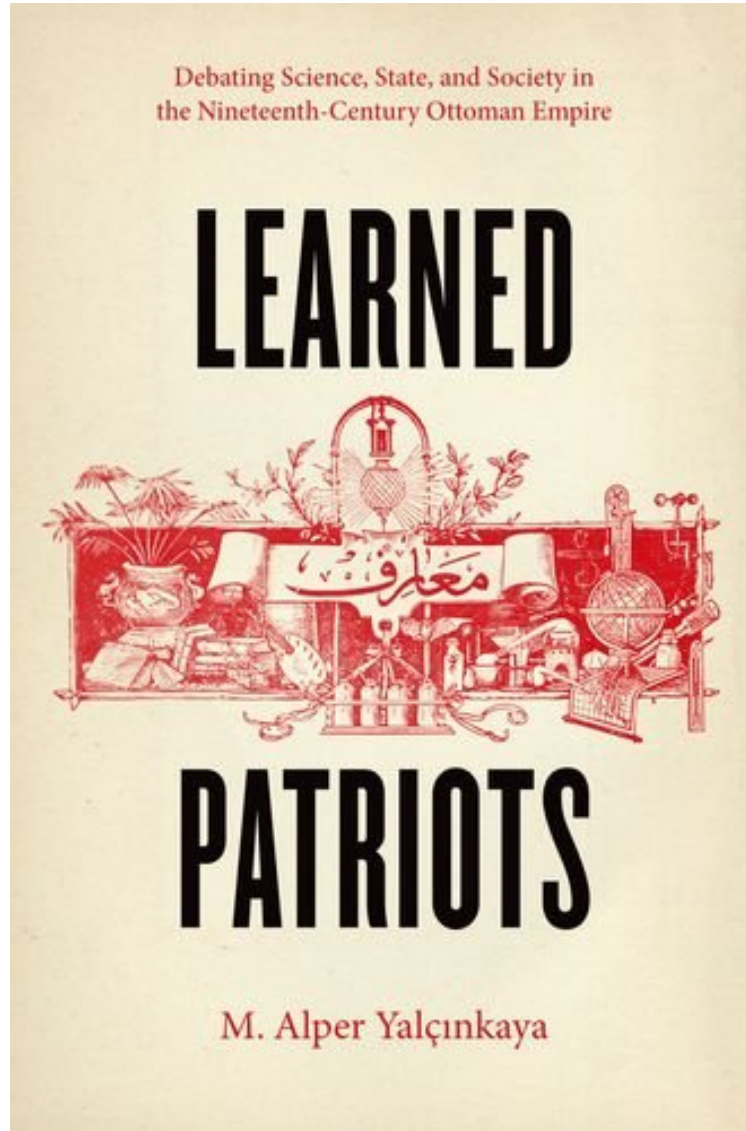


(Free pdf) Learned Patriots: Debating Science, State, and Society in the Nineteenth-Century Ottoman Empire

Learned Patriots: Debating Science, State, and Society in the Nineteenth-Century Ottoman Empire

M. Alper Yalinkaya

*audiobook / *ebooks / Download PDF / ePub / DOC*



DOWNLOAD



READ ONLINE

#3267079 in Books 2015-02-13Original language:EnglishPDF # 1 9.00 x 1.10 x 6.00l, .0 #File Name: 022618420X304 pages | File size: 60.Mb

M. Alper Yalinkaya : Learned Patriots: Debating Science, State, and Society in the Nineteenth-Century Ottoman Empire before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Learned Patriots: Debating Science, State, and Society in the Nineteenth-Century Ottoman Empire:

The nineteenth century was, for many societies, a period of coming to grips with the growing, and seemingly unstoppable, domination of the world by the Great Powers of Europe. The Ottoman Empire was no exception: Ottomans from all walks of life—elite and non-elite, Muslim and non-Muslim—debated the reasons for what they considered to be the Ottoman decline and European ascendance. One of the most popular explanations was deceptively simple: science. If the Ottomans would adopt the new sciences of the Europeans, it was frequently argued, the glory days of the empire could be revived. In *Learned Patriots*, M. Alper Yalinkaya examines what it meant for nineteenth-century Ottoman elites themselves to have a debate about science. Yalinkaya finds that for anxious nineteenth-century Ottoman politicians, intellectuals, and litterateurs, the chief question was not about the meaning, merits, or dangers of science. Rather, what mattered were the qualities of the new men of science. Would young, ambitious men with scientific education be loyal to the state? Were they proper members of the community? Science, Yalinkaya shows, became a topic that could hardly be discussed without reference to identity and morality. Approaching science in culture, *Learned Patriots* contributes to the growing literature on how science travels, representations and public perception of science, science and religion, and science and morality. Additionally, it will appeal to students of the intellectual history of the Middle East and Turkish politics.

"A rewarding reexamination of 19th-century Ottoman conversations about science and civilization. Rather than revisiting well-traveled narratives of the Ottoman adoption (or lack thereof) of modern 'science and technology,' and rather than asking how Ottoman bureaucrats and intellectuals established what was or was not properly science, Yalinkaya asks a more 'nave' question: 'What were the Ottomans talking about when they talked about science?' His answer 'people,' and in particular the ideal, scientifically informed, yet ethical and upright 'patriot' turns much received wisdom concerning late Ottoman scientific discourse on its head. . . . This book is a welcome addition to scholarship on the rhetoric of science and technology in the Ottoman Empire. . . . Recommended."