The Christian Turk, or, the instructive and entertaining adventures of Prince Jakaya, son to Mahomet III. Emperor of the Turks: who lost his succession to the Ottoman Empire

by Adrien de La Vieuville d'Orv Vignacourt

Voyage to Guinea, Brasil, and the West-Indies, in His Majesty's Ships the Swallow and Weymouth. 3. The Christian Turk, or, the instructive and entertaining adventures of Prince Jakaya, son to Mahomet III. Emperor of the Turks: Who lost his succession to the Ottoman Empire, by being privately bred up in the Christian Religion. Images for The Christian Turk, or, the instructive and entertaining adventures of Prince Jakaya, son to Mahomet III. Emperor of the Turks: Who lost his succession to the Ottoman Empire (Paperback). Mahmud II (Turkish: ikinci Mahmut) (20 July 1785 – 1 July 1839) was the 30th Sultan of the Ottoman Empire from 1808 until his death in 1839. His reign is recognized for the extensive administrative, military, and fiscal reforms. Under his rule, the Ottoman Empire experienced a period of growth and expansion, but it also faced increasing challenges from external threats and internal dissension. He was succeeded by his son, Abdulmejid I. During his reign, Mahmud II was known for his efforts to modernize and reform the empire, but he also faced criticism for his autocratic rule. He died suddenly after a short illness in 1839, and his reign is remembered as a period of both hope and disappointment. Through his policies and actions, Mahmud II left a lasting legacy on the Ottoman Empire, shaping its trajectory towards the modern era.