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As curious as it may sound, the civi·
zation of one third of Eurasia still awaits definition. Traditionally cut be·
tween the classical distinction of West and East, the «cradle» of world civili·
zation which lies in a circle around Eastern Mediterranean and more pre·
cisely around a fabulous city, Istanbul (otherwise called Byzantium, Constanti·
ople, Polis, Tsargrad) has never been presented by historians in its unity. This «intermediary region» between West and East, encompasses the Orthodox Christian Slavs (including the Russians) the Rumanians, Albanians, Greeks, Turks, Jews, Arabs, Persians, that is from Bel·
grad in the West to the Indus River in the East and from Arkhangelsk in the North to Ethiopia in the South.

No textbook has ever been written on the history of this Intermediary Re·
gion. The first important effort in this direction was made however by L.S. Stavrianos when, in 1958, Rinehart of New York published his remarkable The Balkans since 1453. This book en·
compasses only one part of the Inter·
mediary Region, the western quarter of it, describing five centuries of its history. At the same time a parallel effort was made in French by a Lebanese historian Jawad Boulos, published in five volumes by Mouton of The Hague, under the title Les peuples et les civilisations du Proche Orient. But the ambition of this work was so great that it made a failure of the last volumes. With the exception of Russia it tries to encompass the history of the whole Intermediary Region from prehistoric times to the present day. The book by Arnakis, the third volume of which is still to be published, also studies the whole area with the excep·
tion again of Russia, but only covers the 19th and 20th centuries.

The absence of Russia is a great mistake in a book like this which has the ambition to help understand the unity of the Intermediary Region, because of the great importance this people played in the last millennium of the «in·
ternal» history of this area of civiliza·
tion. To present, as the author does, the Russian State as an external factor to the Eastern Question, on the same level as England for instance, is a very common mistake among historians which prevents us once again from under·
standing the significance of the internal struggle of the area, which has always been the will of each one of the peoples of the Intermediary Region to hold the sceptre of its Oecumenical Empire in Istanbul. Thus we fail to understand the process by which an external power, England, intervenes in the «civil war» going on in the area for the succession of the Istanbul throne and helps the Turks maintain the throne by repelling both the internal contender from the South (the Arabs of Mohammed Ali) and the internal contender from the North (the Russians of Nicholas Ist.). It equally fails to understand why so many prom·
inent Greeks continued their close
collaboration in Istanbul with the Ottoman Emperor, even after the making of a small independent kingdom of Greece in 1832. In fact it very much resembled the present Canadian situation. As there are French separatists in Quebec and Greek federalists in Ottawa, in the same way there were Greek separatists in Athens and Greek «federalists» in Istanbul, for ideological and not just opportunistic reasons.

However the main value of this work, which far exceeds its weaknesses, is that which only came into vogue at the outbreak of the Second World War. It is highly desirable that in the near future a synthetic history of the Intermediary Region in modern times, including Russia, be written from the «inside» and not from the Western angle.

The bibliography of both volumes is not satisfactory. The once more repeated and, although very weak, argument that «for practical reasons» it was necessary while others of highly doubtful usefulness are not mentioned while others of highly doubtful importance are brought in.

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