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## **Exploring the historical perspective of the Ottomans Empire and North Africa**

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**Abstract.** Ottomans have a strong historical imprint on the African continent and its legacy has contributed to the sharpening and rethinking of modern day historical history. Ottoman Empire histories can't be emphasized without talking of the Balkan State, Byzantine Empire, Middle East, and Islam couple with Iran to North Africa. This article emphasizes the roots of both Ottomans and North Africa's historical context by providing a direct analysis of the janissaries who are the soldier loyal to the sultan (king) and the economic breakup of the Ottoman Empire, whereas that of North Africa starts with the 7th-century Arab conquests with Egypt, Muslim North Africa from 642, couple with the independence of the North Africa at 1951-1962. This article then went on to describe the 16th century Ottoman regency and piracy in North Africa, which is a time of struggle for dominance in the Mediterranean, and how Ottoman rule took over in North Africa, combined with the Ottoman administration of North Africa.

**Keywords.** Historical, Ottomans, North Africa, Empire, Janissaries

### **Introduction**

The Ottoman Empire was the earliest empire that reigns from the medieval era down to the 20th century and was notified as an enduring empire of the world before the significant unpleasant event of World War 1, and the nation-state advancement structure. The present Middle East we all knew was by then once governed by the Ottoman Empire (Gundogan, 2016). The notion of the mosaic principle falls within the Ottoman Empire that exhibit equal right and peace among society and also neglect race and colour. It did not only limit to the dynasty but all governing within the empire are historically passionate about the rule of Ottoman, for instance, the Turks, Arabs, Serbs, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Bulgarians, Hungarians, Albanians, North Africans, and others. Jew, Christians, and Muslims are the well-known religious group record historically (Ahmed, 2002). During 1453 could reflect the existence of the Ottoman Empire, the 1920s result in the death of the Ottoman Empire, and the period when modern turkey republic was founded. The administration of the ottoman was just too outstanding and welcoming (Braude, 2014)). The remarkable display in six hundred years of its administration leads to the important attribute for safe-preserving of religion and language that brings victory in all kinds but especially in religious freedom (Donald et al., 1995). To date, in North Africa, the position of Ottoman management and administration has had a strong impact. The empire's expansion began with Osman in 1299 and was named after him, inspired by Islam, financed by Islam and colonialism. With the aid of the soldiers of the Janissary of the Sultan

King, the kingdom supersedes the old Roman Empire of the Byzantine Empire. In 1352 A.D, they also conquered the Byzantine Empire and the Roman Empire stopped in 1517, established power over Egypt and North Africa during the reign of Suleiman, laws that made the Ottoman Empire stronger and wealthier in Europe, Southwest Asia. The empire's decline started in 1571 A.D, reflecting the failed invasion of Vienna, Austria, leading to the economic problem of trade competition in America, inexpensive goods from India, and the Far East, the growth of other trade routes, as well as increasing unemployment and near bankruptcy. The only nation in North Africa that gained independence without power struggle is situated west of Egypt on the Mediterranean coast. In the 16th century, the Ottoman regency and piracy in North Africa was a sad time of power dominance in the Mediterranean between Hapsburg Spain and Ottoman Turk (Tabakoğlu, 2016). Piracy was a conflict between opposing Christian and Muslim powers that drew adventurers to the coastal towns and islands of the Maghreb from all over the Mediterranean (Catlos, 2014). Ottoman laws in general, however, were characterized in the nineteenth century by corruption, revolt, and repression (Gundogdu, 2018). In a fading empire named Europe's Sick Man, the region was a backwater province (Garfinkle, 2014).

### **Origin of the Ottoman Empire**

Muslims dispersed across the Middle East in faith and influence after Mohammed died in 632 AD. The Islamic Empire was taken over by foreign invaders, Mongols from East Asia, around 1215. There is a decrease in the impact of Islam in the Middle East. From the leftovers of the old sultanate kingdom and Anatolia turkey, a new empire emerged (Gibbons, 2018)

In 1299.A.D, one of these sultanas (Osman) began to grow into an empire. The Ottoman Empire started with Osman and was one of the largest and longest empires in history. This was funded by Islam and colonialism and is influenced by Islam. This superseded the Byzantine Empire's old Roman Empire. It promotes allegiance from other religious identity communities. (Gibbons, 2018).

### **The Janissaries**

The janissaries are a group of soldiers loyal to the king of the sultan; they helped expand the empire so strongly that the sultan feared them (Durucu, 2017).

The Sultan was able to cross into Europe in 1352 A.D while in 1453 A.D Ottoman forces from the Byzantine Empire and the Roman Empire, known as the Janissaries, capture Constantinople (Istanbul). During 1517 A.D, the influence from the coast of North Africa, Ottoman control of Egypt was extended from 1520-1566 A.D. Suleiman the Magnificent height of strength (Durucu, 2017).

By issuing a lawgiver code of law, the greatest Ottoman leader of all time, gave harmony and unity with fear of the Europeans valued (Demirci, 2008). The centre of art, literature, writing, and philosophy was Constantinople (Gritchenko, 1921). Suleiman laws made the Ottoman Empire at that time the richest and most powerful Empire in Europe and Southwest Asia during the span of days on Earth 1520-1566, he wrote some of the beautiful poetry of his time (Mccarthaq, 2010). Suleiman claims that the whole universe was possessed by God as a gift. A significant number of Islamic areas have been annexed or occupied (Faroqhi, 2004). He has a well-trained and powerful military who are experts in gunpowder production as military instruments (Agoston, 2014). Trade locations are primarily situated between Europe and Asia on these major trade routes. Silk and other fabrics, rhubarb, porcelain from China, spices such as pepper, and dyes such as indigo were some of the goods traded.

### **The Breakup of the Ottoman Empire**

After many military defeats, the downturn started in 1571 A.D and in 1683 A.D. the invasion of Vienna, Austria failed. There are the following economic problems: trade competition in America, cheap imports from India and the Far East, the growth of other trade routes, as well as increasing unemployment and near bankruptcy led to the breakup of the Ottoman Empire.

### **History of North African: The Arab conquests: 7th century**

The increase in size is what make the most extreme and unexpected advancement of any society in history, the 7<sup>th</sup> century of the conquest of Arab's was a typical example of the Mongols that fit in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The size of Muslim armies is being organised by the tribesmen of desert. However, the existence of innate savagery and fighting couple with the moral feeling of virtue render by the new introduction of religion brought about uncontrollable difficulties in joining together (Nicolle, 2017).

During the death of Muhammad in 632, half of the Muslims were from the western Arabia. Within the interval of 2 year the faith was brought nearly to all part peninsula and then the Muslim armies move to the desert between Syria and Mesopotamia (Spencer, 2018).

### **Muslim North Africa: from 642**

North Africa and Egypt, where the conquest of Arab began from the arrival of the army in 640 in front of the Byzantine strong town of Babylon known as the old city of Cairo, is now captured by Arabs and imposed a siege and established their own garrison town near the east called Al fustat (Trombley,, 2013)

The army has marched to Alexandria and their defences are sufficient to keep them for 14 months at bay. A treaty of surprises was concluded at the end. The Greeks of Alexandria sent friendly questions; a year's notices were issued by the Arab to comply. There is giving up autumn in 642 that arrived. One of the wealthy provinces of Byzantium was lost without a battle (Trombley, 2013).

On the North African coast, the Extreme Arab concentrated on the Westward, capturing Cyrenaica in 642 and Tripoli in 643 yet there was a poor turnout (Otman, 2007). In almost 3 decades, Arab development has been limited by subduing the indigenous Berbers living on the coast (Ivan, 1992). The establishment of a new Arab garrison town in Kairouan, about 60 miles south of the Byzantine settlement of Carthage, was an Arab change of time. Inside this fortified foundation, military strength is possible (Pringle, 1979). The failure of The Carthage occurred again in 698 during the early 8th century; Northwest Africa was firmly in the hands of the Arabs. He crosses the Gibraltar Straits and enters Spain when the Arab General takes the lead of the expansionist period with the Berber army in 711. The coast of North Africa still remains in the hands of the Muslims from the centre of the caliphate, active power in Damascus or Baghdad seems impossible (Mohammed, 1988). Different local Berber dynasties then gain influence. This involves Idrisids founded at 790 fez and Aghlabids ruling at 800 fez at kairouan. But the Fatimids are the most important sect of Ismailia to be truthful (Niaz, 2014). They organised a revolt in Kairouan against the Aghalabid dynasty at the beginning of the 10th century (Anderson, et. Al., 2018)

### **Independence of the North Africa at 1951 - 1962**

In the Northern African nations located on the Mediterranean coast west of Egypt, is the only nations that gained independence without power struggle (Daly, 2003). The exception is Libya, with the primary explanation for that being Italy's defeat in World War II. The largest

possible Italian colony was assigned to the United Nations when the war came to an end (UNESCO, 1985). When terrorist activity exploded in Algeria in 1954; the French responded by recognizing the problem elsewhere and find it difficult to concentrate on the war. The effect is that both Tunisia and Morocco were granted independence in 1956 (Steven, 2010). The Algerian crisis led de Gaulle to return to power in the next few years, but then, in 1962, France recognized Algeria as an independent country (Zulkifli, 2011). During the period of pharaohs in Egypt from the east and west of Carthage, the emerging of the coastline in North Africa introduced five modern nations due to several centuries of shifting patterns of influence (Ivan, 1992).

The coastline of the Atlantic Moroccan to Egypt and from the Sahara desert down to the Mediterranean is extended to the land of North Africa. The west to east, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya, Algerian, Egypt is the region that made up five nations (Gurkan, 2005). Culture has a strong influence on the field of diverse aspects. The era of classical age leads the region strongly into the Mediterranean world through the travel of sea development. In the 1st millennium AD, when camel caravans carried goods and people from the West, the Sahara became an increasingly significant trading area. The land of the nation is essential and small in nature but connected to the Middle East and the region have also contributed to the role of North Africa history (Gurkan, 2005).

### **Ottoman Regency and Piracy in North Africa**

The 16th century was a time of struggle between Hapsburg Spain and the Ottoman Turks for dominance in the Mediterranean (Tabakoglu, 2016). Some of the ports in North Africa were seized by Spanish troops, Tripoli was captured in 1510, the town demolished and a fortified naval base built from the rubble (Ottoman 2007). The entrusted of the defence by King Charles V and Knights of the St. John of Malta in 1524, shows that Tripoli has no importance to Spain (Atauz, 2004). Piracy was a struggle for both Christians and Muslims between the opposing powers, attracting adventurers from all over the Mediterranean to the coastal towns and islands of Maghribi (Catlos, 2014). Khair ad-Din, nicknamed Barbarossa, who conquered Algiers in 1510 on the pretext of defending it from the Spanish, was among them (Gurkan, 2006). The suzerainty of the Ottoman sultan in the nation administered through Barbarossa was often accepted and nominated in the Maghreb as the regent of the sultan (Nelson, 1986). They made their base Algiers and Barbarossa which is the heir apparent control of central Maghreb to Tunisia, Tripolitania, and Moroccan are intimidated (Ottoman, 2007).

The Turkish Admiral Sinan Pasha took the knights out of Tripoli in 1551 (Valla, 1975). Draught Pasha, the sultan-appointed Turkish pirate captain, restored order in the coastal towns the following year and pursued the pacification of the Arab nomads in Tripolitania, although he admitted that it was difficult to subdue the citizens who had brought their towns with them (Metz, 1994). Fezzan's rule in the 1580s only shows loyalty to the sultan but the desist of Turk applies no result. The authority of Ottoman in Cyrenaica was un-noticed, in the next century it has been stationed through the bay commander in Benghazi to serve as the Tripoli agent of the government (Metz, 1994).

### **Ottoman Take Over North Africa**

The presidios set up of Spanish in the Maghreb pronounce Aruj and Khair ad-Din brothers of Muslim to the European Barbarossa. Their activity was successfully carried out under the Hafsid off Tunisia. Aruj was transferred to Algiers in 1516 and was killed in 1518 during his invasion of Tlemcen. During the invasion of Tlemcen was when Aruj died in 1518 after being transferred to Algiers (McDougall, 2017). Khair ad-Din succeeded him as the

commander of the Army of Algiers. He got a little Beylerbey from the provincial governor of the Ottoman sultan and also 2,000 janissaries fitted with Ottoman soldier admonition (Uyar, 2009). With the aid of the army, he was able to overcome the coastal area between Constantine and Oran, Khair ad-Din, Oran as a town was still in Spanish hand until 1791 (McDougall, 2017). The time of khairad-din regency is when Algiers was in authorities of Maghreb, then the independent of Morocco's was intimidated couple with that of the defeat of Tunis, Tripoli, and Tlemcen ended (Suliman, 1987). There was a performance of Khair ad-Din in Algiers that made him recall Constantinople by Sultan Suleyman 1 (1520-66), the era of 1533 is well known in Europe as the glorious Suleyman and nominated to the Ottoman admiral fleet (Sandieq, 2019). The Tunis seaborne attacked at the following year was well planned and carryout victorious.. After that, the next Beylerbey was Khair ad-Din son, Hassan, taking over the position from 1544 to 1587, serving and ruling the officers with no restrictions (Arieff, 2011). With lots of time, combined with the institution of frequent Ottoman administration, pasha power ruled for three terms. The government separated the Berbers and Arabs's while the official language then is Turkish (Dolgunsoz, 2014).

In Algeria, the janissaries were supported by the pasha as the Ojag and led by an agha, educated by Anatolian peasants, the lifetime commitment to service (Algeria, 1994). This makes them too dependent on the monarch and the taifa for income separated from society and devoted to the laws and courts (Apaydar, 2014). The military was around 15,000 in the 17th century, but later dramatically reduced to 700 by 1830 (Fitzherbert, 2020). Due to the absence of monetary problems, misunderstanding of content between the Ojag as in the mid-1600s often leads to voices that led to a revolt against the pasha. As the case may be, agha accused the pasha of wrongdoing and was not capable of taking power from him in 1659 (Nizri, 2014).

### **Ottoman Rule in North Africa**

Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli are three regencies under the former Ottoman Maghrib (Moreau, 2003). At 1565 in Tripoli, the regent power was in the possession of the pasha appointed by the sultan. There was a regency-provided corps of janissaries, educated by Turkish peasants who are committed to lifetime military service. The corps was scheduled with so many things, from the junior officer couple with the commanded rank of dey, maternal uncle (Hachemaoui, 2020). The form of the self-governing military guild was control of its own laws, which were covered by Divan, a council of senior officers advising the pasha (Ahmed, 2002). The pasha position was dramatically subdued at this point in time by the ceremonial head of state and figurehead of Ottoman suzerainty, which brought down the real power to rest with the army (Salzmann, 2004). The dey was a constitutional autocrat by law, but due to local political circumstances, the Divan and the taifa limited its power. The dey was a life term elected in 159 years (1671-1830) in which the system passed, 14 of the 29 deys were shot by assassination from the office (Eagles, 1995). However, the breach and military coups, the affairs of everyday operations of government were always exceptional and orderly (Zurcher, 1992). Every ethnic group of Turks, Arabs, Kabyles, Berbers, Jews, and Europeans was represented with a guild that exercised legal authority over its constituents in line with the strategic formation introduced in the Ottoman Empire (Humphrey, 1976).

Rebellion and coups are common occurrences that often occur and the janissaries are modest and loyal to those who often paid their bills (Heyeti, 2001). The dey came up with a successful coup that was a stage, asking the pasha to appoint as the head of government their leader, Suleyman Safari. The Dey title continued with the heir apparent of the position. The dey is known as pasha regent (Leicak, 2018). His succession to office occurs during the process of abuse. In internal affairs, the regency ruled was autonomous and although dependent on the

sultan to train janissary corps, his government was left to follow a practically independent foreign policy as well (Bojang, 2018).

During the 16th century, Tripoli has around 30,000 inhabitants, the only size in the regency of any region. The era of the 17th century, the town that contribute high value to regency is known as Tripoli with occupants of 30,000 (Agoston, 2009). The majority of its inhabitants were Moors, as Arabs living in the region were considered to be (Ronighi, 2011). The set-up of the governing elite is via renegade and Turks of hundreds without others (Bue, 2020). A larger part of the Khouloughlis is practically the sons of servants (Metz, 1928). The descendants of Turkish soldiers and Arab women who historically held high administrative positions provided the Spahis, the regional cavalry units that expanded the Janissaries' corps, with officers (Uyar, 2009). In comparison of the Turks, they were allied with local interests and respected of the Arabs (Patten, 2008). The Khouloughlis, referred to as a different caste, lived in their people as Shia, a lush oasis just outside the city walls (Jim, 2007). Few of morocco is known to be pirates but the most active craftsmen and merchant are heir apparent of Muslims that was remove from Spain in the seventeenth century (Bahrami, 1995). A small group of European merchants assembled around the compounds of foreign consuls, the primary task was to ask the corsairs to free the prisoners brought to Tripoli (McQuarrie, 1995). An omnipresent part of city life is European slaves and a larger number of enslaved blacks transported from Sudan (Ryle, 2012).

### **Ottoman Administration in North Africa**

The administrative structure introduced by the Turks was a reflective of what can't be found in the Ottoman Empire (Heper, 2001). Under a Wali governor-general appointed by the sultan, Tripolitania was a Turkish vilayet province, as all three historical regions were jointly allocated (Zurcher, 2017). The province was composed of four sub-provinces of the Sanjaks, each ruled by a lieutenant governor, Governor-General Mutasarrif. These sub-provinces were split into about 15 districts (Yazbak, 2017). The downstream executive officers of the Governor-General were Turks. The Mutasarrif was supported in some cases with the advisory council and at the lower levels; Turkish officials relied on the assistance and advice of local Shaykhs (Foley, 2008). The administrative districts below the sub-provincial level represented the tribal regions that were still the focus of Arab recognition (Bogaards, 2006). Although the approach was rational and seemed to be efficient on paper, it has never been universally applied around the world (Tremblay, 2012). The Turks faced strong local opposition in the 1850s and showed little interest in imposing Ottoman rule over Fezzan and the interior of Cyrenaica (Raza, 2012). In 1879, Cyrenaica was expelled from Tripolitania, and then Mutasarrif immediately send a report to Constantinople, now known as Istanbul. Both have the right to send representatives to the Turkish parliament since the Ottoman government reform of 1908 (Ali, 2005). In order to provide the nation with a tax base, the Turks unsuccessfully tried to stimulate agriculture (Republic of Turkey Ministry of Food Agriculture and Live Stock, 2002). Ottoman laws and rules in general, however, were characterized in the nineteenth century by corruption, revolt, and repression (Gundogdu, 2018). In a fading empire named Europe's Sick Man, the region was a backwater province (Garfinkle, 2014)

### **Conclusion**

For both the Allied and Central Powers, the Ottoman and European colonial histories provide the requisite context to understand the dynamic history of Northern Africa. The effect of Ottoman state-building, politics, and industrialization on Northern African communities all affected wartime events. The ottoman rules in North Africa consist of the confrontation,

invasion in different aspects, for example, tribal uprising, economic war, and the impact of the peace process on the dweller of North Africa. In North Africa cities of Oran, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli are dominated by the feature of the ottoman government instead of the large hinterland. The control of morocco by the ottoman during the independence was a crucial difference linking the ottoman government to earlier dynasties of North Africa. The fabric of intertwining on North Africa in the routine activities of life-style of Islamic culture and customs either within the Arab, Berber peasantry, or Ottoman elite also contributed to the reign of the Ottoman Empire. The recent University of Islam like the al-Qarawiyyin in morocco, Al-Zaytuna in Tunisia, and also al-Azhar in Cairo have consistently been linked to the advancement of theological system elsewhere in the world of Islamic.

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