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TITLE: THE ART OF THE OTTOMAN HISTORY WRITER, WHICH STAND IN SHADOW “TARİH-İ SÂMÎ” (TRANSCRIPTION OF TNİ-TEXT)

ABSTRACT

Within the 18.th century, chronicles were one of the sources shedding light on history and they were come into existence by chroniclers by writing the events of their eras or previous eras with putting their experience and style in. History of Sâmi, Şâkir and Subhi is also one of those chronicles which have been hidden and not studied until today. History of Sâmi, the first part of this work, is being undertaken in this dissertation.

History of Sâmi was written by Arpaeminizâde Mustafa Sâmi who was a chronicler, a poet and a penman. He has been much more known as chronicler although he was a good poet. Provided that he worked as a chronicler for a short period of time, he couldn't find an opportunity to collect his writings in a book. Mehmet Subhi, who became chronicler after Sâmi, collected Sâmi's writings too, and added them to his own work of art.

The period when Mustafa Sâmi had been a chronicler corresponds to a disorder and crisis era of Ottoman Empire which started by Tulip Age and Patrona Halil Revolt. All the political, economic and social sediments, lived in this period, takes place in this art of work. Fires, earthquakes, revolts, the result of revolts, elevation to a throne, descend from a throne, demotion of statesmen, appointment of statesmen are the main events handled in this work of art. By studying this work of art, accession to information about the situation of Ottoman Empire during the early 18.th century, one of the most disorder era, is aimed.

KEYWORDS

Chronicler, Mustafa Sami, Ottoman Empire in the 18.th Century, History of Sâmi, Şâkir, Subhi, Tulip Age and Patrona Halil Revolt.