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Kirkuk and the Ottoman-Safavid Conflict Over Iraq in the 17th Century

Huda Hadi Ahmed¹, Abdullah Hameed Merzok²

Extract

The Ottoman-Safavid conflict over Iraq has spanned more than three centuries. as a result of, inter alia, the two States' strategy to control the East after their increased strength, as well as the territorial differences of Iraq's eastern and north-eastern border region and the securing of their respective borders by both States in addition to the economic reasons for seeking and controlling the methods of trade of the Silk Road, In addition to the theoretical reason employed by the two States for political purposes and Kirkuk's share of this conflict in the seventeenth century was among the border areas that constituted conflicts, wars, calm and other peace treaties.

Key words: *Conflict, Iraqis Safari, Silk Road, janessaries , Sobashi.*

Introduction

The relationship between the Ottoman and Safavid empires is characterized by tension, competition, conflict and grinding wars. And the relationship between them has not continued at a single pace, sometimes characterized by hostility when the two States are at the height of their strength and greatness and good relations when both States are vulnerable and overwhelmed or challenged externally. One of them is obliged to seek reconciliation for the purpose of full time and breathing to confront the danger. This conflict has political, economic and uncertain dimensions to strategic areas located on important economic routes, notably Iraq and its main cities of Kirkuk, Irbil, Mosul and Baghdad.

Political Conditions after Suliman Al Qanoni Campaign

Iraq went through a series of Ottoman-Safavid conflicts and wars during the 16th century. After Sultan Suleimani's legal (Iraqi safari) ⁽¹⁾ campaign in 1534, the whole of Iraq became under Ottoman rule, which secured the border area between the two States, the eastern and north-eastern region of Iraq, which posed a threat to the Ottoman Empire, as well as a source of danger to the Safavid State.

Kirkuk and its remote regions have become part of the eastern regions of Anatolia between the ⁽²⁾ two States was a scene of conflicts between the central Government and the local aristocracy because of its social and political structure. As well as being a battlefield with Safavis, the Government's control over tribes and quarries in the area and its resistance made the region a semi-war zone, so the Ottoman Empire shifted the scales of local powers in favour of an area such as Kirkuk and its empty erias which was an ongoing battlefield, and kept the risks that

¹ Baghdad University/College of Education for Girls/History Department, Email: hoda.hadi1104b@coeduw.uobaghdad.edu.iq

² Baghdad University/College of Education for Girls/History Department, Email: dr.abedalla@rashc.uobaghdad.edu.iq

could arise from there under control, linked to its success in organizing war. Because war is not something that can be prevented in the region⁽³⁾

The Ottoman-Safavid Wars since the reign of Sultan Salim I⁽⁴⁾ have not ended and were between the tides of capture and withdrawal between the two States, after the return of Sultan Suleiman Al-Shariah from the campaign (Iraqis safari) to Istanbul, Safavis equipped an army and took Azerbaijan⁽⁵⁾, and managed to reach a lake (wan), as well as the escape of Shah's brother Tahmasp I⁽⁶⁾ half-brother (Al-Qaas Mirza) to Sultan Suleiman and received in Istanbul the reception of kings⁽⁷⁾ He began by waving and encouraging the occupation of Iran, as a result of which he accompanied the Sultan in the third campaign on Tabriz in 1548. The Sultan retrieved it with some areas under Iran. Because of the freezing winter chill, the Ottoman army returned to exile. The battle between the two sides was renewed in 1554. The cruelty of the battle between the two sides was intense. Sinan Pasha is one of the largest Ottoman leaders, and the acceleration of events and mobile wars from one place to another suggests that it is infinite. This prompted Shah Tahmaseb to send a letter to Sultan Solomon Al-Shari'i expressing his readiness to hold the peace. But the Sultan refused by virtue of the peace's incompatibility with his aims of restoring all areas of the parties, He crawled on Azerbaijan, but the difficulties he faced, especially after families. Sinan Pasha and the great exhaustion of his army made his acceptance of reconciliation logical, and he was offered the greatest breast. (Mohammed Basha) In order to release Sinan Pasha and stop these long wars with the Safavid State⁽⁸⁾, the end of this was the signing of the first treaty of peace between the two States in 1555 AD⁽⁹⁾ with us known as (Amasia treaty)⁽¹⁰⁾ The Ottoman Empire recognized the Safavid State for the first time in its history and previously rejected it.⁽¹¹⁾ The main points reached by the parties are:

- States (Western Armenia, Western Kurjistan, Iraq) Subject to Ottoman Empire, States (Eastern Azerbaijan, Eastern Armenia, Eastern Kurgistan) Under the Safavi State, the border is a neutral zone, i.e. demilitarized between the two sides, under which Safavis obtained areas near them, i.e., they secured their State's borders militarily and economically, acquiring part of these areas with abundant silk production to revive their reservoir.
- The Ottomans received Tabriz in addition to the said areas and became a foothold in Iran's silk production areas as well as some strategic areas for international trade.⁽¹²⁾
- 2- To ensure the security and safety of Iranian pilgrims during their pilgrimage and during religious visits to holy thresholds, in exchange for cessation of the dedication of the companions in the platforms⁽¹³⁾
- 3- Resumption of the processes of agreement on the Shahrazur area, including Kirkuk, over which disputes have prolonged. This provision of the Treaty remains deprived of its practical character because of the unstable loyalty of the Kurds to one of the parties.⁽¹⁴⁾
- 4- The Parties shall ensure that both men of the two States and members of the Royal Family are not accommodated. If they take refuge, the other Party shall ensure that they are handed over to their respective Governments.⁽¹⁵⁾

This treaty revealed the causes of the conflict between the Safavid and Ottoman States as follows:⁽¹⁶⁾

- The Ottoman Empire endeavored to check its borders east of Anatolia, and was (Kareg) important fortresses and fortified sites that give the Ottomans wider opportunities to repel invasions by Safavis in the 16th and 17th centuries by Russians in the following two centuries.
- It was clear that the repeated attacks on Iranian pilgrims by Iranian pilgrims and visitors to the holy thresholds in Iraq had provoked resentment and inappropriate treatment of Iranian visitors and pilgrims who had long accused the Ottoman sultan, local governors and clans.

The Ottoman authorities' inability to hold back clans that rob visitors and attack traders' convoys and put them in a vulnerable position.

- The failure to settle the border problems between the two Muslim States seems to have left a constant tension in their relationship, and the delimitation of the border in northern Iraq has been very difficult because of the nature of the mountainous region there.
- The Ottomans were the biggest winners of that treaty, gaining Tabriz, who was renowned for producing silk, Warmenya and Iraq, and the Ottoman Empire became heavily influential on Iranian silk production areas.
- Shahrazur State remained concerned in terms of loyalty and did not resolve its problem once and for all because the princes of those areas changed according to their interests.

It is clear that when the Treaty of Amasia was concluded, the two States were convinced to end the war. the Ottoman Empire was at the height of its usefulness but found it impossible to eliminate the Safavid State as a strategic project, as well as the Safavid State's conviction that it would be futile to continue their hostility against the Ottomans. ⁽¹⁷⁾ and despite the signing of the treaty between the parties, it lasted long and even remained in force until the Shah died. Tahmaseb in 1576, ⁽¹⁸⁾

after which the wars between the two sides lasted almost 35 years, As well as the persistent disagreements between tribal leaders in Shahrazur, which enjoyed semi-autonomy from the Ottoman Empire and at the most frequent time brought the princes and tribal leaders to the Safavid State and at times attacked the convoys of the pilgrimage and visitors leading to renewed conflict between the two parties. ⁽¹⁹⁾ In addition, the Safavid State sought to provoke sedition and unrest in Kirkuk, as evidenced by the fact that a person named (Baba Josi) who is affiliated with one of the religious methods related to the Safavis to gather his followings and make sedition by making some religious movements against the Ottoman Empire and challenging their administration in the region. This was not absent from the eyes of the Ottomans, so the Hamayoni Diwan issued in 15 August. 1552 Orders to the Prince of Sandjak to arrest (Baba Josi) wherever he is in the brigade and discipline him and eliminate such sedition and strikes ⁽²⁰⁾ In addition to Iran's interference in the affairs of Shahrazur in 1559, the Ottoman Empire considered such interference to be in breach of the provisions of the Treaty of Amasia in 1555, The Treaty of 1562 became the valleys of Silk, Bazyan and Shahrzur administered by the administrative authority of Kirkuk and in 1586 commissioned by Kelerbeki Baghdad (Sinan Basha Jagalzadeh) ⁽²¹⁾ led a military campaign to expel Safavis from the outskirts of Kirkuk This has been achieved and the beauty and two other fortresses close to it have been recovered. ⁽²²⁾

The conflicts between the two States continued, starting with a war and ending with a peace and a treaty. In each conflict, Kirkuk was under occupation by the two States. After that, the attack moved to the Safavid ⁽²³⁾ Hatred, ambition and arguments existed on both sides. Until the end of the sixteenth century, the Ottomans were the aggressors. The Ottoman Empire weakened at the beginning of the seventeenth century as a result of the assumption of power by weak sultans, resulting in Iraq being subjected to major shocks caused after roads from the authority of the High Door and the assumption of rulers in Baghdad who had no interest in reform, and who thought only of satisfying their material wishes through unfair taxation and the use of force. Some of them have also fallen into the hands of the state's powerful authorities. ⁽²⁴⁾

Moreover, an important factor in the weakness and degradation of the Ottoman Empire is the janissaries army ⁽²⁵⁾ that built and expanded the Empire's pillars. Some of them did not execute

orders and did not join barracks except to receive salaries. Some of them also went on to insult other professions after selling their salary tickets to wanting people. Stocks and bonds are sold. This dissolution was also kept secret in the Ottoman States' outbreak as a source of sedition and a focus of corruption. This illustrates the dangerous role they played in Baghdad in stirring internal discord and fighting many times between them and local forces, Until people grew tired of them and the governors' attempts to restrain them failed. (26)

In view of this, we believe that the period following the death of Sultan Suleiman Al-Shari in 1566 was a period of Ottoman and Safavi conflict. as well as rebel movements by some governors and tribal leaders that had a significant impact on the weakening of the Ottoman Empire's rule in Iraq Iraq's second occupation of Iraq by the Safavid State lasted for nearly 15 years.

Iraq's Second Safavid Occupation and the Capture of Kirkuk

During the sixteenth century, the Ottoman Empire sought to gain, assimilate, contain and confine local forces to the circle of order, recognizing their existence and not ignoring them and gave it a role in its administrative, political and military system because it felt that the heart of the Safavid State was beating. It was capable of provoking Arab and Kurdish tribes and had ignored control of the defunct forces that had been in Iraq and which had caused rebel movements to emerge in the region. (27)

The seventeenth century witnessed rebellions and fascinations that exploded in various places where Baghdad was affected. In 1607, one of the leaders of the breakthrough Mohammed bin Ahmad al-Tawil, invoking Baghdad's Supreme Authority with a sedition in which he was able to defeat the Ottoman army sent by the High Door under the leadership of the Wally Diyarbakir continued his rule until 1616, when he was killed by one of his enemies and succeeded by his brother. (Mustafa) which was wiped out by a revolution in Baghdad.(28)

The rebel movements did not end with the end of previous rebellions, but a movement that was the most dangerous in the seventeenth century, led by One of Baghdad's leaders, (Bakr Sobashi) (29) was under the command of a thousand and two hundred soldiers and was the true ruler whose influence was overwhelmed, taking advantage of the weakness of Baghdad's Wali. (Yusuf Pasha) , who had no power other than the name.(30) In addition to Sobashi's arrogance and aspiration for power, he persecuted the people and obliged them to surrender their property to those who possessed the wealth, These actions drew the ire of a large part of the breakthrough, and in agreement with the Governor of Baghdad, they carried out a movement to overthrow Sobashi and follow him, taking advantage of his exit to Hilah, regarding the refusal of some peasants to pay taxes, while Sobashi learned about the matter after being told by his son (Darwish Muhammad Agha) who was responsible for the inner castle of Baghdad Qal 'at Narine returned speeding, suppressing those involved and killing Wali Yusuf Pasha during the confrontations to become Bakr Sobashi the uncontested Baghdad master and forged a royal decree appointed by Wally for Baghdad.(31)

News of the Sobashi rebellion and its events reached the High Door, the order of the young sultan (Osman II) (32) Wally Diyarbakir (Hafiz Ahmad Basha) travelling to Baghdad with each of the guardians (Marshish, Siwas, Mosul and Kirkuk) to recover them, and they moved towards Baghdad, blockading them and fighting hard between the two parties. (Abbas al-Kabir) (33) to help, and tell him if he can expel the Ottomans from Baghdad, he will hand them the keys to Baghdad, provided that he is loyal to them. (34)

This incident was an opportunity for Shah Abbas the Great who dreamed of it, so he took advantage of it and sent a delegation with gifts, and in some Turkish sources states that Shah Abbas Bath (Taja and Hilal) With a telegram informing him that the Shah would appoint him to Baghdad if the Safavis entered Baghdad, the Shah then sent two forces from the First Army under the command of the Karja Ghai with thirty thousand fighters to Shahraban and the second led by Wally Hamadan Safi Quli, along with three hundred fighters to receive the keys to Baghdad ⁽³⁵⁾ . When Hafiz Ahmad Basha learned, he sent him to Bakr Sobashi, telling him that Baghdad State was not to hand over the keys to Safavi. Hafiz Ahmad Basha was about to return to Diyarbakir. To Baghdad, on the outskirts of one of the castle's doors, his forces clashed with the Sobashi forces, who fired at them and fired at their soldiers, refusing to send Baghdad keys to Shah Abbas. ⁽³⁶⁾

After hearing of the betrayal of Bakr Sobashi, Shah Abbas al-Kabir besieged Baghdad for three months, killing people as a result of food shortages, spreading disease and epidemics. Many people came outside Baghdad and subjected a section of them to Shah Abbas. Meanwhile, Dervish sent one of his followers, Mohammad Agha. (Abbas Agha) to the Shah from the back door of the city teaches him to open the road to the Safawi soldiers through a small gate of the castle in exchange for being a governor of Baghdad after his father betrayed the Shah Al-Safawi Army entered Baghdad on 13 and 14 January 1624, bringing Baghdad to the hands of Al-Safawi for the second time and killing Shah Abbas Al-Kabir Bakr Sobashi and many residents The Shah then liquidated Dervish Muhammad Agha when he denied him to Khorasan and killed him during his eescape. ⁽³⁷⁾

The Shah seized Najaf, Karbala and Hilah shortly ⁽³⁸⁾ and then sent Shah Abbas Al Kabir a force led by Karjah Guy Khan to Kirkuk and took it without resistance. He withdrew to Diyarbakir and emptied the city because he was sure he could not resist. Kirkuk Castle was not in a solid state after being captured by the Safavid forces.⁽³⁹⁾ Karjah Guy then moved to Mosul and asked the Shah ⁽⁴⁰⁾ for military supplies. Kassim Khan, who entered Kirkuk on the order of the Shah, carried it out and administered it and issued books to the part of Diyarbakir inviting them to enter into obedience to the Shah, and Karjah Gaye returned to Baghdad. ⁽⁴¹⁾

Meanwhile, the Ottoman Empire prepared an army led by Hafiz Ahmed Basha, who walked from Diyarbakir towards Mosul and was able to expel the Safavid forces from Mosul and then retrieved (Alton Kubri), where Ottoman forces under the leadership of Governor Kerman were able (wazeer Hassan Pasha) from the defeat of the Safavid forces in battle (Cobro) Bustan Basha Kirkuk was restored in 1625 after the expulsion of Safavi ruler Kassim Khan ⁽⁴²⁾ and although the Safavi occupation in Kirkuk has now lasted a few months, its results were severe in the area as the city became looted, and agricultural land of nearby villages was severely damaged. ⁽⁴³⁾

Hafiz Pasha arrived in Kirkuk and decided to return Suleiman Pasha to Mosul to collect ammunition and keep Basha orchard in Kirkuk to maintain the transport line and the return line. Hafiz Pasha then headed a force from the army to Baghdad and imposed a siege on it. Seventy-two days, but the Shah sent a force of strength. To break up the siege, the Ottomans could not resist, and the troops withdrew to Mosul, leading to the seizure of Kirkuk by Safavid forces again in 1626. ⁽⁴⁴⁾

Kirkuk remained under the rule of Bustan Pasha for the period of (1624-1626) After Hafiz Pasha failed to restore Kirkuk and Mosul Ain 1626 (Khalil Pasha) instead of him and in 1627 Ain (Khosro Pasha), ⁽⁴⁵⁾ and in 1629 A.D. equipped the sultan (Mourad IV) ⁽⁴⁶⁾ campaign led by the Great Chest Khosro Pasha, the campaign moved from Istanbul on July 10, 1629. He

seems to have made a serious mistake in not going directly to Baghdad, I think Baghdad cannot be restored without being separated from the Safavid State. This can only be achieved by taking control of Azerbaijan, so he went to Kirkuk and attracted more than 20 local clans and then passed through the Safavid territories. It was confronted by Zeitel Khan, who lost to Ottoman forces at Merifat Castle on 5 May 1630. ⁽⁴⁷⁾

Khosro Pasha failed to occupy Baghdad despite his blockade and withdrawal to Mosul in early 1631. Shah Safi was able to defeat the forces of Ahmad Pasha, the ruler of Sham State at Mehraban Valley ⁽⁴⁸⁾ Safavid forces' control of Kirkuk remained until 1638 until Sultan Murad IV led his campaign to occupy Baghdad in 1638. ⁽⁴⁹⁾

Occupation of Baghdad and Return of Kirkuk to Ottoman Domination in 1637

After launching an expedition in 1629 to recover Baghdad, he died in the meantime, Shah Abbas the Great, and his death was the beginning of a new page of weakness and deterioration in the joints of the Safavid State, when he ascended the Shah throne. (Safi), ⁽⁵⁰⁾ meanwhile, the preparations for the Ottoman campaign ordered by Sultan Murad IV to occupy Baghdad and all areas under the Safavid State ended, the Sultan launched in 1638 with an army of his strength (300) A soldier walked to Escudar in Istanbul and then went to Iraq via Diyarbakir and arrived in Mosul within four months. The campaign covered the roadways and stayed in Mosul for five days, where it was seized after the Safavi garrisons were expelled and proceeded to Baghdad ⁽⁵¹⁾ Alton Kubri is a part of Kirkuk and then moved to Kirkuk and came down with his soldier, where they rested one day. When he heard the pure soldiers stationed at Kirkuk Castle, they fled and the Ottoman army took control of Kirkuk. In addition, he joined the army of Sultan Murad IV on his way to Baghdad. Many of the people of Mosul, Irbil, Kirkuk and Sulaymaniyah were increasingly excited by the Sultan's presence at the forefront of the campaign, and in the middle of the campaign. ⁽⁵²⁾

In mid-November 1638, Sultan Murad IV arrived in Baghdad and siege for 40 days, which he seized in February 1639.

After the occupation of Baghdad by Morad IV, all regions of Iraq came under Ottoman rule again after 15 years of Safavi occupation, which was caused by the greatest sedition led by Bakr Sobashi, which cost the two States ⁽⁵³⁾ a drain on lives, equipment and other losses caused by the war between the two States, and in the meantime the war resulted in the signing of the Treaty of Zof Zahab. In 1639 zuhab, signed between the two states east of Kirkuk, was one of the most important treaties concluded to stabilize the border, which included the Kirkuk areas of the Ottoman Empire. ⁽⁵⁴⁾

The study of the Treaty of Zahab shows that the Safavid influence west of the Zackross Mountains has been removed and remains only in its east, and that it has delineated the border between the two states on the base of border areas rather than on the basis of the border line, which is the line by which state sovereignty begins and ends with the sovereignty of another state. Although there are some gaps in the Zahab Treaty, it is more complete, more recent and clearer than previous treaties concluded between the two States, particularly the areas that have always been the scene of their dispute. Having regard to this Treaty as the historical basis for establishing the original and territorial boundaries between the Safavid State and Iraq and as the first clear treaties between the Ottoman and Safavid States for determining the borders relatively precisely, taking into account the topography of the Earth and objectively considering the country's natural factor, What is taken on this treaty, it has divided the Kurdish tribes into two parts, as the dry tribe that has been subjected to both (Beer and Zody) under the clout and tribes (Dia and Haroni) Under Ottoman influence, this division became a source of annoyance

and unrest for both States. Despite the two States' agreement to respect the Treaty and to abide by its provisions to maintain peace and friendship between them, military clashes returned and renewed over and over. Many treaties between the parties have not ceased to result, mostly with regard to the boundaries between the two States. Kirkuk took its share in the invasion by the rulers of the United Arab Emirates and tribes in northern Iraq. Suleiman Baba was attacked by the ruler of the Kurdish Emirates in 1690 and Delauer Pasha tried to stop the attack. ⁽⁵⁵⁾

It is clear from the foregoing that Kirkuk was part of Iraq's areas under external and internal occupation. The conflict of the Safavi and Ottoman States reached the occupation of Kirkuk from time to time, making it vulnerable to internal occupation and that the people of the region were the victims of these conflicts in the seventeenth century. ⁽⁵⁶⁾

The years of rotation of Kirkuk's Safavid and Ottoman occupants caused much destruction and havoc in Kirkuk. Kirkuk's history in the early 18th century was characterized by turmoil and numerous rulers, and none of them were left in isolation or transfer.

The rapid turnover of Kirkuk's rulers seems to have contributed to creating instability in the city. Other manifestations are the frequent deflationary rebellions and disrupted security outside the city walls, which have led to poor economic results in agriculture and trade, accompanied by many epidemics, floods and droughts that have contributed to disrupting human activities.⁽⁵⁷⁾

Conclusion

During the seventeenth century, Kirkuk was subjected to destruction, destruction and looting due to foreign conflicts between the Ottoman and Safavid States. Iraq was under the control of the Safavid State for almost 15 years, which was caused by one of the rebel movements led by the commander of the Al-Nakshari army in Baghdad, Kirkuk remained under the control of the Safavid State until 1638 after it was restored by the Ottoman Empire in Sultan Murad IV's campaign on Baghdad and Kirkuk became under the Treaty of Zhab in 1639 between the Ottoman and Safavid States of the Ottoman Empire. After the demise of the external threat, Kirkuk was subjected to numerous invasions by UAE rulers' tribes and tribes in northern Iraq for control. s economic situation and the decline in agriculture, industry and trade.

Sources

1. Sultan Suleiman initiated this campaign with the aim of subjugating both (Arab Iraq) which is almost equivalent to the modern state south of Mosul and (Ajam Iraq) The Sultan's goal was to completely eliminate the Safavis, but he did not succeed in achieving a goal but managed to take away the Arabs and a little from northwest Iran, including Tabriz, and was accompanied by a man known as Iran. Matraqji Nsuh, who documented the campaign on a series of photographic scenes of all the cities where the Ottoman army stopped from the beginning of Istanbul passing the road to Tabriz, documented the extent of Ottoman control and borders with the Safavis. The campaign resulted in the perimeter of the Ajam Iraq, the north-western part of Iran and the north-eastern part of Iraq. Iraq of the Arab States of the Central and Southern Parts of Iraq for details consider:-Nasuhü Silahı Matrakçı , Beyan – Menazıl-Sefer Irakeyn Sultan Süleyman Han, Huseyn G. Yurdaydın ,Ankara, 2014, s. 211;- Jane Hathaway, Arab country under Ottoman rule 1516-1800, translation: Mohamed Sha 'ban Sawan, Ibn al-Nadeem Publishing and Distribution, Algeria, p. 75.

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4. Born in 1470 A.D. in Amasya, he was fierce in his fights. He received the support and love of the army in general and in private. Yaoz is the first son of Sultan Baizid II, the son of Sultan Mohammed Al-Fateh, and the first to hold the title of emir of believers and successor of Muslims in the Ottoman Empire. Appointed by his father as Prince of Trabzon at the age of 11, he showed courage, determination and good governance for the length of his reign to the state until 1510m, He improved his relationship with neighbouring States and carried out military campaigns against Georgia to punish its rulers. He invaded Kassir and Arghan and annexed them to the Ottoman Empire in 1508 and helped the residents of those emirates and cities enter Islam after they were mixed with Muslim soldiers. Saleem entered into a conflict with his father, the Sultan, in order to remove his obligation to abdicate him and Saleem formally assumed office in 1512 after Bayezid II abdicated and travelled to reside in the throne. Demoteka died afterwards, after which he began to be sound from the deportation of all his brothers. (Karkud and Ahmed) who were competing with him for the throne one after the other and managed to kill them and settled his verdict for details looks: - Ahmad Rasheed, *Ottoman History Supplement*, Barangi Leather, Taqbkhana C., 1328 A.H., p. 208-220; Mansour Abdel Hakim, *Ottoman Empire from the Emirate to the Caliphate*, Arab Book House, Damascus, pp. 193-198.
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23. Ali Shakir Ali, *History of Iraq in the Ottoman Era 1638-1750 M. A study in its political conditions*, Baghdad, 1985, p. 29.
24. They are a group of uniformed infantry teams that were Sultan Orkhan in the 14th century and trained in a level of progress and the word "expressionism" is an Arabic word and has been misrepresented to Turkish when translated: (Yeni Chari) The word is drawn in Turkish (Yekigiri). The word is made up of two sections. The first is Yeni. It means new and the military gym runs. The full meaning becomes the new military. The idea of establishing this army on the basis of the application of the Al-Difsharma system, namely the Ghulman tax or blood tax that was levied from the inhabitants of Christian villages during the first Ottoman invasions of Europe, Children and young men gathered Christians from these villages and were separated from all that reminded them of their social, ethnic and religious origins and raised them in an Ottoman Islamic military education. They learned the principles of Islamic history, the Ottoman language and military systems in accordance with the curricula developed by the Ottoman courtiers and were called after graduating from these camps. In order to distinguish them from the free Muslims who were forbidden to participate in the Al-Qabi Al-Qulari Army, after which they were divided into three groups, the first to join the Royal Palace and the second to join the top civilian positions in the State and the third to join the Ottoman Army teams and call them the new Army. (Reservations) literally means protectors because they

protected the defences of cities and were staying in the castle where the wali was stationed in capitals with easy access to markets and were forcing the owners of the shops to pay protection amounts. In Iraq they were engaged in ambitious commercial adventures with risks and opportunities presented by the situation of the area as a border area adjacent to the Safavid State. - Irina Petrosyan, *Ottoman Empire Ancestor*, Juma Al Majid Center for Culture and Heritage, Dubai, 2006, p. 33; Ghali-Gharbi, *Studies in the history of the Ottoman Empire and Arab Mashreq 1288-1916*, University Publications Office, Algeria, 2011, pp. 38-39; Amani bint Jafar bin Saleh Al-Ghazi, *the role of refreshment in the weakening of the Ottoman Empire (New Army)*, Dar Cairo, Cairo, 2007, p. 22-23; Jane Hathaway, *Arab country under Ottoman rule 1516-1800*, translation: Mohamed Sha 'ban Sawan, Ibn Al-Nadeem Publishing and Distribution, Algeria, pp. 110-111; Moses Kazim Nurse, *The Extent of Responsibility for Refraction in the Decline of the Ottoman Empire*, *Journal of Literature*, Baghdad University, No. 30, 1981, p. 108-127.

25. Alaa Musa Kazim Nurse, former source, p. 30-31.
26. Fadel Bayat, previous source, p. 278.
27. Alaa Musa Kazim Nurse, former source, p. 31-32.
28. He is responsible in peacetime for the security of the area or the judiciary in which he resides and holds this title in Baghdad and the west of the cities. He was not a class of feudal cavalry. He was a police officer. Khalil Ali Mourad, *Iraq in the Second Ottoman Era study in the Ottoman administration and economic life 1638-1750 AD*, Dar al-Rafidain, Beirut, 2018, p. 194.
29. Ali Shakir Ali, previous source, p. 29.
30. Yusuf Heper, M. Murat Öntuğ , *Osmanlı – Safevi Savaşlarından Bir Safha : Bağdad Sefri'nin Hazırlıkları (1625-1626 Taktiksel Mütalaalar, Karadeniz Araştırmaları*, 2022, S.62-63.
31. Born in 1604, the 16th Sultan in line with the Sultan of the State took the throne, at the age of 13, by isolating Sultan Mustafa I, Iskashariyah chose the second child of Osman to be the successor so that she could control and manipulate him. Mansour Abdul Hakim, former source, p. 322-323.
32. Born in 1571 in Harah, he is the son of Shah Mohammed Khadabandah and grew up in Knaf Shah Wali Khorasan, who sat on the throne in 1588 at the age of 17, was living in chaos and internal and external turmoil. At the beginning of his reign, he held reconciliation institutes with the Ottoman Empire in 1590, so that he could be free to return the army and eliminate internal rebellions. His title is great because the Safavid State reached the pinnacle of its glory in his reign, for details considered: Ali Wardi et al., *Safavi History, Conflict and Sediment*, T3, Mosbar Center for Studies and Research, Dubai, 2011, pp. 24-30.
33. Jane Hathaway, former source, p. 111; Shakir Saber, *Officer, International Relations and Boundary Treaties between Iraq and Iran*, former source,
34. İsmail Gül , *Osmanlı Devleti'nde Sultan IV. Murad Dönemi Yeniçeri İsyanları (1623-1640)* , Yüksek Lisans Tezi , Sakarya Üniversitesi , Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü , 2002 , S.16 .
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36. İsmail Gül , a . g . e , S.16.
37. Özer Küpeli , a . g . e . S . 234 .
38. Mustafa Naima, *History of Naima (Rawda al-Hussein in Khafqin News Feed)*, Istanbul, 1892, p. 221.
39. Ali Zarif al-Adhimi, *History of the Persian State in Iraq*, Hindawi Publishing Foundation, United Kingdom, 2017, p. 78.

40. Ngat Kothar Oglu, former source, p. 162.
41. Musul – Kerkuk İle İlgili Arşiv Belgelri (1525-1919) , S. 58.
42. Subhi Saatji, Turkmen entity in Iraq in light of historical developments, translation: - Habib al-Hiramzi, Istanbul, 2014, p. 84.
43. Shaker Saber, former source, p. 30-31.
44. İsmail Gül , a . g . e , S.17-18 .
45. Born in 1609 in Istanbul at Top Cape Palace, the son of Sultan Ahmed I, he was raised and learned by the best scholars and literaries, who loves poetry, music and calligraphy and is fond of shooting and equestrian At the age of 11, after the dismissal of his uncle, Sultan Mustafa I, who was a psychopath. His mother, Sultanah Qassem, assumed custody of him in his first years and after the expiration of his guardianship, became free in the administration of the country's affairs. He was initially dominated by defunct soldiers, as they did with his predecessors, but he succeeded in eliminating the breakthrough revolts led by Khosro Pasha and Rajab Pasha when they led the disobedience and revolution, threatening the Sultan in front of the Gate of Sarai, breaking their fork and confronting his opponents firmly at a young age. Gabor Agoston and Bruce Masters, Encyclopedia Of The Ottoman Empire, Library of Congress Cataloging, New York, 2009. P. 403. Wafa Walid Hussein, Sultana Khanam Department and its role in the conflict over the Ottoman throne, Journal of Studies in History and Archaeology, Baghdad University, No. (87), August 2023, p. 252
46. Mohammed Saleh al-Abid, Sultan Murad IV's Campaign to Recover Baghdad 1638 Supplier Magazine, Issue IV, Special Issue, Volume VIII, 79 - p. 81.
47. Ali Shakir Ali, History of Iraq in the Ottoman Era, Baghdad 1985, p. 66.
48. Mehdi Saleh Said al-Abbasi, Kirkuk in Late Ottoman Era 1876-1914 Study in Administrative, Economic and Cultural Conditions, Master's thesis not published, Faculty of Arts, Mosul University, 2005, p. 15.
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53. Mehmed Fatih Gökçek , a . g . e , S . 272.
54. Ghazwa Said Aboud, Ottoman Persian conflict and its repercussions on Iraq, Journal of the Faculty of Education for Girls, vol. 27, No. 1, 2016, p. 312.
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State is concerned, the second side of the castles stands between the two. Mandelgin and Dortnik, the sites of Bera, Zarid Weika, Zamradha Wau, villages and castles located in the east of Qal 'at Zangir, Mehryan and its aftermath shall be the Shah's share, provided that the State does not intervene: Shakir Saber, Officer, International Relations and Boundary Treaties between Iraq and Iran, former source, p. 34; Hassan Majid al-Dajili, Iran and Iraq for five centuries, House of Lights for Printing, Publishing and Distribution, Beirut, 1999, p. 71; Abbas Ismail Sabbagh, History of the Ottoman-Iranian Relations of War and Peace between the Ottomans and Safavis, Al-Nafas Printing, Publishing and Distribution House, Beirut, 1999, p. 196.

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