

Banha University
Faculty of arts
Department of History
Postgraduate
Department of Modern and Contemporary History

The Ottoman-Safavid conflict
In the era of Shah Abbas I (1587 -1629 AD)

This theme for Ph.D. in Arts of modern and contemporary
history

Prepared by
Mohamed Abdel-Razzaq al-Awfi

Supervision

Prof. Dr. Amal Elsobki **Prof. Dr. Abdullatif Elsbagh**

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Summary

The topic is the conflict between Ottoman-Safavid, in the era of Shah Abbas (1587 -1629 AD), this for two reasons:

First: Researcher in the first search (MA) study Safavid Ottoman conflict and its effects on the Levant (1514-1555 AD). Researcher saw continuing research into this subject from another angle to illustrate the many important aspects of the history of relations between the two countries and the Safavid Empire.

Second: The Universities in our country, there is no one study from the Ottoman-Iranian relations, and therefore devoid specialists in this area, and this is what encouraged the researcher to work in this subject, especially after he had an opportunity to study Arab Republic of Egypt and to benefit from the ancient libraries.

The reason for choosing the time period (1587-1629 AD) to it the reign of Shah Abbas of the Safavid state , which was full of a lot of events , particularly with regard to the conflict Safavid Ottoman , while specialized conflict period Safavid Ottoman Empire between the years (1587-1629 AD) , the holistic view of the subject has committed a researcher studying the relations Safavid Ottoman such , it was preceded by a brief on the situation of the two countries at the end of the sixteenth century

, and that the familiarity with data historical period under study , but for the context of geographical study is the ebb and flow and time to time according to the areas of conflict between the two parties , which included the northern and north-western territory Safavid (Iranian) Ketbriz , in addition to the Shirvan (northern Azerbaijan) and Korjstan (Georgia) and Rowan (Ermnstan) as well as most of the territory of the state of Iraq , particularly Baghdad , and can clarify the time frame of the study through the maps attached to search.

In fact, the response to such a subject is not easy, so what is beset with difficulties, perhaps most notably the lack of sources of Arab aid, and the multiplicity of places provide documents and primary sources other Entries in foreign languages, which required the researcher to ask for help from specialists in Arabic, Persian, Turkish, both ancient (the Ottoman), and modern (Turkish) for his help in the translation of many documents, books, research, demonstrating of these difficulties the opportunity for the researcher to travel to the State of Turkey, the acquisition of archives huge many contemporary documents of the research topic where you get to many of the documents unpublished, from the archives of the Prime Minister Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi, and archive Toby Capi Topkapı Sarayı Müzesi Arşivi, and as these documents included many of the provisions of the treaties, the correspondence between the

two states of the Ottoman and Safavid it thus includes to a large extent, the points of view of the Ottoman, Safavid, in addition to the national Library, the National Archives as it contained manuscripts unrealized affected the subject of the study.

This research tried to study the political and diplomatic relations objectively away from the interpretation of sectarian conflict Safavid Ottoman also addressed many of the previous studies, note that the bulk of the sources, both the Safavid or Ottoman is neutral in the registration information, prompting caution in the offspring of information from them, baptized as a researcher on the shed light on the economic side of the relationship of the two countries and its impact on the course of events.

The study is divided into an introduction and preface, five chapters and a conclusion in addition to supplements, a statement as follows:-

The Preface comprises three main points, the first dealing with the political situation of the Safavid state before the reign of Shah Abbas, the second talking about the situation Ottoman Empire in the wake of the reign of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent including custom beginning of the era of decay, while addressing the third political and diplomatic relations between the two countries start of the Safavid state until the Treaty Amasya year 1555.

The first chapter and is marked as "wars of twelve years," was divided into four components, discusses the first of the causes of these wars for both sides of the Safavid and Ottoman, the second is dealing with the events of the wars of the twelve years between the years (1578-1590 AD) and containing two campaigns Osmanitin the Safavid state and areas of influence in Korjstan (Georgia) and Shirvan (Azerbaijan), while touches the third to the conclusion resulting from the wars of twelve years, in addition to the Treaty of Istanbul first year 1590, which ended the war between the two parties, while cares fourth element of diplomatic relations between the two countries which followed the Treaty of Istanbul first.

The second chapter , titled " Abbas I and Renaissance Safavid in the first decade of the 17th century AD ," which is taught in Apartment first economic reforms carried out by Shah Abbas I in the fields of agricultural, industrial and commercial , which had a prominent role in the renaissance which has seen the Safavid state early seventh century century AD , also sheds light on the military reforms conducted by Shah Abbas of military modernization Safavid and organization and extending modern weapons , while dealing with the second part as a result of reforms of the Shah and of undone peace with the Ottomans and launched a preemptive war is the start of the year 1603 and that led to the change map the conflict between the two countries ,

and then continue to talk about the war on the Ottoman reply Abbas recently, and ending the events of Chapter Ptousel parties to hold the Magistrate under the Treaty of Istanbul, the second year 1612 also highlights the confusion that occurred when many of the previous studies on the terms of the treaty.

Chapter three " War Segal 1615-1618 AD " examines the circumstances overturn the second treaty of Istanbul when the parties fail to settle the problems of the border , then deals with the events of the war, which lasted nearly four years of intermittent, which entered the surge Osmanian Safavid territory in an attempt to regain lost ground in the war of the Ottoman Empire the previous ones, suffered a recent massive loss in the battle of the bridge collapsed , and then deals with this chapter Treaty Srao between the two countries when the war ended the year 1618 , and discusses the confusion which Kaha between it and the earlier treaty in many sources and historical references , and finally address this chapter of diplomatic relations between the two countries, which have contributed to the improvement of bilateral relations.

Chapter IV , entitled the " economic role in the conflict Safavid Ottoman " and contains the four key elements , discusses the first element of the routes of trade Safavid across the Ottoman territory to Europe , and how to handle the Ottoman Empire for Shell or the monopoly of these methods by their relationship to

the Safavids , the trade volume Safavid with Europe , it is unique to the second element , while the third component is devoted tireless attempts to cooperate with some European countries carried out by Shah Abbas in order to transform his country's trade routes away from the Ottoman influence , while the last element cares convergence Russian Safavid Shah Abbas, and was its impact on the conflict Safavid Ottoman.

The last chapter of this study, is entitled " Baghdad in the conflict Safavid Ottoman ," which is divided in turn into four axes , dating the first of these axes for a period of conflict Safavid Ottoman mandate Baghdad before the reign of Shah Abbas I , and how the rotation of the two parties on the occupation in anticipation of its historical significance and its geographical location , and the second axis taught including custom rebellion Bakr Alsobashi in Baghdad , and the monopoly power of the Ottoman governor , and there Astnejadh Safavids to open the pages of the conflict Safavid Ottoman around Baghdad , and deals with the third axis campaign Safavid led by Shah Abbas year 1622 , which ended the occupation of Baghdad and eliminate the movement Alsobashi , the these axes endangering another study to try to retrieve the Ottoman Baghdad from the hands of the Safavids and the resulting wars and tragedies between the two parties , and before that what the people of Baghdad suffered from those wars.

In conclusion the researcher outlined the most important findings of this study results in light of the issues raised in the folds of various chapters:

Through the study of conflict Safavid Ottoman Shah Abbas I can be divided into four phases , the first was in the war twelve years (1578-1590 AD) , which ended with the signing of the Treaty of Istanbul First , while epitomized the second stage war recovery launched by Shah Abbas year 1603 , managed through recovery of most of the areas that lost their state in the previous war , which in turn ended with the holding of the Treaty of Istanbul, the second year 1612 , while launched the third phase of the conflict following a dispute over the disputed territories in Korjstan (Georgia) also ended this war, the arrival of the two parties to settle their differences Treaty Srao year 1618 , while the last phase of the conflict, the two countries broke out , this time for the acquisition of a state of Baghdad in 1622 , as it represents great importance in the history and economy of the region , which ended with the Safavids to Baghdad, despite the attempt of the Ottoman retrieval jurisdiction ; thus clear that the stages of the conflict - with the exception of the fourth - was ending Treaty reconciliation and peace between the two sides , each time followed by a period of relative calm on the regions of the parties , as we have seen the kind of diplomatic relations after a decade each treaty.

With regard to the three treaties referred to above , they were not differ in its entirety , Fbnodha was provided to stop the war and seek to resolve the problems of the border , which were not clearly defined , but it was formed by the strength and weaknesses of each party , and is recognized de facto determined by the party victor , in addition to the keenness of the Ottoman Empire in all treaties on Abbagha nature of religious or ideological and hide the political and economic interests behind him, and through determination to prevent the Safavids of insulting the prophet and to them, in order to demonstrate to the public opinion of the Islamic general and Ottoman especially as the war ends as soon as the approval of the Safavids to stop and cursed for insulting companions ; while alone in the Treaty of Srao year 1618 the imposition of the Ottoman Empire at the Safavids annual fine of one hundred silk tote.

As for the political alliances and military between the Safavids and the Europeans, they did not go into effect, and it is only a mere promises, as evidenced by contesting the Shah Abbas wars four against the Ottomans - which lasted more than a quarter of a century - alone without help from an ally of European, with the exception of the coalition Safavid England, which the other was directed against Portugal in the Arabian Gulf was not against the Ottomans.

With regard to convergence Russian Safavid, has evolved relations between the two countries gradually especially when regained Shah Abbas areas Shirvan and Rowan of the Ottomans , and became in contact with the Russian territory , as it began the exchange of goods between the two sides across the Volga River and the Caspian Sea and began goods Safavid toxic silk takes its way to Europe through Russia , and despite Tzhn political relations between the Russians and the Safavids , as well as the steady increase in the embassies and missions between them , as well as the promises made by each party to the other , and though she confused the Ottoman authorities organized campaign Astrakhan to thwart the convergence project Safavid Russian , but that convergence did not invest to alliance real military

Finally, it was epilepsy between the two coequal reflected on the Islamic world in general and shining, especially, as it was for the international circumstances of the control of the European powers on the seas and oceans, which led to the monopoly of international trade between the East and the West, and depriving the population of the region to play a role of mediator historic trade, which the poorest countries the region and paving the way for these powers with the passage of time since transformed into several forms of colonial domination unchecked her.