

## The Crossroad of the Civilizations- The Historical Context of "Mediterranism"

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### Abstract:

The sixteenth century is the century of the ambitious policy of the Spanish universal monarchy, which not only illuminated the medieval "Europe asleep in darkness" with the brilliance of American gold. The glorious eras of El Escorial and Velazquez, Lope de Vega and Cervantes allowed members of the Spanish branch of the Habsburg dynasty to exercise, in addition to political and geographical grounds, socio-cultural advantages on the main Mediterranean stage of world history.<sup>1</sup>

### Keywords:

Spanish Universal Monarchy, Ottoman Empire, Mediterranean Sea, The West and East.

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### Introduction:

The relationship between the Austrian Royal Court of Madrid and the Ottoman Empire split into three main geographical areas: Central Europe, the Mediterranean Islands, and the Berber coasts of North Africa. We present the current events in the Mediterranean under the name of

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<sup>1</sup> Sola Castaño, 1988, p. 5.

"Mediterranism". To the extent that the confrontation between the two imperial giants involved not only political aspects but also military-economic and religious-ideological antagonism, it would be appropriate to consider the historical processes mentioned in the current chronological framework in a single context. Apart from historical time, the main area of activity of the relations between the Catholic and Muslim empires is noteworthy. As Gennaro Varriale, a professor at the University of Naples, points out, it was the "Mediterranean Sea that swam in its own cradle" that connected the two global powers of the 16th century.<sup>2</sup> By the beginning of the 15th century, the Ottoman Empire had already ruled almost all of Anatolia, the northern shores of the Black Sea, the Adriatic. The variability of territorial directions made the Turks meet the resistance of the Habsburgs as an obstacle to the post-Byzantine Empire.

In the complex perception of the historiography of Mediterraneanism, the antagonism of the Spanish Catholic monarchy, and Europe in general, with the Ottomans is divided into several important dates: 1453 - the fall of Constantinople, 1535 - the capture of Tunisia by Charles V, 1560 - the defeat of the Spanish Empire. At Gerba, 1565 - The Ottoman siege of Malta by the Ottomans and 1571 - The decisive battle of Lepanto for Europe.<sup>3</sup> The Battle of Lepanto is believed to have been the first global confrontation between religions and civilizations. In the meta-history, these decisive battles, each of which was declared the "Last Crusade", were confronted by the main subjects of the Mediterranean. The West (Spanish Monarchy) and the East (Ottoman Empire) were the mainstays of the Golden Age political equilibrium on the world stage. A break in this antagonism was the conquests of Sultan Selim I in 1516-1517.<sup>4</sup> The Ottomans occupied Syria, Palestine, and part of Arabia from 1517. The Sultan's aggressive policies even reached Algeria.<sup>5</sup> Suleiman the Magnificent decided to "return" Al-Andalusia and subdue the Vatican. In 1521, with an attack on Hungary, he resumed the European March of Conquests of the Ottoman Empire. The fall of Belgrade made him even more encouraged to move forward. However, suddenly the navy of the empire marched towards Rhodes.<sup>6</sup> The island closest to Eastern Anatolia was in the hands of the Order of St. John. After five months of trying, Rhodes was conquered by the Turks. The Order Brotherhood moved to Malta. In 1526, Suleiman again marched on Hungary with 50,000 troops. Transylvania has become a vassal.<sup>7</sup> In 1529, with 100,000 warriors, Suleiman approached Vienna, the capital of the glorious Holy Roman Empire. After Constantinople, the Turks also wanted to conquer "Holy Rome". It was with the appearance of the Ottomans in the center of Europe that their centuries-old confrontation with the Habsburg imperial gates began.

The conquest of continental Europe was not the only goal of the Ottoman Empire. The gaze of the "Great Turk" was fixed on the New World, through which the gates of the Mediterranean Sea opened to the exit gate. It is necessary to consider the history of the region itself in order to define its characteristic features as a crossroads of civilization. How compatible was the geopolitical formation of the Mediterranean with the major events of the sixteenth century?

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<sup>2</sup> Varriale, 2015, p. 14

<sup>3</sup> Bowen, 2018, p. 92.

<sup>4</sup> Svanidze, 2007, pp. 104-105.

<sup>5</sup> Majoros, 2000, p. 210-212.

<sup>6</sup> Crowley, 2008, p. 16.

<sup>7</sup> Colin, 2002, p. 50.

BC In the 8th century, the Assyrians referred to the Mediterranean Sea as the "Upper Sea" and this is its first historical name. In Romance languages, the space referred to as "the sea between the lands" has been used for centuries, which was the cradle of civilization.<sup>8</sup> It is first mentioned in the 3rd century AD as the "Mediterranean Sea" in the writings of the Latin scholar Gaius Solon, although from the 6th century the term has been firmly established in the manuscripts of Isidore of Seville.<sup>9</sup>

The Mediterranean Sea has intertwined nations and cultures, one might say, avoiding history as certain conflicts, at the same time becoming the cause of their origins. Its function in different eras was one: to offer the most convenient sea routes to the world's waters.<sup>10</sup> The region is witnessing the rise and fall of great empires, where before the geographical discovery and the Reconquista, world civilizations were united in "harmonious coexistence".<sup>11</sup> Given the civilizational context of history, we can call the Mediterranean a "creative sea." From the beginning of world history, it has been a symbol of the search for new ways, knowledge, wealth, philosophy. The first European University was founded in Bologna in 1088, however, it was preceded in 859 by a madrasa in Fatah, Morocco, founded by Fatima, the daughter of the merchant Muhammad al-Fihri.<sup>12</sup> Al-Qaraun Madrasa, later a university, had a major influence on the cultural life of medieval Islamic Spain, and later the education of the whole of Europe. With the transfer of science from North Africa, Europe gained more wisdom. The university, founded by Sultan Mehmed II in 1453, was also one of the first houses of knowledge. All of them formed a unified hub of education in the Mediterranean region, the "repentant erudition". Founded in 300 CE, the Library of Alexandria was the culmination of a period of knowledge that reflected what the European mind possessed about the world. At this crossroads of learning and search, Thales of Miletus, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Pythagoras, Xenophon, Diogenes Apollonia, Hippocrates, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle... At the 7th century Taking the sea to a significant imperial-political level.<sup>13</sup> Fernand Braudel, in his usual manner of narration, portrays the region's accompanying historical development as "ephemeral dust," within which civilizations "cross its scene, shine for a moment, then return to darkness, perhaps to be forgotten."<sup>14</sup> The Mediterranean Sea is characterized by similar changes in terms of the development and existence of dominant empires, nations, dramatically different civilizations. The Encyclopedia of Larus reads: It connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Strait of Gibraltar, and the Red Sea with the Suez Canal ... This sea was a vital center in antiquity ... It was important for the great discoveries of the XV-XVII centuries; As a world-class seafaring route,

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<sup>8</sup>The Romans called it "Great Sea", "Middle Sea" or even "Our Sea" (EH. T. 10, p. 408), the Goths - "White Sea", the Jews - "Great Sea", the Turks Also - "White Sea" (Turk. Akdeniz - probably because of the contrast with the Black Sea, the southeastern sea was called "White") (Matvejevic, 1996, cit. 2008), and most often referred to by the Egyptians - "Great Green Sea".

<sup>9</sup> Rickman, 2011, p.133.

<sup>10</sup> The first attempt to build the shortest sea route in the region belonged to King Darius I of Persia. It was at his command that, after the conquest of Egypt, the Suez Canal was cut off, where two ships passed each other freely, and the route to the Red Sea took only four days (Rappoport, 1904, pp. 248-257).

<sup>11</sup> Remie Constable, 2012, p. xxxi.

<sup>12</sup> Esposito, 2003, p. 328.

<sup>13</sup> Remie Constable, 2012, p. 3.

<sup>14</sup> Braudel 1987, p. 335.

it regained its purpose in 1869 after the construction of the Suez Canal.<sup>15</sup> "This "vital center" turned into a "biosphere of chaotic violence" in the confrontation between the Spanish monarchy and the Ottoman Empire.<sup>16</sup>

The years 1453 and 1492 are two major dates in the historiography of the Mediterranean region. The Byzantine Empire fell in the eastern region and Europe faced a new sharply real threat - the shadow of the Ottoman Empire began to expand to the west; And in the western part, the Spanish Habsburg Empire is setting foot on new lands. From the southern part of North America, Mexico, the Caribbean, Mesoamerica, and most of South America came under the royal crown of Castile; And certain Pacific archipelagos including the Philippines, the Mariana Islands (including Guam), and the Carolina Islands (Palaos).<sup>17</sup> The year 1790 was marked as the maximum point in terms of the territorial expansion of the Catholic Empire. In 1580-1640, the Austrian House of Madrid, the Spanish branch of the Habsburg dynasty, called its territories the "Union of Iberia".<sup>18</sup> Therefore, it is not surprising that after the Byzantine and Holy Roman Empires, the Spanish Empire's attention was occupied by the Spanish lands. The "Latin West of the Romans" was a different geographical dimension from the Spanish West.<sup>19</sup> Attempts by the Ottoman Turks to enter the interior continental space of Europe and the waters of the Mediterranean were blocked by the world monarchy at the extreme western gates of the region.

With the conquest of vast territories, as well as interests across Europe's ocean, by the 16th century navigation had already acquired a different burden for Europe. Geographical discoveries have influenced many factors, changing the "dynamics of the relationship between Christianity and Islam."<sup>20</sup> The "New World" also established an era of waiting for new knowledge and missionary work.<sup>21</sup> Economic, naval and technical innovations were also established. If in earlier times the peoples of the Mediterranean moved only near the coast and no large-scale naval battles took place yet, the advent of the Ottoman Empire and the rise of the Ottoman Empire allowed the North Africans to formally practice piracy in the Sultan's service. Moreover, the military freedom of the Ottoman Empire lay in the "necessity of war."<sup>22</sup> Individual naval skirmishes were also replaced by large-scale naval battles.<sup>23</sup> Until the beginning of the 15th century, pirates or sailors crossed the Mediterranean Sea, with few exceptions, so that ships could travel a short distance to shore. For example, when traveling from Spain to Italy via the Balearic Islands or sailing from Messina or Malta to the Syrian coast. According to Fernand Braudel, swimming near the coast was characteristic of the region's basin for several reasons: the continuous visibility of the shore was to some extent a compass for the

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<sup>15</sup> Larousse, 1983, pp. 1432-1433.

<sup>16</sup> Crowley, 2008, p. 4.

<sup>17</sup> These territories were called New Spain, Peru Spain. It was with this geographical acquisition that the Spanish Habsburg Empire became the first global civilization, as it owned significant territories in almost every part of the world.

<sup>18</sup> Luxán Meléndez, 1987-1988, pp. 61-86.

<sup>19</sup> Crowley, 2008, pp. 2-3.

<sup>20</sup> Kohler, 2006, p. 194.

<sup>21</sup> *Ib.*, p. 183.

<sup>22</sup> Futuridze, 1957, Ottoman Conquest Wars ... p. 250.

<sup>23</sup> Stevens, 1920, p. 83.

sailor. However, in times of atmospheric variability, proximity to the shore allowed for greater self-preservation to protect against pirate attack.<sup>24</sup>

From 1929 to 1947, rather than f. Braudel did not publish a book on the epoch of Felipe II, the author made many structural changes in his research, but left unchanged the view that, in the Mediterranean era, the Republic of Venice did not define the directions of sea routes and was not a leading naval state in shipbuilding. It was quite common in the century for a ship to be brought into Venice after its purchase for full inspection, with the right craftsmen to reform it. The Ottomans were not excluded in this respect either, as the Turks had not inherited any advanced technical innovations in the territory of Asia Minor.<sup>25</sup> The 16th century was chronologically accompanied by a philosophical, intellectual, artistic, educational current - humanism. In turn, the Renaissance worldview maintained its existence. Eventually, as a result of merging the two, Europe was freed from geocentric concepts.<sup>26</sup>

From the end of the 16th century until the middle of the 16th century, there were political wars between Italy, France, Spain, and the Roman Empire. His interests were England, Scotland, the Republic of Venice, other city-states of Italy and the door of His Holiness. The existence of conflicts has always led to the advancement of humanity in a certain direction. In parallel with geographical discoveries, the Spanish monarchy dealt with antagonism in many directions. First, internal conflicts with the Arab kingdoms, with the Moors navigating the southern shores of the Iberian Peninsula, turned into piracy, looting for one specific motive: to weaken the growing political influence of the Catholic kings.<sup>27</sup> The Kingdom of the Grand was the first entity to experience the only "economic boom" in the face of economically weakened European states, as Fernández Armesto notes.<sup>28</sup> For a strong society, the conflict represented progress, while for the backward, the politically-economically weak experienced degradation. One of the fields was seafaring, for the development of which sufficient reasons were accumulated. Navigation was a combination of naval strategies of the Christian and Muslim empires. Areas of interest included searching for the closest trade routes to Asia, connecting Europe with Eastern countries, hegemony of caravan routes, changing the dominance of Italians, Venetians and Genoese. The pursuit of entrepreneurship or adventure has also led to improvements in the technical side of shipping. The use of naval maneuvers and sails was studied from the Arabs, and information was received from them about the discoveries of ancient Greek geographers, the contours of the borders of Asia and Africa. All of this was a combination of the achievements of Greek and Arab scholars. Already existing knowledge and experience has enabled seafarers in the Mediterranean region to begin caring for active mastery of the sea. The circulation of gold and the search for trade routes allowed Europeans to map new territories and get to know nations previously unknown to them.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>24</sup> Braudel, 1987, p. 13.

<sup>25</sup> Braudel, 1987, p. 787.

<sup>26</sup> Futuridze, 1957, Ottoman Conquest Wars ... p. 249.

<sup>27</sup> Kohler, 2006, p. 23.

<sup>28</sup> Fernández Armesto, 2009, p. 30.

<sup>29</sup> Hobson, 2004, p. 141. However, the historical course began much earlier, when Marco Polo conquered the East in 1271-1295. Next was Xen The - a Chinese military traveler and explorer, with his naval expeditions he sought in 1405-1433 to clear the borders of Southeast Asia, Indonesia, Ceylon, India, the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Peninsula, Africa (before Mozambique) (Levathes, 1994, pp. 87). -102). Niccolò de Conte was the next famous

The fall of the Mongol Empire made the use of caravan or sea routes even more dangerous.<sup>30</sup> Consequently, the successes of these and other travelers have not been quickly recognized. Trade has also been complicated by the spread of the Black Death epidemic. The rising shadow of the Ottoman Empire from the east shifted the focus of European monarchs to defense. Mediterranean navigation has evolved from a commercial economy to a naval-combat destination. Europe had not yet gone through a period of superstition.<sup>31</sup> Many believed that there was a legendary monarch, the priest John, who ruled the uninhabited areas of the East. In their view, there was also a mythical animal that hindered the fortunes of travelers or, conversely, strengthened them. These performances to some extent fueled the Portuguese attempts to conquer unknown territories and embark on naval adventures. After the capture of Ceuta in 1415, inspired by the traveler Henry, the Portuguese sailed to the Canary Islands, the Azores.<sup>32</sup> They also captured Madeira and then sailed to the depths of the Atlantic Ocean. They headed south to Africa and discovered Ptolemy's mistake, as if the tropical regions of Africa were uninhabited due to the extreme heat. Between 1424 and 1433, 15 Portuguese naval expeditions were sent to South Africa to climb the mythical heat cape. They only overcame this last cape. Contrary to medieval legends, the real reason was the gathering place of the winds, which caused many ships to sink and sink. Finally, in 1434, Jill Annas was able to overcome the myth of this miracle cape.<sup>33</sup> The first technically improved expedition was organized under his command. It was one of the most successful naval-technical expeditions in the history of navigation. Following the success of Enas, the Europeans overcame the geographical and psychological barrier. Interest in the African continent intensified. The mythological fear has also disappeared. The myth has been replaced by references to African gold. At the same time, they became more convinced of the practicality and safety of the road to the Indian Ocean by bypassing the continent. In 1436, another Portuguese sailor, Alfonso Baldaia, entered the Golden River from the Atlantic Ocean. Having achieved his goal, he returned to Europe as a captive with "another African wealth". It was he who, for the first time in history, paved the way for the trade in colored captives.

In the hope of raising the issue of captives and the existence of gold, African expeditions - "African discoveries" - were no longer interrupted. Another novelty was that in 1441 the Portuguese reached the Cape of the Knights, in 1445 Lancelot Pesana discovered the confluence of Senegal with the Atlantic Ocean, and in 1446 Alvaro Fernandez - the Green Cape.<sup>34</sup> We mentioned that the Europeans were also trying to find a second way to India. Clearly, this is at a time when the Turks are already approaching the conquest of Constantinople and the Europeans are closing trade routes to Asia Minor. The trading spirit was intensified by the discovery of new markets. From Africa, they shipped 25 ships full of captives a year. It was the

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traveler, a Venetian merchant who traveled from sea to land and land for 25 years from 1414. He traveled from Damascus in 1414, crossed Syria, Mesopotamia, reached India, and there found the ginger plant. Arrived in Sumatra, here described a pepper tree, in Burma - the Ganges River, Borneo, in Ceylon - Micah Cinnamon. He returned to Cairo and from there to Venice.

<sup>30</sup> Kohler, 2006, p. 192.

<sup>31</sup> Grousset, 1970, p. 191.

<sup>32</sup> Love, 2006, p. 10.

<sup>33</sup> Portugal - Dicionário Histórico, Vol. III. 2011, p. 105.

<sup>34</sup> O'Brien 2002, p. 118.

sky-fever of captives. In Mauritania, at the behest of Prince Henry, captive reserve buildings were also erected. The surprises of naval expeditions increased the confidence of European sailors in their own forces.<sup>35</sup>

Since 1471 the situation has changed dramatically again. The same year, the equator was crossed by Alvaro Esteves, and in 1483, Diego Cao discovered the Congo River, two years later, in 1485, he also penetrated the continental shelf of Africa and reached the present-day Zaire deep in the rainforest. Subsequent news took place with the discovery of the Black Cape and the land of Angola. The same Esteves realized that the direction of the continent's coast was to the east. Esteves died on his way back to Europe.<sup>36</sup> Its beginning contour was continued by the famous Portuguese, of Jewish descent, traveler Bartholomew Diaz (Bartholomew Diaz).<sup>37</sup> He invaded South Africa in 1488 and crossed the Indian Ocean. Continuation of this trajectory completed the expeditions that began in 1410 to discover a new sea route between Europe and Asia.

Bartholomew Diaz's expedition was to explore the road for Vasco da Gama. He reached Calcutta 10 years later. His expedition began on July 8, 1497 (170 men and 4 ships) and ended in 1498. Only 2 ships and 55 men returned. On February 12, 1502, Vasco da Gama approached the Seychelles this time with twenty warships. The Portuguese had already met their Arab business-trading settlements, which they had bombed from their ships. They then sailed north to the Indian Ocean and settled on an Arab ship coming from Mecca laden with merchandise.<sup>38</sup> From March 1, 1503, we can no longer call the Gamma expedition discoveries. They started fighting to occupy Arab trading posts. The Portuguese completely dominated the waters of the world. Before the Spanish Habsburgs, the newly created Ottoman Empire had to confront them. The discoveries of the Portuguese lead to an Arab trail in the Indian Ocean. The Black and Aegean Seas were already occupied by the Ottomans. If we consider the tax imposed by Mehmed II on the Bosphorus Strait, as a result of the Turkish going deep into the Mediterranean Sea and strengthening their positions, a similar fate would be shared by the Strait of Gibraltar. And foreign ships were banned from trading directly in the region as in the Black Sea - they had to move cargo to Turkish ships. According to a firm published by Mehmed II, European traders had to pay a 4% duty on the value of the goods.<sup>39</sup>

In the 15th century, the Ottoman Empire, with such an economic strategy that served its political goals, first confronted the region's internal rival, the Republic of Venice. Venice, even after the rise of the Habsburgs, was one of the strongest trading states, with more warships and merchant ships, dominating the Silk Road caravan routes as well. The fall of Constantinople, Venice's main trading rival, must have been a profitable factor for the Italian city in its Mediterranean trade, although it was the Ottomans who closed the economic arc of Venice and severely restricted its activity. However, the discovery of new trade routes, the ownership of sea routes, made the Suez Canal and the Persian Gulf an important area of conflict

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<sup>35</sup> Enrique the Seaman even opened a naval school where he invited the best cartographers and geographers in Europe (Randles, 1993, pp. 20-28).

<sup>36</sup> Olusaga y Erichsen, 2010, p. 2.

<sup>37</sup> Vivien de Saint-Martin, 1878, p. 529.

<sup>38</sup> The Portuguese seized the cargo and burned the ship (Dreyer-Eimbcke, 1998, pp. 41-49).

<sup>39</sup> Svanidze, 2007, p. 89.

of interest. The Strait of Hormuz was the first naval destination for Muslims and Christians. His first arrest by the Portuguese was in 1507, under the leadership of Alfonso d'Albuquerque. Due to the rebellious population, the Portuguese soon left Hormuz.<sup>40</sup> Later, in 1515, they occupied Bahrain along with Hormuz. Apparently, the Catholic Empire was already passing through Arabia and the Persian Gulf, which led to the narrowing of the interests of France, the Netherlands and England, and greatly alarmed these states. The appearance of the Iran-East India Company in a kind of maritime-trade-political conflict has aggravated the situation. The Ottoman Empire from the east has already started to get involved in the confrontation between the Europeans. From 1529, the Ottoman Empire actively began to shorten the road to India via Suez. Consequently, their goals were greatly harmed by the Portuguese advance into Asia. The oriental expansion started by Selim I was continued by Suleiman the Magnificent. He tried to resume the laying of the Suez Canal, but without success.<sup>41</sup> The result of the Ottoman expedition on June 13, 1538, was the founding of the Yemeni province. Although the Ottomans were unable to find K. on the way. The capture of Dius, overcoming the resistance of the Portuguese, was an expedition to the first large-scale voyage of the Ottoman Empire into the ocean.

After the expulsion of the Arabs from the business-maritime space of the Asian islands, the Spaniards began to replace the Portuguese in most of the occupied territories. However, had it not been for the refusal to organize an expedition for Christopher Columbus, which was declared by the Portuguese government and rejected by his ideas, it would have remained a mystery in history how the formation of the Spanish monarchy would have taken place without geographical discoveries. In 1486 he presented his illusory plans to King Juan II of Portugal, who rejected the plans.<sup>42</sup> Through Antonio Marchena and Juan Perez, whom he met at the convent of Rabida, Columbus contacted Fernando de Talavera, an adviser to Queen Isabella of Spain. He arranged for Columbus to meet with the Queen. The "Iberian monarchs" were the only major force in Europe, reaffirming the universal foundations of the Catholic Empire on the transition to Mediterraneanism in the sixteenth century.<sup>43</sup> After some deliberation, Royal Karma had the chief financier, Luis de Santángel, calculate the costs of the Columbus expedition. Columbus was allocated 250,000 Maravedi, which the royal treasury owed to Genoese and Florentine entrepreneurs. Santángel, as the treasurer of the "Holy Brotherhood", expected to win 1,140,000 Maravedi.<sup>44</sup> The final summary of the expedition was discussed in Granada, Santa Fe, on April 30, 1492. Of the three ships set aside for the expedition, two were tried at the port of Palo, and a third was received from the traveler and cartographer Juan de la Costa. Columbus was assisted by Martin Alonso Pinson and his brother Vicente. They also equipped La Pinta and La Niña, and the Juan de la Costa ship was called the St Maria, where Columbus was during the expedition. The participants of the expedition were sailors from Castile, Basque and Andalusia. On August 3, 1492, the ships set sail, just after the liturgy at St. George's Church in the port of Palos was over.<sup>45</sup>

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<sup>40</sup> Tikadze, 2012, p. 92.

<sup>41</sup> Svanidze, *ib.*, p. 122.

<sup>42</sup> Jos, 1979, pp. 91-95.

<sup>43</sup> Kholer, 2006, p. 23.

<sup>44</sup> Pérez, 2006, pp. 47-48.

<sup>45</sup> Diego Fernández, 1987, pp. 103-127.



A detailed reflection of the Columbus Expedition goes beyond the scope of our search. We touched on it by comparing the interests of the Spanish Empire and the Kingdom of Portugal. These expeditions contributed to the transformation of the Mediterranean Sea into an oceanic sea. Fernand Braudel's remark that the coasts of North Africa were quite difficult to navigate or navigate was preceded centuries ago by Genoese Andrea Doria, an ally of Charles V: "There are three safe harbors on the Mediterranean: Cartagena, June and July."<sup>46</sup> This waterfront region, in the face of such a boisterous situation, was still calm and safe for sailors, pirates or science compared to the Atlantic Ocean. The English encyclopedist and philosopher Alessandro di Neckam was the first to point out the existence of the compass in Europe in his encyclopedic collection *On Nature*. And the first spatial map in Europe is associated with the name of Adam of Bremen (1050-1081-5?), a Saxon geographer. Ptolemy's "Count" was translated into Latin in Europe in the early 15th century by Giacomo d'Angelo, whose geographical description was used in maps by the following cartographers, such as Nicholas of Cuza (1401-1464).<sup>47</sup>

Along with geographical discoveries, the colonies added to the lands of the empire also increased the number of cartographic collections. In 1551 and 1562, maps of South America compiled by brothers Sancho and Diego Gutierrez were published, resembling a map compiled by the Venetian Sebastian Cabot. In all three cases a syllabic representation of the spaces is presented, without geographical indications.<sup>48</sup> In the 16th century, the navy of the Spanish monarchy, cartographic activities, as well as trade activities were headed by Seville, which led to the establishment of the House of Commerce here in 1503, the same chamber of commerce (*casa de contratación*). The rugby of this manner was altered by the detailed cosmography of Alonso de Santa Cruz, by whom more than 24 *mapa mundis*, a world map was compiled. Santa Cruz, as well as Martin Cortes and Pedro Nunes are the first to add geographical parallels to the map. In 1552 Alonso de Santa Cruz was appointed chief pilot of this trading house. In this position he took the place of Sebastian Cabot, who had returned to England and resigned in the service of Edward VI.<sup>49</sup> Caboto, once pardoned by Charles V, served the monarchs of both Spain and England.<sup>50</sup> The imperial intentions of the Spanish monarchy were based on the scientific innovations of the centuries. Therefore, it is not surprising that, following the example of Cabot, knowledge was often manipulated. Therefore, the sixteenth century is referred to as the century of the creation of the "Permanent Navy".<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>46</sup> Molina Molina, 2000, p. 114.

<sup>47</sup>Alexander Neckam (1157-1217) is considered to be the first encyclopedia in his work, *De naturis rerum*" (Glick, 2005, pp. 366-367).

<sup>48</sup> Fernando diplomat Pedro Ayala mentions Caboto in a note dated June 25, 1498: "Genoese, like Columbus" TRECANNI. Diego and Sancho were in the service of Carlos V of Gutierrez and were the main pilots of the *Casa de Contratación* (Pulido Rubio, 1950, p. 56).

<sup>49</sup> Cerezo Martínez, 1994, p. 217.

<sup>50</sup> The Venetian cartographer Sebastian Caboto (1484-1557) served at the court of the King of England and in 1512 accompanied Henry VIII with the British ambassador to Fernando Aragon. He was fascinated by the offer of a Catholic king and stayed in Spain. However, in 1517 it was again called to England. In 1530 Cabot was still in Spain and he was accused of treason, after which he was deported to Oran, in 1509 to the Algerian city conquered by Cardinal Cisneros and Pedro Navarro. Two years later he was pardoned by Carlos and returned to the service of the monarch again, although the Venetian cartographer has been at the court of the King of England since 1547 and has served England for the rest of his life (Sandman; Ash, 2004, pp. 813-846).

<sup>51</sup> Vicens Vives, 1969, pp. 99-141.

## **Conclusion:**

Bringing together the key contrasts between the relationship between the Universal Monarchy of Spain and the Ottoman Empire over the course of the Mediterranean allowed us to combine global events in the Mediterranean into a complex analytical study of a common European as well as a new periodization of world history. This chronological period was a single century-long crusade of the Catholic Empire against the Turks. Every confrontation that took place between the Catholic monarchy and the Ottoman Empire in the Mediterranean was seen as another crusade, the last confrontation of civilizations. Such an ideological-metaphorical background would follow the Mediterraneanism of the 16th century.

The characteristic of Mediterraneanism should be the harmony of Western historiography with the peculiarity of Eastern European studies. If the Western method offers the formulation "person, state, event, space, date, evaluation", from the Eastern point of view, we mainly encounter such a formulation of the question "person-event-date-result". With the combination of both formulations, the best scientific foundation is laid for a detailed discussion of a new era, the "Golden Age", and the study of its impact on the development of history.

Within the framework of Mediterraneanism, not one, but several turning points, a remarkable fact, a turning point was revealed. With the fall of Constantinople after the Ottoman invasion on May 29, 1453, Europe seemed to face a real threat. However, an ant osmotic connection could not be established. With the capture of the Byzantine capital by the Turks, the European states were engulfed in psychological terror. Conqueror of two countries and two seas, Mehmed presented Christianity as the Antichrist. Full sovereignty over the Dardanelles allowed the Ottoman Empire to emerge as the strongest naval empire in the Mediterranean. The capture of Otranto in 1480 and the direct appearance of the Turks on the Mediterranean scene made each European state think about the politics and role of independence. Until 1529, European monarchs and clergy seemed to continue to follow the routine policy of the Middle Ages, except for the Crusades. The siege of Vienna by Suleiman in 1529 revealed another major chronological direction. Due to this fact, the Spanish branch of the Habsburgs wears the mantle of a defender from the Turks of Europe.

One of the global hallmarks of Mediterraneanism, the "price revolution", highlighted the interdependence of different Christian faiths, different administrative or military empires, and not just controversy. Military-political antagonism was intertwined with the economic platform. The reason why the Spanish monarchy had to fight a fierce battle with the Ottoman Empire was due to the Ottoman sultans' claim to "world domination", which even led to mysticism. Political ideology allowed the Ottoman Empire to use even the declaration of a "holy war" as a weapon against the Catholic monarchy. Unlike the universal empire, the Ottomans sought to interfere in Spain's internal affairs and use its internal political confrontations, whether in the form of exiled Moriscos or Jews, against them.

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