Hist 433
Spring 2016
Tuesday and Thursday
14:30-15:15 CASE

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HIST 433- STATE AND SOCIETY IN THE 19TH CENTURY OTTOMAN EMPIRE

This is a seminar course which analyzes 19th century transformations of the Ottoman Empire. Both chronological and thematic aspects of the 19th century will be studied. While examining certain issues from the late Ottoman imperial period our concern will be to articulate the everyday experiences of various social groups and individuals within the complexity of social and political realms. Reform and change in the center, provincial administration, economy and social structure changed the dynamics of relations between the state and society in various regions of the Empire will be analyzed. The course also focuses on political ideologies of the time and analyzes how these ideologies influenced different aspects of political, social and economic life. We’ll examines the literature on the late-nineteenth-century Ottoman Empire from a theoretical and historiographical perspective. In addition, we’ll read primary sources such as memoirs, newspaper articles and novels of the time in order to understand reflections of change on everyday lives of individuals.

Course Requirements and Grading:
Grading will be as follows:
Response papers (2x10 points): 20%
Participation and Attendance: 10%
Mid-term exam: 30%
Final Exam: 40%

There will be combination of a lecture and discussion every week. Students are expected to come to class having done the readings.
Students are responsible to write 2 response papers on the weeks marked in the syllabus. Response papers (2-3 double spaced pages) will respond to questions given by the instructor. The questions will be from readings of the selected weeks. Students are responsible to demonstrate that they have done the readings.
In the examinations students will be responsible for material covered in both the lectures and the readings.
It is required that students do not miss the exams (in the case of illness, a valid medical excuse has to be submitted within 3 days of absence).

Attendance:
Regular attendance to lectures is necessary for completing course requirements. If you miss more than 1/3 of classes, you’ll fail the course.

Assigned Readings are available in the Library Reserves and the course package is available at Copyland.

Tentative Reading List
Class Schedule
Week 1- Sept 27-29
Ottomans from Early Modernity to the 19th Century

**Week 2- Oct 4-6**

*What it meant to live in the Nineteenth Century?*


Donald Quataert, “The Nineteenth Century” in *Ottoman Empire, 1700-1920*, pp. 54-73.

**Week 3- Oct 11-13**

*What was Tanzimat?*


Roderic Davison, “Decline and Reform to 1856,” in *Reform in the Ottoman Empire*, pp. 36-51.

*Primary source:* Tanzimat Decrees: Gülhane Hümayunu (Gülhane Edict) and Islahat Fermanı (The Reform Edict).

**Week 4- Oct 18-20**

*Reform in the Center*

Carter Findley, *Bureaucratic Reform in the Ottoman Empire*, pp. 58-68.


*Response papers are due.*

**Week 5- Oct 25-27**

*Hamidian Era*


*Primary Source:* Excerpts from Cemaldin al-Afghani.

**Week 6- Nov 1-3**

*Reform in the Periphery: the Balkans*


**Week 7- Nov 8-10**

*Reform in the Arab Provinces*


*Mid-Term Exam*

**Week 8- Nov 15-17**

*Reforms in Anatolia*


Week 9- Nov 22-24
Young Turks
Şükrü Hanioğlu, The Young Turks in Opposition, 7-33.
Şükrü Hanioğlu, Preparation for a Revolution, pp. 289-318.

Week 10- Nov 29- Dec 1
Economy and Ideology
Roger Owen, “Economic consequences of the Age of Reforms,” Ch. 3 in The Middle East in the World Economy, pp. 57-82.

Week 11- Dec 6-8
Labour History
Response papers are due.

Week 12- Dec 13-15
Religion, Ethnicity and Change in the Millet system

Week 13- Dec 20-22
Alternative Approaches

Week 14- Dec 27-29
Revision

Academic Honesty:
Koç University expects all its students to perform course-related activities in accordance with the rules set forth in the Student Code of Conduct (http://vpaa.ku.edu.tr/academic/student-code-of-conduct). Actions considered as academic dishonesty at Koç University include but are not limited to cheating, plagiarism, collusion, and impersonating. This statement’s goal is to draw attention to cheating and plagiarism related actions deemed unacceptable within the context of Student Code of Conduct: All individual assignments must be completed by the student himself/herself, and all team assignments must be completed by the members of the team, without the aid of other individuals. If a team member does not contribute to the written documents or participate in the activities of the team, his/her name should not appear on the work submitted for evaluation.
Plagiarism is defined as ‘borrowing or using someone else’s written statements or ideas without giving written acknowledgement to the author’. Students are encouraged to conduct research beyond the course material, but they must not use any documents prepared by current or previous students, or notes prepared by instructors at Koç University or other universities without properly citing the source. Furthermore, students are expected to adhere to the Classroom Code of Conduct (http://vpaa.ku.edu.tr/academic/classroom-code-of-conduct) and to refrain from all forms of unacceptable behavior during lectures. Failure to adhere to expected behavior may result in disciplinary action. There are two kinds of plagiarism: Intentional and accidental. Intentional plagiarism (Example: Using a classmate’s homework as one’s own because the student does not want to spend time working on that homework) is considered intellectual theft, and there is no need to emphasize the wrongfulness of this act. Accidental plagiarism, on the other hand, may be considered as a ‘more acceptable’ form of plagiarism by some students, which is certainly not how it is perceived by the University administration and faculty. The student is responsible for properly citing a source if he/she is making use of another person’s work. For an example on accidental plagiarism, please refer to the document titled “An Example on Accidental Plagiarism”. If you are unsure whether the action you will take would be a violation of Koç University’s Student Code of Conduct, please consult with your instructor before taking that action.

An Example on Accidental Plagiarism

This example is taken from a document prepared by the City University of New York. The following text is taken from Elaine Tyler May’s ‘Myths and Realities of the American Family’:

“As Elaine Tyler May points out, “women's wages often continue to reflect the fiction that men earn the family wage” (588). Thus many single mothers cannot support themselves and their children adequately. Furthermore, since work is based on the assumption that mothers stay home with children, facilities for day care in this country are still “woefully inadequate.””

You may think that there is no plagiarism here since the student is citing the original author. However, this is an instance of accidental plagiarism. Although the student cites May and uses quotation marks occasionally, the rest of the sentences, more specifically the following section: “Thus many single mothers cannot support themselves and their children adequately. Furthermore, since work is based on the assumption that mothers stay home with children, facilities for day care in this country are still “inadequate.”” (May 589)’

You should keep in mind that accidental plagiarism often occurs when the student does not really understand the original text but still tries to make use of it. Understanding the original text and understanding why you agree or disagree with the ideas proposed in that text is crucial both for avoiding plagiarism and for your intellectual development.