



جامعة الموصل
كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم التاريخ

الهزائم العسكرية العثمانية (١٧٣٩-١٨١٢م)

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رسالة ماجستير
التاريخ/ تاريخ حديث

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المستخلص بلغة الرسالة

الهزائم العسكرية العثمانية ١٧٣٩-١٨١٢م تقوم هذا الرسالة تحت عنوان الهزائم العسكرية العثمانية ١٧٣٩-١٨١٢م: تعد الدولة العثمانية من الدول الإسلامية التي استمرت لستة قرون اذ نشأت بشكل امارة صغيرة حدودية غرب الاناضول ثم توسعت لتصبح دولة ذات كيان سياسي وعسكري واقتصادي كبير حيث وصلت نفوذها لثلاث قارات (اسيا وافريقيا واوروبا) إذا بقيت الكثير من ارضي هذا القارات تحت السيطرة العثمانية وقد استطاعت ان تحقق الكثير من الانتصارات من بداية تأسيس الامارة ثم الدولة وحتى عام ١٦٨٣م حيث كانت الانتصارات كبيرة خاصة على الجانب الأوربي لان بعد هذا التاريخ أي بعد حصار فيينا بدأ العد التنازلي للدولة العثمانية حيث بدأت تتعرض للكثير من الهزائم العسكرية ولهذا واستكمالاً لرسالة سبقت هذه الرسالة ثم اختيارنا الى موضوع الهزائم العسكرية العثمانية ١٧٣٩-١٨١٢م حيث استكمال للرسالة السابقة التي توقفت عام ١٧٣٩م قسمت الرسالة على مقدمة والرابعة فصول وخاتمة تضمن الفصل الأول الهزائم العسكرية العثمانية خلال ال مدة ١٦٨٣-١٧٣٩م كتمهيد للموضوع الأساسي حيث شمل ثلاث مباحث درس المبحث الأول الهزائم العسكرية العثمانية ١٦٨٣-١٧٠٩م والمبحث الثاني الهزائم العسكرية العثمانية ١٧٠٩-١٧١٨م اما المبحث الثالث تضمن الهزائم العسكرية ١٧٢٣-١٧٣٩م

اما الفصل الثاني فقد جاء بعنوان هزائم الدولة العثمانية ١٧٣٩-١٧٧٠م بواقع ثلاث مباحث المبحث الأول درس الحروب العثمانية الروسية ومعاهدة بلغراد اما المبحث الثاني فقد جاء بعنوان الحروب العثمانية الافشارية ١٧٤٣-١٧٤٦م اما المبحث الثالث حيث موضوع الحروب العثمانية الرومانية من خلال معركتين خلال عامي ١٧٥٧-١٧٧٠م

وكان الفصل الثالث بعنوان هزائم الدولة العثمانية ١٧٧٠-١٧٨٩م حيث درس المبحث الاول الحروب العثمانية الروسية ومعاهده كوجاك قينارجي ثم المبحث الثاني عن الحروب العثمانية الزندية البصل نموذجاً المبحث الثالث عن الحروب العثمانية الاسبانية ثم جاء الفصل الرابع بعنوان هزائم الدولة العثمانية ١٧٨٩-١٨١٢م كذلك تتضمن ثلاث مباحث الاول الحروب العثمانية الروسية ومعاهده نيش ثم المبحث الثاني عن الحروب العثمانية الفرنسية واخيرا البحث الثالث الحروب العثمانية الامركية والصربية لتنتهي الرسالة بخاتمه بينت اهم النتائج التي توصل اليه الباحث

Abstract

This research thesis deals with an in-depth study of the military defeats suffered by the Ottoman Empire during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which constituted pivotal turning points that deeply affected the prestige of the Ottoman Empire and its position on the international stage.

It reviews the decisive periods through a comprehensive analysis of the political and military transformations that contributed to the decline of the Ottoman Empire, with a focus on the repercussions of these defeats on its position in the international system.

This research is presented in a solid academic style that reflects the depth of global experience in the field of Ottoman history, which contributes to shedding light on new dimensions for understanding the collapse of the Ottoman Empire at this critical stage.

Ottoman history during the period from 1739 to 1812 represented a critical stage of military and political decline, as the Ottoman Empire faced huge challenges at the internal and external levels after it was the major power that controlled a large part of southern and eastern Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa.

The Ottoman Empire began to suffer from noticeable weakness, and this decline was not the result of a single crisis, but rather a reflection of multiple accumulations of military defeats, external conflicts, and failed reform attempts.

In the late eighteenth century, the Ottoman Empire began to lose much of its European territory to Tsarist Russia and Austria, as major battles such as the Battle of Focsani in 1789 and the Battle of Ramnik in 1789 demonstrated the weakness of the Ottoman army in the face of the modern and advanced armies of the European powers in these battles, in which Russia and Austria allied to achieve decisive victories against the Ottomans, which led to the Ottoman Empire suffering great human and material losses, and reducing its influence in the Balkan region.

During this period, the reign of Sultan Selim III (1789-1807) was marked by radical reform attempts, as he realized the need to modernize the Ottoman army and keep it up with modern military developments, so he initiated reforms aimed at improving the army's capabilities and structure, including the establishment of the "New Order", a modern regular army based on European military methods.

However, these reforms were not enough to stop the collapse, as they were met with strong opposition from the traditional elites within the state, especially the Janissaries, which undermined the Sultan's ability to implement his ambitious plans.

On the external scene, the Ottoman Empire was engaged in bitter conflicts with Tsarist Russia, which sought to expand its influence in the Black Sea and the Balkans.

The Treaty of Kucuk Kaynarji of 1774, which preceded this period, represents a symbol of the Ottoman defeats at the hands of Russia. The treaty forced the Ottomans to cede the Crimean Peninsula, which opened the door to further Russian interference in the affairs of the Balkans and the Caucasus.

The deterioration continued until the Russo-Ottoman War of 1806-1812, which witnessed the outbreak of nationalist revolutions in the Balkans, which Russia exploited to support revolutions against Ottoman rule.

This Russian intervention contributed to deepening the crisis of the "Eastern Question," which centered around the division of the Ottoman Empire's possessions among the European powers. This period also witnessed tension with France, especially after Napoleon Bonaparte rose to power and led the French campaign in Egypt in 1798.

This campaign was part of Napoleon's strategy to expand French influence in the Middle East, and represented a direct threat to Ottoman sovereignty in the Arab region.

Although the Ottomans, with British support, were able to eventually repel the campaign, the defeat in battles such as the Battle of Embaba and the Battle of Abu Qir clearly demonstrated the weakness of the Ottoman army compared to modern European armies.

These wars and conflicts did not only affect the lands lost by the Ottoman Empire, but also left broader repercussions on the Ottoman economy, which was already suffering from a long-term decline and rising war expenses, the high costs of maintaining the army, and increasing external pressures, all of which contributed to exhausting the state treasury and increasing social and political tensions within the empire.

In parallel with these conflicts, the Ottoman Empire witnessed serious internal unrest and strong opposition to reforms, especially from the Janissaries, which led to the outbreak of internal rebellions that further complicated the situation. This deteriorating situation eventually led to the overthrow of Sultan Selim III in 1807.

When looking at this period as a whole, we see that the Ottoman Empire was stuck between attempts to modernize itself and defend its territories against the rising European powers. The increasing external pressures, along with internal unrest, led to the destabilization of the Ottoman Empire, transformations that produced results that would greatly affect the future of the region and the world.

This thesis aims to analyze the reasons that led to the decline of the Ottoman Empire during the period from 1789 to 1812, focusing on the internal and external military and political factors that contributed to this decline. It also seeks to explore the impact of these wars on regional and international balances, and their impact on the position of the Ottoman Empire as a major player in the global system.

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