

mosques with multiple domes and minarets for which Middle Eastern mosques serve as a model and which—in the late nineteenth century and again after Suharto's downfall in 1998—became the favourite design in Indonesia. With a capacity of about 120,000 worshippers, it is amongst the largest mosques in the world. Its dome has a diameter of forty-five metres, symbolising the year in which Indonesia's independence was declared, as reflected in its name. The height of its minaret in centimetres is 6666, equalling the number of verses in the Qur'ān. On its verandah stands a large wooden drum (*bedug*), a type used at traditional mosques to announce the daily prayers. Although reformist Muslims denounce such drums as *bid'a* (unlawful innovation), the *bedug* serves as a symbol of Islam in Indonesia (Zuhri, 88–9). While mosques had been almost hidden from view in colonial Jakarta, the Istiqlal Mosque represented an architectural return to pre-colonial days, when mosques dominated urban skylines.

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KEES VAN DIJK

İzzet Paşa, Ahmed

Ahmed İzzet (Ahmed 'İzzet) Paşa (Furgaç) (1281–1356/1864–1937), an Ottoman general, statesman, and grand vizier, was born into one of Albania's leading families, in the town of Naslıç (today's Neapolis, in northern Greece), in the Görice *sancak* (*sancaq*, division of a province) of Monastir (Manastır). His father, Haydar (Hıydar) Bey, was a former *mutasarrıf* (*mutasarrıf*, governor), and his paternal grandfather, Timur (Tīmūr) Bey, a Naslıç notable. After completing his schooling at the Kuleli Askeri Lisesi (Kuleli Military Lycée) in 1280–1/1881, Mekteb-i Harbiye (Mekteb-i H̄arbiyye, Military Academy in 1301–2/1884, and Erkan-ı Harbiye Mektebi (Erkân-ı H̄arbiyye Mektebi, General Staff College) in 1304–5/1887, Ahmed İzzet joined the army as a staff officer, at the rank of captain (*yüzbaşı*). In 1306–7/1889, he became an adjutant major (*kolağası*), and two years later he was sent to Germany for training, where he won the favour of the German emperor. After returning home in 1311–2/1894, he served in various posts in Syria and Palestine and at Istanbul and Sofia. He performed important duties in Lebanon and the H̄ijāz and was given the task of suppressing a rebellion in Yemen (Zilkade (Dhū l-Qa'da) 1321/January 1904). He remained in Yemen for three and a half years and was promoted to the rank of major general (*mirliva*) in Muharrem (Muḥarram) 1323/March 1905 and lieutenant general (*ferik*) in 1324–5/1907.

After the proclamation of the Second Constitution, Ahmed İzzet was appointed head of the Erkan-ı Harbiye-I Umumiye (Erkân-ı H̄arbiyye-i'Umūmiyye, General Staff) (16 Receb (Rajab) 1326/1 August 1908). In Safer (Şafar) 1329/February