

## The Amiras Lords Of Ottoman Armenia

The Armenians in History and the Armenian Question  
 Encyclopedia of the Ottoman Empire  
 A Brief History of the Late Ottoman Empire  
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 The Heritage of Armenian Literature: From the eighteenth century to modern times  
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 Roving Revolutionaries

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### **ROSA GAGE**

*The Armenians in History and the Armenian Question* The Amiras Translated from French, this book is an account of Ottoman Armenian magnates of the 18th and 19th centuries, called Amiras, who ran the treasury, mint and armaments factories, built palaces and public buildings, and operated other monopolies. They had good relations with Ottoman Sultans and administrators and played an important role in the development of the Ottoman Armenian millet. Some of these amiras also dominated Egypt, as it broke away from the Ottoman Empire. Pascal Carmont (1928-2011) was a french diplomat of Armenian origin and a descendant of the Amiras of Constantinople. His publication *Les Amiras: Seigneurs de l'Armenie ottomane* was originally published by Editions Salvator (paris) in 1999. *Favet Neptunus Eunti* Preserving Armenia's rich literary tradition from a multitude of viewpoints has been the aim of this three-volume work. This third volume joins the previous two in making excerpts of Armenian masterpieces accessible in beautifully rendered English translations, while enabling readers to

enjoy the immediacy of these works through lively discussions of the authors and their times. Here the focus is on the eighteenth through twentieth centuries. The volume begins with a comprehensive overview of the entire historical, social, and literary panorama of the periods covered: the Armenian Renaissance, the development of modern Armenian (with its Western and Eastern versions), the emergence of a national identity and democratic thinking (with their impact on literature and theater), and such literary schools as Romanticism, Realism, and Aestheticism. Biographies of more than 130 prominent authors appear in these pages, together with critical comments concerning their works and extensive excerpts from the works themselves. The texts are edited, annotated with footnotes, and presented in a format that permits easy comprehension. Literature unveils a rich pageant of works in historical perspective. The varied experiences from the Armenian past come alive, allowing for new understandings and comparisons to literatures of other nations.

*Encyclopedia of the Ottoman Empire* Gateway

This book is a post-revisionist history of the late Ottoman Empire that makes a major contribution to Ottoman scholarship.

*A Brief History of the Late Ottoman Empire* Penguin

Translated from French, this book is an account of Ottoman Armenian magnates of the 18th and 19th centuries, called Amiras, who ran the treasury, mint and armaments factories, built palaces and public buildings, and operated other monopolies. They had good relations with Ottoman Sultans and administrators and played an important role in the development of the Ottoman Armenian millet. Some of these amiras also dominated Egypt, as it broke away from the Ottoman Empire. Pascal Carmont (1928-2011) was a french diplomat of Armenian origin and a descendant of the Amiras of Constantinople. His publication *Les Amiras: Seigneurs de l'Armenie ottomane* was originally published by Editions Salvator (paris) in 1999.

*The Law Times* Edinburgh University Press

Producing, handling and archiving evidence in Mediterranean societies -- 'Men like the Franks' : dealing with diversity in Medieval norms and courts -- Ottoman legal attitudes towards diversity. *Migrating Texts* Cambridge University Press

Zaynab Fawwaz (d. 1914) emerged from an obscure childhood in the Shi'i community of Jabal 'Amil (now Lebanon) to become a recognized writer on women's and girls' aspirations and rights in

1890s Egypt. This book insists on the centrality of gender as a marker of social difference to the Arabic knowledge movement then, or Nahda. Fawwaz published essays and engaged in debates in the Egyptian and Ottoman-Arabic press, published two novels, and the first play known to have been composed in Arabic by a female writer. This book assesses her unusual life history and political engagements—including her work late in life as an informant for the Egyptian khedive. A series of thematically focused chapters takes up her views on social justice, marriage, divorce and polygyny, the 'gender-nature' debate in the context of local understandings of Darwinism, education, and imperialism and Islamophobia, attending also to works by those to whom Fawwaz was responding. Her role in the first Arabic women's magazine, and her contributions to later women's magazines, are part of the story, too. Further chapters consider her uses of history in fiction to criticize patriarchal control of young women's lives, and her play as an intervention into reformist theatre, and the question of women's access to public culture in 1890s Egypt. Questions of desirable masculinities are central to all of these. Fawwaz was also known for her massive biographical dictionary of world women. In that work as in her essays, Fawwaz articulated an ethics of social belonging and sociality predicated on Islamic precepts of gender justice, and critical of the ways male intellectuals had used 'tradition' to silence women and deny their aspirations.

**The Heritage of Armenian Literature: From the eighteenth century to modern times**  
Simon and Schuster

1588: Queen Elizabeth is felled by an assassin's bullet. Within the week, the Spanish Armada had set sail, and its victory changed the course of history. 1968: England is still dominated by the Church of Rome. There are no telephones, no television, no nuclear power. As Catholicism and the Inquisition tighten their grip, rebellion is growing.

[De Armeense gruwelen](#) Stanford University Press

Presents a comprehensive A-to-Z reference to the empire that once encompassed large parts of the modern-day Middle East, North Africa, and southeastern Europe.

*Review of Armenian Studies* Edizioni Terra Santa

At the turn of the 19th century, the Ottoman Empire straddled three continents and encompassed extraordinary ethnic and cultural diversity among the millions of people living within its borders. This text provides a concise history of the late empire between 1789 and 1918, turbulent years marked by incredible social change.

[Women in the Middle East](#) Princeton University Press

This illustrated textbook covers the full history of the Ottoman Empire, from its genesis to its dissolution.

[The Orient, the Liberal Movement, and the Eastern Crisis of 1839-41](#) Infobase Publishing

The Ottoman Empire enforced imperial rule through its management of diversity. For centuries, non-Muslim religious institutions, such as the Armenian Church, were charged with guaranteeing their flocks' loyalty to the sultan. Rather than being passive subjects, Armenian elites, both the clergy and laity, strategically wove the institutions of the Armenian Church, and thus the Armenian community itself, into the fabric of imperial society. In so doing, Armenian elites became powerful brokers between factions in Ottoman politics—until the politics of nineteenth-century reform changed these relationships. In *Brokers of Faith, Brokers of Empire*, Richard E. Antaramian presents a revisionist account of Ottoman reform, relating the contention within the Armenian community to broader imperial politics. Reform afforded Armenians the opportunity to recast themselves as partners of the state, rather than as brokers among factions. And in the course of pursuing such programs, they transformed the community's role in imperial society. As the Ottoman reform program changed how religious difference could be employed in a Muslim empire, Armenian clergymen found themselves enmeshed in high-stakes political and social contests that would have deadly consequences.

**Historical Dictionary of Iraq** Wayne State University Press

A strange boy and dog remind Will Stanton that he is an immortal, whose quest is to find the golden harp which will rouse others from a long slumber in the Welsh hills so they may prepare for the ultimate battle of Light versus Dark.

*Breaching the Bronze Wall* Oxford University Press

Matt is six years old when he discovers that he is different from other children and other people. To most, Matt isn't considered a boy at all, but a beast, dirty and disgusting. But to El Patron, lord of a country called Opium, Matt is the guarantee of eternal life. El Patron loves Matt as he loves himself - for Matt is himself. They share the exact same DNA. As Matt struggles to understand his existence and what that existence truly means, he is threatened by a host of sinister and

manipulating characters, from El Patron's power-hungry family to the brain-deadened eejits and mindless slaves that toil Opium's poppy fields. Surrounded by a dangerous army of bodyguards, escape is the only chance Matt has to survive. But even escape is no guarantee of freedom... because Matt is marked by his difference in ways that he doesn't even suspect.

*Favet Neptunus Eunti* Berghahn Books

This book focuses on the Eastern Crisis of 1839-41, closely examining the first instance of coordinated Western intervention in the Middle East during the modern era. Readers can explore topics such as how culture, domestic politics, and ideology shaped diplomacy in this landmark crisis, and the importance role played by religion - including, alongside mainstream Christianity, the Protestant Zionist movement. Highly informative and fully researched, this book suggests that the Eastern Crisis - and its associated diplomatic and military efforts - marked the first of many modern-era attempts to “improve” the region by moulding it in a Western image, providing scholars with a new perspective on this period of history.

[Ararat](#) Simon and Schuster

The title *Favet Neptunus Eunti*, Latin for “Neptune favors the traveler,” looks at the traveling nature of the Armenian merchant-banking Mouradian family. Written in three parts, the book chronicles 700 years of Mouradian family history in five continents beginning with a description of both the family’s pre-twentieth century life and merchant trade route spanning the Eastern hemisphere from Singapore to Manchester and Marseille. It then focuses on the family’s Chungoush (Çüngüş) branch by providing a biography of the last chatelain of the city’s Mouradentz Abarankn, Sarkis Agha Mouradian, his wife Mariam Khatoun (née Karagheusian), their children, and their control of the family’s outposts in Kharput (Harput), Aleppo, Turkmenistan, and Singapore leading up to, and during, the 1915 Armenian Genocide. Lastly, it follows Sarkis Agha and Mariam Khatoun's descendants as they integrated into various countries after World War I and established a presence in business, legal, political, entertainment, and culinary industries. Whereas the foreword and epilogue to the book remain specific to the Mouradians, the methodological introduction to the book, “Seeing and Being Seen: Methods of Witnessing the Unwitnessable,” strays momentarily from the family and focuses more generally on torture as both the primary mechanism of genocide and the principal obstacle to documenting it, while proposing a means to overcoming this paradox. Research for the book is based on: - roughly 26 hours of recorded and previously unpublished interviews from now-deceased survivors of the Genocide and their descendants; - 13 public and private archives located in Italy, France, Turkey, and the United States of America; - 161 primary and secondary sources, along with over 50 previously unpublished private correspondence and governmental documents translated from Ottoman Turkish, Arabic, Japanese, Armenian, and French into English; - 26 nineteenth century Ottoman certificates of property title covering a portion of the family’s Chungoush property holdings, which are annexed, including both scans of the documents and their complete translation from the original Ottoman Turkish to English. The text is accompanied with over 400 illustrations, comprising of photographs of family members, properties, jewels, personal effects, documents, and maps of both the family’s trade and escape routes. The book is a limited hardcover edition in oversize format with lithograph printing on acid-free paper, Smyth sewn signatures, reinforced library binding, as well as gold and silver gilding to the cover.

*Rules* Mazda Pub

This is the first world history of empire, reaching from the third millennium BCE to the present. By combining synthetic surveys, thematic comparative essays, and numerous chapters on specific empires, its two volumes provide unparalleled coverage of imperialism throughout history and across continents, from Asia to Europe and from Africa to the Americas. Only a few decades ago empire was believed to be a thing of the past; now it is clear that it has been and remains one of the most enduring forms of political organization and power. We cannot understand the dynamics and resilience of empire without moving decisively beyond the study of individual cases or particular periods, such as the relatively short age of European colonialism. The history of empire, as these volumes amply demonstrate, needs to be drawn on the much broader canvas of global history. Volume I: The Imperial Experience is dedicated to synthesis and comparison. Following a comprehensive theoretical survey and bold world history synthesis, fifteen chapters analyze and explore the multifaceted experience of empire across cultures and through the ages. The broad range of perspectives includes: scale, world systems and geopolitics, military organization, political economy and elite formation, monumental display, law, mapping and registering, religion, literature, the politics of difference, resistance, energy transfers, ecology, memories, and the

decline of empires. This broad set of topics is united by the central theme of power, examined under four headings: systems of power, cultures of power, disparities of power, and memory and decline. Taken together, these chapters offer a comprehensive and unique view of the imperial experience in world history.

*The Amiras* Mediterranean Reconfigurations

A comprehensive account of two of the most important empires in medieval North AfricaThis is the first book in English to provide a comprehensive account of the rise and fall of the Almoravids and the Almohads, the two most important Berber dynasties of the medieval Islamic west, an area that encompassed southern Spain and Portugal, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia. The a'anhAja Almoravids emerged from the Sahara in the 1050s to conquer vast territories and halt the Christian advance in Iberia. They were replaced a century later by their rivals, the Almohads, supported by the Maa'GBPmAda Berbers of the High Atlas. Although both have often been seen as uncouth, religiously intolerant tribesmen who undermined the high culture of al-Andalus, this book argues that the eleventh to thirteenth centuries were crucial to the Islamisation of the Maghrib, its integration into the Islamic cultural sphere, and its emergence as a key player in the western Mediterranean, and that much of this was due to these oft-neglected Berber empires.Key featuresThe first work in English to give a full account of the Almoravids and AlmohadsFeatures numerous translated quotes and anecdotes from Arabic primary sourcesProvides an intimate portrait of the daily lives and material culture of people living within the empires, as well as delivering a clear dynastic historyUses maps, genealogical tables, illustrations and a chronology

[Mr Five Per Cent](#) Springer

Written by a pioneer in the field of Middle Eastern women's history, *Women in the Middle East* is a concise, comprehensive, and authoritative history of the lives of the region's women since the rise of Islam. Nikki Keddie shows why hostile or apologetic responses are completely inadequate to the diversity and richness of the lives of Middle Eastern women, and she provides a unique overview of their past and rapidly changing present. The book also includes a brief autobiography that recounts Keddie's political activism as one of the first women in Middle East Studies. Positioning women within their individual economic situations, identities, families, and geographies, *Women in the Middle East* examines the experiences of women in the Ottoman Empire and Turkey, in Iran, and in all the Arab countries. Keddie discusses the interaction of a changing Islam with political, cultural, and socioeconomic developments. In doing so, she shows that, like other major religions, Islam incorporated ideas and practices of male superiority but also provoked challenges to them. Keddie breaks with notions of Middle Eastern women as faceless victims, and assesses their involvement in the rise of modern nationalist, socialist, and Islamist movements. While acknowledging that conservative trends are strong, she notes that there have been significant improvements in Middle Eastern women's suffrage, education, marital choice, and health.

**The Career and Communities of Zaynab Fawwaz** The Mouradian Foundation

Winner of the BAC Wadsworth Prize for Business History 2020 When Calouste Gulbenkian died in 1955 at the age of 86, he was the richest man in the world, known as 'Mr Five Per Cent' for his personal share of Middle East oil. The son of a wealthy Armenian merchant in Istanbul, for half a century he brokered top-level oil deals, concealing his mysterious web of business interests and contacts within a labyrinth of Asian and European cartels, and convincing governments and oil barons alike of his impartiality as an 'honest broker'. Today his name is known principally through the Gulbenkian Foundation in Lisbon, to which his spectacular art collection and most of his vast wealth were bequeathed. Gulbenkian's private life was as labyrinthine as his business dealings. He insisted on the highest 'moral values', yet ruthlessly used his wife's charm as a hostess to further his career, and demanded complete obedience from his family, whom he monitored obsessively. As a young man he lived a champagne lifestyle, escorting actresses and showgirls, and in later life - on doctor's orders - he slept with a succession of discreetly provided young women. Meanwhile he built up a superb art collection which included Rembrandts and other treasures sold to him by Stalin from the Hermitage Museum. Published to mark the 150th anniversary of his birth, *Mr Five Per Cent* reveals Gulbenkian's complex and many-sided existence. Written with full access to the Gulbenkian Foundation's archives, this is the fascinating story of the man who more than anyone else helped shape the modern oil industry.

Princeton University Press

Three of the formative revolutions that shook the early twentieth-century world occurred almost simultaneously in regions bordering each other. Though the Russian, Iranian, and Young Turk Revolutions all exploded between 1904 and 1911, they have never been studied through their

linkages until now. *Roving Revolutionaries* probes the interconnected aspects of these three revolutions through the involvement of the Armenian revolutionaries—minorities in all of these empires—whose movements and participation within and across frontiers tell us a great deal about the global transformations that were taking shape. Exploring the geographical and ideological boundary crossings that occurred, Houri Berberian's archivally grounded analysis of the circulation of revolutionaries, ideas, and print tells the story of peoples and ideologies in upheaval and

collaborating with each other, and in so doing it illuminates our understanding of revolutions and movements.

**Almoravid and Almohad Empires** University of California Press

Sull'onda del grande interesse suscitato dalla prima edizione di questo volume, ormai esaurito, e della situazione complessa e drammatica in cui vivono i cristiani in Medio Oriente, ne viene proposta una nuova edizione, riveduta e notevolmente ampliata. Il libro ricostruisce la storia e l'identità delle comunità cristiane che, pur essendo in comunione con Roma, hanno mantenuto un

rito diverso da quello latino e anche - almeno in parte - una giurisdizione autonoma. Dopo aver analizzato l'origine e le cause storiche e teologiche delle divisioni tra i cristiani in Oriente, l'Autore fornisce una breve ma accurata descrizione delle diverse denominazioni cattoliche di rito orientale: maronita, greco-melchita, copta, etiopica, armena, caldea, sira, siro-malankarese e siro-malabarese. Rispetto alla prima edizione, sono state aggiunte le Chiese di rito bizantino dell'Europa orientale, nate dalla tradizione greco-slava.

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