts, except for the judiciary and the religious functions in addition to fighting wars⁽²⁾.

As the superiority of the Ottoman army was based on many factors, the first of which was the regime and the second was technological superiority. Nor should we forget the financial and economic power that can manage such an army.

The decline of the army was due to several factors. Most of the

(1) Encyclopedia of the history of the Ottoman Empire political, Yilmaz,3/374.

(2) Ottoman Empire and Egypt in the second half of the 18th century, Abdul Wahab,57.

military classifications began to degenerate in the late sixteenth century. There are many reasons behind this. The most important of these are the joining of soldiers to these branches outside the legal and administrative contexts. , as happened during the days of Sultan Murad III when he allowed the people who prepared the circumcision ceremonies of Prince Mohammed bin Sultan to join the ranks of the Janissaries without education or training under the name of “Kawl Kurdishy,” or “the brothers of Sultan’s soldiers”⁽¹⁾, and the reluctance of the sultans from the time of Sultan Selim II to exit to lead the army in the battlefield giving this mission to the grand Sadr. This is what made a number of these military units rebel against the supreme authority and demand an increase in their financial dues and setting many revolutions if this was prevented, all of these reasons were behind the decline and deterioration of the Ottoman army.

The Ottoman navy suffered what caused the deterioration of the rest of its army. The weakness began in the late sixteenth century. This was due to the appointment of non-maritime commanders on the fleet, the lack of interest in the training of skilled sailors, and not keeping the pace with the development of ships manufactory.

(1) Ottoman State History and Civilization, Akmalaldeen, 1,405.

Among the models of the Ottoman school, which provided us with photos of the Ottoman army:

The first model: A photo represents the siege of the city of Tamisfar in 1552 from the manuscript of the beautiful conquests dated in 964 AH / 1557 AD, and preserved in the library of the University of Istanbul under the number T5964. The miniature stretched on two opposite pages, although it deals with the story of the death of Ahmed Pasha horse, but there is no link between the pages, at the left of the miniature the fortress of Tomsvar is depicted in the background surrounded by water, a number of spahia appear on the scene to the left they have dismounted their horses after the horse injury of their commander Ahmad Pasha, they are distribution as well across the two miniature pages, ranging from a rider behind the hills in the back and a dismounted, most wore long trousers with outer shirts up to the knee, while their heads covered with helmets decorated with square or coarse feathers.

At the front of the scene on the left of the miniature, one of the cavalry soldiers occupies the scene wearing his uniform and his helmet stabbing the body of one of the enemy soldiers with a spear while on the back of his horse.

Those spahias were distributed across several levels to the right of the miniature, while the tent of the leader is set in the center of this side, on the left of the tent two of the Janissaries stood wearing their distinctive headdress, which is a woolen hat hanging behind it a long piece of cloth in a cylindrical shape resembling the hanging cuff, the hat took the golden color while the cuff was coloured with red and this is the special dress of the band that accompanies the Sultan⁽¹⁾.

(1) Paintings of war battles In the Ottoman manuscripts.Noor,240.

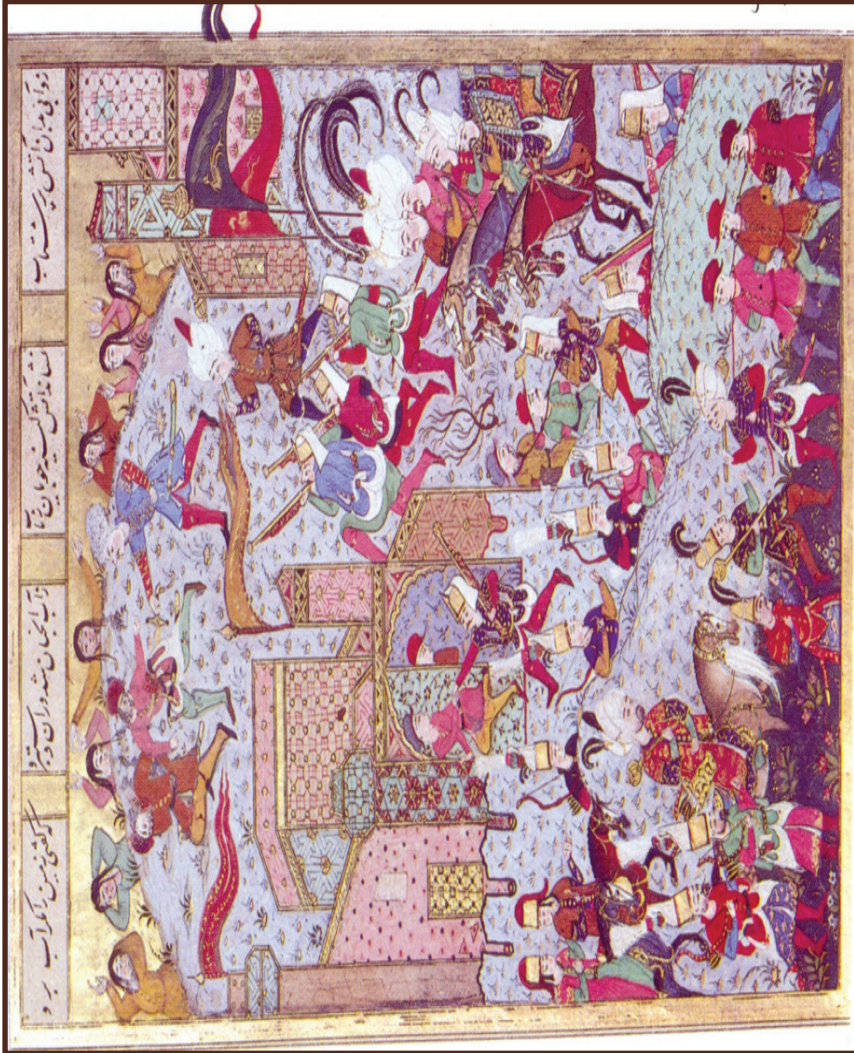


The first model: The siege of Tamisfar city & Manuscript of Ftuhat Jamela & 964AH.1557AD. & Library of the University of Istanbul T5964

The second model: Miniature of the manuscript of Solomon Nama, dated 964 AH / 1558 AD and preserved in the museum of Topkapi Saray under the number H 1517, and this miniature portraits the return of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent having victory to the castle of Rhodes in 1522 AD after the evacuation of enemies, what is observed about the miniature is the overcrowded people of the Ottomans and their enemies and the Ottoman soldiers included in their categories here can be divided into three: the first are the Janissaries who were engaged in pointing their rifle nozzles towards the men of the castle trying to escape in the rear of the miniature. It is observed that they have lifted their shirts putting them under belts so as not to impede their movement. It is also noted that the headscarves are of gold and white which is a fashion specific to the Janissaries.

On the right side of the castle, four of the leaders are shown on horsebacks mediated by their commanders. They were supervising all the operations that followed the end of the war, and two of these leaders are distinguished with the abnormal size of their turbans which are folded back with a red part showing of a hat underneath and at the front of the turban a huge feather appears folded upwards.

The Sultan was surrounded by a group of soldiers. On his right hand two of the Solaq stood wearing two inner braces with long sleeves up to the wrist and wrapped by an outer caftan with half a sleeve, with a long cap over their heads with white trims carrying the Sultan's bow and arrows. Two other Saray men were heading the Sultan and differ from their predecessors with the headdress, which is represented here by a high conical hat with a black feather in its front face set by a circular ring.



The second model: Conquer of Rhodes & Manuscript of Suleymannama & 965AH. 1558AD. & Topkapi museum H1517

The third model: this model represents one of the most important miniatures because of what it portrays about how the children of the Divchrama are recruited, we saw a crowd of people gathered behind the Christian cleric⁽¹⁾ who was talking to al-Ankari in an attempt to calm the families afraid of the fate of their children. Two of the staff of the Ottoman court sat on a high platform, one of them writes the names of children and names of their mothers and fathers and date of birth while the second hands them gold coins, which was collected as a form of taxes to cover the cost of transporting children from their villages to the capital in addition to the costs of their clothes, the second person keeps another copy of the register to hand it over to the state.

The children of the Devshyрмаа are seen wearing red robes with similar colored headgear. They hung their bags on their shoulders and walked serially towards the two Ottoman officers.

(1) The priest of each village collect the names of children and identify them and write their own files through the official documents in the church, and then a man called “commander of the herd” is responsible for recruitment, every five or seven years to recruit these children while passing through these villages.

The Private world of Ottoman women, Goodin,97.



The third model: Recruitment of children”Devshyrymaa” & Manuscript of Suleymannama & 965AH. 1558AD. & Topkapi museum H1517

The fourth model: this model provides us with the artillery type, in addition to the Janissaries, which were surrounded by a semi-circular ring of the hills. The warships of the type known as the “Qadirgeh”⁽¹⁾ docked outside the interior. The Janissaries soldiers gathered in groups on the right and left of the fortress of Malta and were ready to fight. We see each of them holding on to his weapon, swords, armor, rifles or long spears. Part of the city appears behind the hills and the branches of the river are on the left, the city has high walls and towers. The city cannons, which were set up in different directions, fired shells in each direction. The Ottoman cannons retaliated after surrounding the city from two sides. To protect these Ottoman cannons, temporary walls were built for them, next to the cannons placed barrels of gunpowder reserve.

As for the left of the miniature, we see the military band standing behind one of the hills, playing an enthusiastic military tune⁽²⁾. Some of them grabbed a drum and some others grabbed the trumpet. We might consider this military band as one of the military divisions of the Ottoman army, although it does not fight, but it performs a major work in destabilizing the security of the enemy army⁽³⁾.

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- (1) It is one of the ships of the Great Fleet, which is light, narrow, long and high-speed, running with paddles and sails. It includes 25 seats for plowing. At each paddle there are four rowers. These warships were similar to European ships. They were called Italian and French Galer. 165-168 feet wide and widths ranging from 21-22 feet. Ottoman arsenal “House of Shipbuilding” through the Turkish sources, Sonya,15-16/931-932.
 - (2) This band is doing something similar to what is done by the signal and wireless weapon now . Paintings of war battles In the Ottoman manuscripts.Noor49.
 - (3) There were institutions to teach music, including “Mahtrakhana”, a military music school, which was known during the reign of Sultan al-Fatih by that name. It was used to click and blow machines. The purpose of using military music, which was an indispensable element of the Turkish war since the time of the Turks, is to destroy the morale of the



The fourth model: Siege of Malta & Manuscript History of Sultan Suleyman & 978AH. 1579AD. & Dublin T413

enemy with strange sounds like the thunder that is heard from afar and then slowly, thus ending the war in the shortest time and preventing - to some extent - without bloodshed. The six main instruments are played by blowing and four by clicking. The music team advanced the ranks of the army with hundreds of machines blowing and clicking, such as drums, wolves, brass discs, flutes, trumpets, etc., and special tunes and hymns were put in place to motivate the soldiers.

Ottoman State History and Civilization, Akmalaldeen, 2,765-766.

The fifth model: this model impressed us extremely with a miniature portraying all the sections of the Ottoman army, all of which surrounded Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent who went to Hungary in his war known as the Mohax War, in which the Hungarian army was destroyed by the Ottoman army. Sultan Suleyman was surrounded by a large number of soldiers in their headscarves, wearing a cylindrical collar colored in gold, topped by a white cloth. It takes a shape closer to the right corner triangle and white translucent embellishment rises from the top of this white triangle attached to the underside of the garment or attached to the jerseys they wear. Three bodyguards stood behind the Sultan, headed by the artillery category who were firing their guns at the enemy. The ranks of the Ottoman soldiers and the cavalry were lined up in many rows, some of which emerged from the hills as if they were planted among them, all armed with swords, spears, shields, arrows and bayonets. Some of them wore military uniforms with metal pliers and helmets.



The fifth model: War of Mohax & Manuscript of Hunornamaa p.2 & 996AH.
1588AD. & Topkapi museum H1524

The sixth model: This miniature shows us a group of sailing vessels differ in appearance, type and size. We see two large ships in the front and over the distance another group of the same type extended to the end of the miniature. These types of warships are known as battleship, with two or three sails, we see the sails of a very large size and each sail consisting of several pieces of rectangular cloth tug to a very high mast, and these ships contain a large number of flags, most of which are installed on top of the masts. It is dominated by a red color, which is shaped like squares and rectangles⁽¹⁾. As we see the spread of a number of ships here and there, which are vessels of different types, appearance and size, we see two small-sized Kalayeen (small ships) on the left and right of the large ship in the middle and this type can accommodate a large number of sailors, navigators and fighters and we note that their sails have been folded on the mast and not spread out, with many sails above each other, including the primary and the secondary assistant ones.

(1) Marine Media in Islamic Manuscripts, Abdel Nasser,14,29.



The sixth model: Ottoman naval fleet & Manuscript of History of sultan Baeyzed
947AH. 1540AD. & Topkapi museum H642

The seventh model: the front of this miniature, which represents the siege of the city of Rhodes, was occupied by Sultan Suleyman Al-Kanuni riding his horse and surrounded by his guards and up fronted by Sulawqiyah and the soldiers of the Saray, which we have seen in the previous miniatures and each wore their own uniforms, while the Janissaries encircled the city in the back of the miniature and drew nozzles with their rifles in the direction of the city, and another line of Janissaries stood behind them in the second row just behind the hill and grabbed their spears and armor while they were on their way to attack their enemies. The Sabahis stood on the right of the miniature and were headed with large white turbans provided with red sticks, carrying large flags raised over the masts. In this miniaturization we see another type of Ottoman army, which we have not seen in the previous miniatures, which is called the category of "lemmagia" or "the tunnels diggers". As we have noted in previous pages of this research, it is this type that is entrusted with the task of digging tunnels, and the bombing of those tunnels to facilitate the process of their penetration having an access to their walls, and the goal here is to reach the walls of the fortified fortress from underground and we see that each of them grabbed an axe digging with it a hole and they are still working vigorously and actively, and each one of them wore a short shirt up to the top of the knee so as not to hinder their movement during the drilling process and down the shirt they wear pants placed inside the shoe limbs with a long neck fixed with buttons, while their heads are covered with small red colored caps.



The seventh model: The siege of Rhodes & Manuscript of Suleymannama & 965AH. 1558AD. & Topkapi museum H1517

Conclusion

We assuredly know that several empires had been established; empires that changed the course of the whole world typographically, politically, and economically. The Ottoman empire was one of those great empires that had drawn a new map for the world at that time. This empire survived hundreds of years in which many states submitted to its power and subdued to its sovereignty.

Its geographical area would not extend and it would not evolve to be an empire if it would not set its several wars and acts of besiegement. In addition to that, it had powerful and highly experienced Sultans who were able, by their intelligence and political expertise, to make their Empire reach the level of the greatest Empires. Besides, the Empire had a strong army that faced and defeated the strongest armies in the world. This army reached the high level it reached by the effect of the interest shown by the Ottoman Sultans in the military in their state and the support and financial potency they offered to the army; a factor which had the great effect on raising the status of their state which became a remarkable empire. So, new combat classes were created because of the circumstances faced by the Ottoman State. These new military classes were introduced in marine and ground troops and in several combat aspects. Both marine and ground forces involved several classes that formed an army which terrified whoever tried to stand in the face of these military capacities.

As the development of this army through several decades came to be because of several reasons, so did the weakness that spread in it and caused it to break down, causing the Ottoman State to drop most of the areas that were under its control through time. The development and break down of the Ottoman army had several reasons that we have discussed based on,

and taking the inference from, the historical evidence that helped us know the military classes as well. Our inference was not limited to the historical evidence, as we extended our resources to the ornamented manuscripts, which have shown us a clear image about the classes of this army. These manuscripts supplied us with drawings of these classes through which we came to know the arms and dresses of each class, and even the positions of these classes in the combat formation.

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