

ALBANIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY AND THE OTTOMAN PERIODE

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Abstract

The recent European historiography at the end of twentieth century is accepting that Ottoman history is not enough known and in many cases it is distorted or misinterpreted (R. Mantrand, 2004 S.Show, 2006). In today's political geography, more than thirty states lie in those territories that once was the Ottoman Empire territory. Historical rapport between these countries and Ottoman Empire appears more complex. National awakening in the Balkans during the 19th century, a period when the Ottoman Empire was experiencing an unusual sharp decline in power, brought a rude statement against all what was "Ottoman". This acceptable statement on the end of XIX century and in the first decades of the XX century has continued till now-days, like a historical perception. Albanian historiography about the period when Albanian territories were part of this empire can be divided into four segments. In the beginning we can mention authors who experienced themselves the first wave of Albanian-Ottoman conflict (Barleti, Biçikemi, Frangu, etc..) This period extended on centuries XV-XVI. Secondly, we can highlight the Renaissance period where flaring effort for a national awakening where historical relationship with Empire seen more in the political context period, the third period of the '20s-'40s where the evocative tones of the Renaissance are slimmer and the historical stands appear less emotional, the fourth period after the '45 when we have the institutionalized study work and based on archival sources. In today terms of opening and setting the historical study only on the basis of objective and rigorous scientific analysis, treatment of Albanian history XV-XX, in connection with the Ottoman Empire requires a new approach, normally beyond the influence of the trends of the day, but avoid biased judgment or evocating on the events and characters that made history not only of the Ottoman Empire, but especially that of the Albanian and Balkan simultaneously.