

Keyifli Okumalar Dileriz

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AUSTRO - OTTOMAN WAR 1592-1606

The areas adjacent to Ottoman Hungary and Bosnia were constantly exposed to the raids undertaken from Ottoman soil. Such a raid, by the Pasha of Bosnia in 1592, into Habsburg Croatia, started and Habsburg- Ottoman War.

In the Battle near Sisak, a Habsburg force under Ruprecht von Eggenberg defeated the raiding party led by the Pasha of Bosnia. Over the following years, the war was fought as a low-scale border conflict; both sides attempted to wrest fortified places from to opponent. A rebellion in Wallachia, beginning in 1594, distracted the attention of the Ottoman forces. In 1596 the Ottoman force scored a victory at Keresztes. The Habsburg force retook Győr and Veszprem in 1598, when the Ottoman army left. The ottoman force took Kanisza in 1600; in 1603 and 1605, Ottoman troops conquered Styria.

Early in the war, Transylvania had sided with the Habsburg; attempts to introduce the Counterreformation in Transylvanian areas defended by Habsburg mercenary troops, commanded by Gen. Basta as well as atrocities committed by the latter, alienated the Transylvanians. In 1599 the country was occupied by Voyevod Mihail of Wallachia. After the Wallachian interlude, Istvan Bockski established himself as ruler of Transylvania, for which he sought Ottoman protection against Habsburg violence.

When war broke out between the Ottoman Empire and Persia, the Habsburg- Ottoman War was conducted by the Peace of Zsitva Torok. As both sides held on to their conquests, the peace treaty meant slight border revisions; Royal Hungary had lost Kanisza and Erlau, and gained Nacz and Nograd. The Emperor ceased to pay tribute to the Sultan.

Both sides did not fight the war with the intensity they could have. The policy implementing the Counterreformation backfired. Peace on the Ottoman frontier remained uneasy; other wars were to follow.

1. Raid: (n)
 - A) An intended attack to cause damage
 - B) Cultural corruption
 - C) Military attempts done in vain
 - D) To reduce the number of something

2. Distract (v)
 - A) To withdraw troops
 - B) To take someone's attention from something
 - C) To misdirect military forces
 - D) To reduce the number of something

3. Atrocity (n)
 - A) Disagreement
 - B) Event that takes attention
 - C) Behaving in an unexpected way
 - D) Extreme violence and cruelty

4. Interlude (n)
 - A) A state of disagreement
 - B) A political issue
 - C) A short period of time, interval
 - D) A campaigning

5. Treaty (n)
 - A) An organization among countries
 - B) Written agreement among countries
 - C) A pleasant environment
 - D) Representatives of government.