



What is an ottoman?

- Is this an Ottoman?

A Turkish state in the Middle East that beginning in Anatolia (modern day Turkey) was among the world's most powerful political entities in the 16th and 17th centuries when the nations of Europe felt threatened by its steady advance through the Balkans. Will last until 20th century – loss in WW1

WHAT WAS THE GREATEST STRENGTH OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE?

Instructions:

Read this interpretation of the internal strengths of the Ottoman Empire, and answer the questions which follow.

• The greatest strength of the Ottoman Empire in the first instance was its **religious** zeal (ghazi, Jihad, etc). It was this zeal which meant that the Ottomans were so focused. A great leader such as Osman was also very important in these early stages.

However, this equation changed as time progressed. The Sultan, for example, was not that important - Although a strong sultan remained an advantage (E.g. Suleiman, way they can just call on unrestricted plunder), they were by no means essential (e.g. under Selim II the Empire reached its largest territorial extent, and even a succession of mad Sultans did not really undermine the effectiveness of the empire). In this sense we should look to the Sultanate as being more important (etc).

As a result, it makes more sense to look towards the **military** system, which mixed order and chaos in equal measure (etc). This is certainly more important than the sultan.

However, underpinning the whole system was **economic** factors. The prospect of plunder lay at the heart of the military expansion. Timars, devshirme. Plunder was the lifeblood of the Empire and gave meaning to the jihad, the military structure etc.

Just as economic factors were crucial to grease the wheels of the military machine, so too were they important for the **administrative** structure, which was important, but merely solidified the conquests, and itself drew upon the economic factors - e.g. Timars, Devshirme tax etc; perhaps more important was the **theory** which underpinned the system - meritocracy. However, this too meant that people's fortunes were dependent only on plunder and violence - which reinforces the fact that economic factors lay at the heart of Ottoman expansion. Perhaps a distinction should be drawn here between initial strength and consolidation strength. Both worked in tandem.

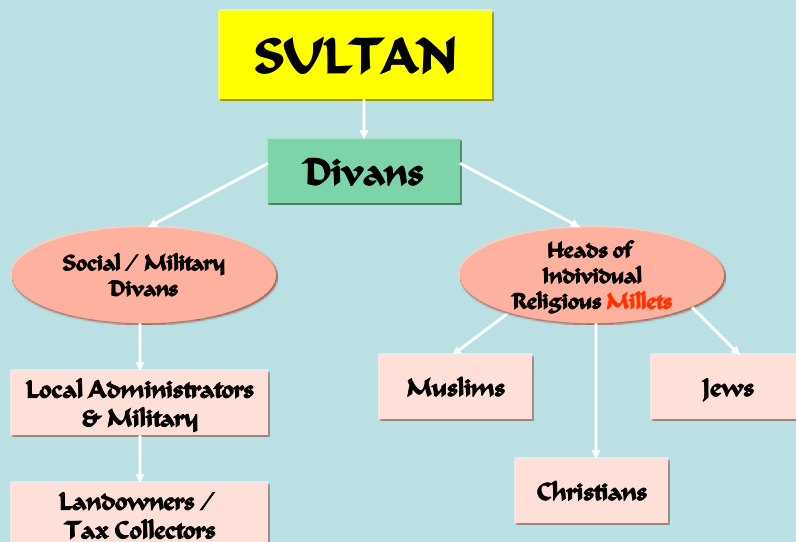
Conclusion - The irony is that although economic factors provided the greatest strength of the Empire in the early stages, as time wore on it became a liability. Once the Empire had reached the natural limits of its expansion it meant that their was dissatisfaction; the lack of focus on developing an economic infrastructure meant that it had to collapse at some point. This - the fact that economic factors can be seen as the key reason for success and for weakness - inclines me to think that this was the most important factor.

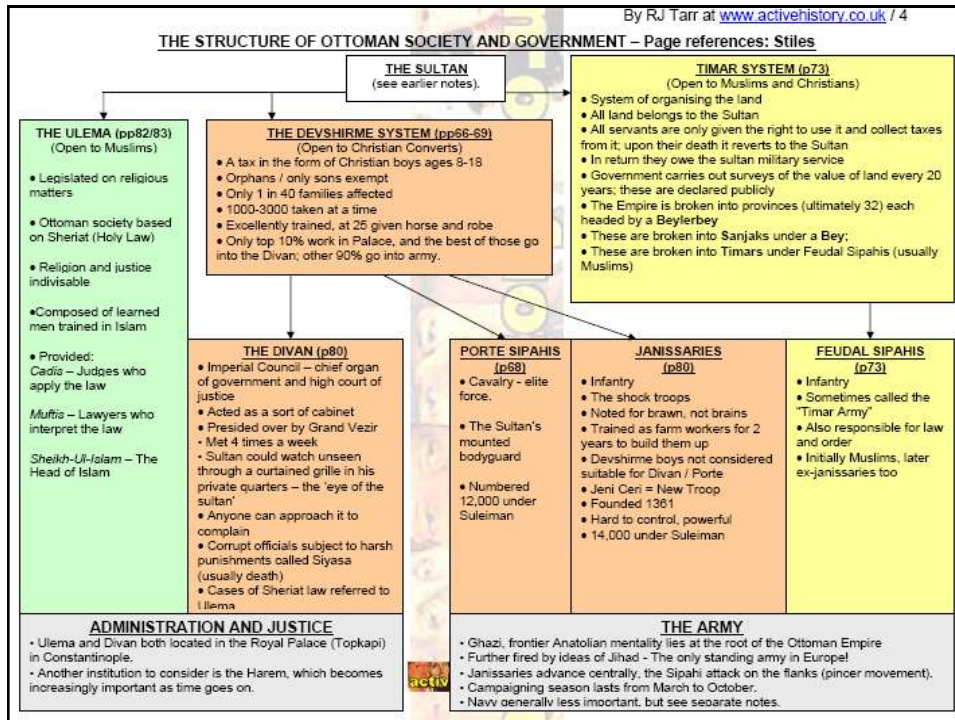
Also - does it depend on what period of time or place you are considering? Does it depend on the strengths and weaknesses of the European powers?

Task:

1. Produce a diagram illustrating this interpretation of the strengths of the Ottoman Empire.
2. To what extent do you agree with this interpretation of Ottoman power?

The Ottoman Bureaucracy





Why Did The Ottomans Succeed?

- 1) Able, intelligent leaders
- 2) Ottomans tolerated other faiths of those they conquered
- 3) Many in Old Byzantine Empire were tired of the corruption the old **Byzantine Empire** or eastern Roman Empire.

Key Events of the Ottoman State

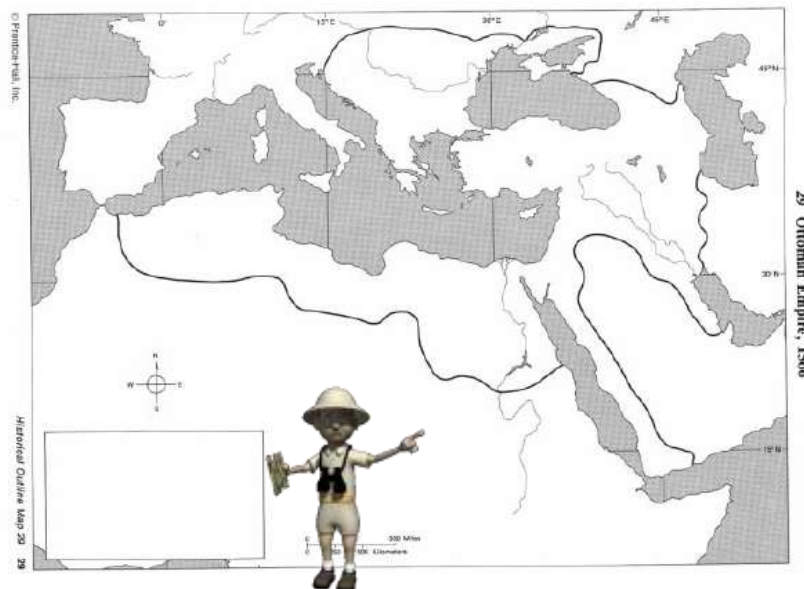
- 1389 - Defeat the Serbs at Battle of Kosovo.
- 1396 - Crushed the Hungarians and foreign knights at Nicopolis.
- 1402 - Tamerlane defeats the Ottomans near Ankara.
- **1453** - Mehmet II and Turks capture Constantinople .
- 1517 - Turks captured Cairo.
- 1529 - First siege of Vienna.
- 1683 - Second siege of Vienna. By 1683 the Turks controlled Hungary in Europe to the Persian Gulf.

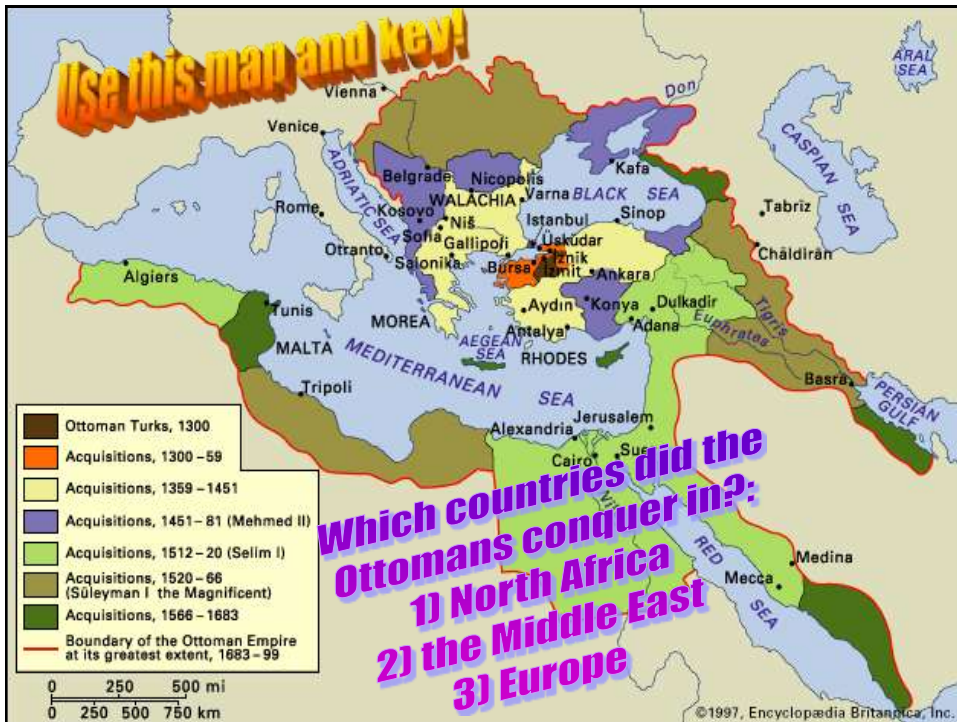
Geography Exercise: Map the extent of the Ottoman Empire in 1566

Directions:

Using this map of the Ottoman Empire and a modern-day map of the Middle East, complete the following:

- 1) Draw the modern-day political borders of all countries on this map,
- 2) Label the countries
- 3) Lightly shade in the area which the Ottomans conquered. Make a simple key in the box.

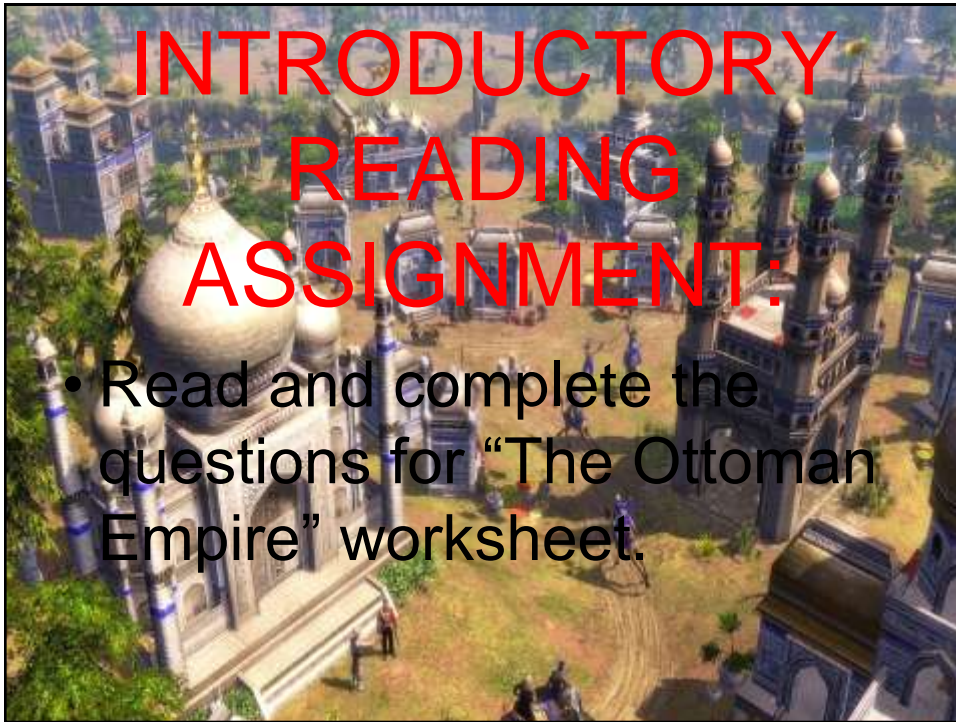




Introductory Video: “The Ottoman Empire” (25 m)



- What factors led to the rise and fall of the Ottoman Empire? Pay attention! Your assignment follows!



Osman I (Othman): 1299-1326

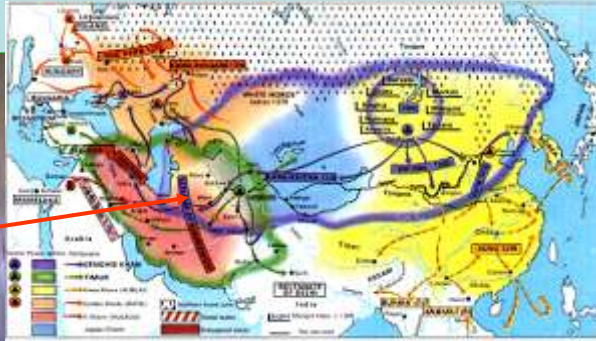
• Ottoman conquest and expansion began under Osman I (1299-1326)--a ghazi, or warrior--who was determined to spread the faith. Osman established the Ottoman Empire.

• Osman established a bureaucracy--a system of business management and administration.

• Dīvān or dīwān (Persian دیوان) was a high governmental body in a number of Islamic states, or its chief official



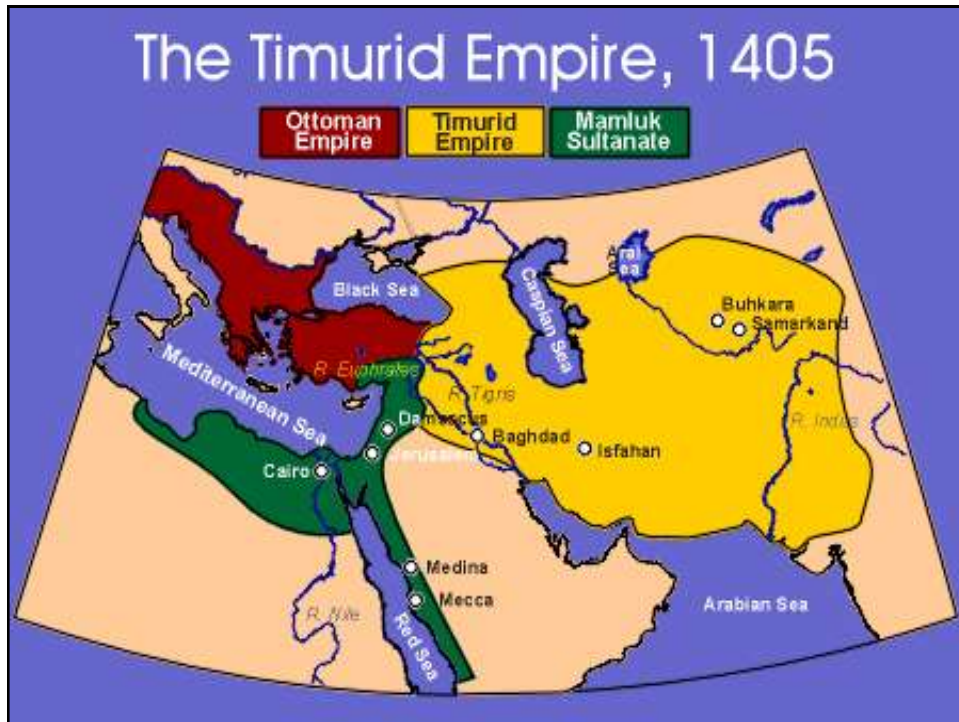
Tamerlane (1336-1405) or “Timur, the Lame”



Tamerlane (1336 – 1405)

- **Timur**, or **Tamerlane**, was a Turkish-Mongol conqueror of much of western and Central Asia. He was a rival to the Ottomans.
- Founded the Timurid Empire (1370 –1405) in Central Asia, which survived until 1857 as the Mughal dynasty of India.
- He wanted to restore the Mongol Empire.
- **1402 – Tamerlane defeated the Ottomans near Ankara.**
- He was also knowledgeable of Persian culture. Persian became the primary language of administration and literary culture.





Mehmet I: 1413-1421

- **Mehmet I** —an Ottoman sultan who strengthened the empire and conquered parts of Albania and parts of the Middle East.
- Strangely, he recognized the neighboring Byzantine Emperor as his "father and overlord" and remained loyal until his death.
- Formed the first **Janissaries** -- infantry units that formed the Ottoman sultan's household troops and bodyguard.



Janissaries

- The janissaries were initially formed of **Dhimmi**-- non-Muslims, especially Christian youths and prisoners of war
- Such Janissaries, soon composed of all Muslims, became the first Ottoman standing army.



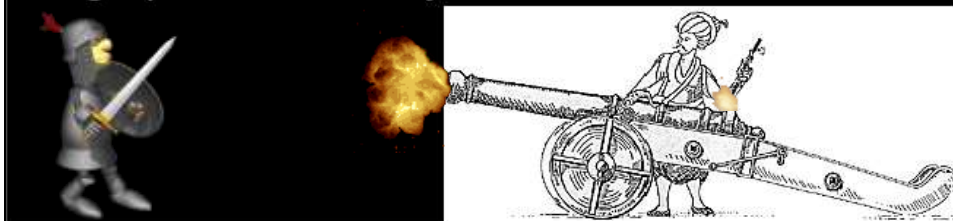
Mehmet II: 1444-1445; 1451-1481 ("The Conqueror")

- Mehmet II** (Turkish for "Mohammed")-- was an **Ottoman sultan** who is known for capturing **Constantinople** from the Byzantines in 1453.
- Mehmet wanted to establish **rule of Islam** over the former Roman Empire, especially Italy.
- He warred **against Venice and Hungary**, extending the Ottoman Empire from the Euphrates to the Danube rivers.
- He made himself **absolute sovereign** --**leader with absolute power** with a huge **bureaucracy**
- Mehmet was interested in the arts and learning of Europe, Byzantium, and the Latin West, as well as Islam.
- He mastered the principles of Christianity, European history, and geography and supported the works of scholars.



fall of constantinople

- The fall of Constantinople has long been regarded as a watershed event in world history?
- Did it...
 - mark an abrupt end to the Middle Ages and the dawn of a new era?
 - spur the Age of Discovery?
- It does show the first the use of cannon and gunpowder effectively



Or, PBS Video on **Mehmet II** (10:45 min)



Prompt: How did Mehmet earn the name "the conqueror?" How did he capture Constantinople, thereby defeating the Byzantine Empire, and change the city into an Islamic center?

Called the "Golden Horn" - 15c map



"Golden Horn" Today



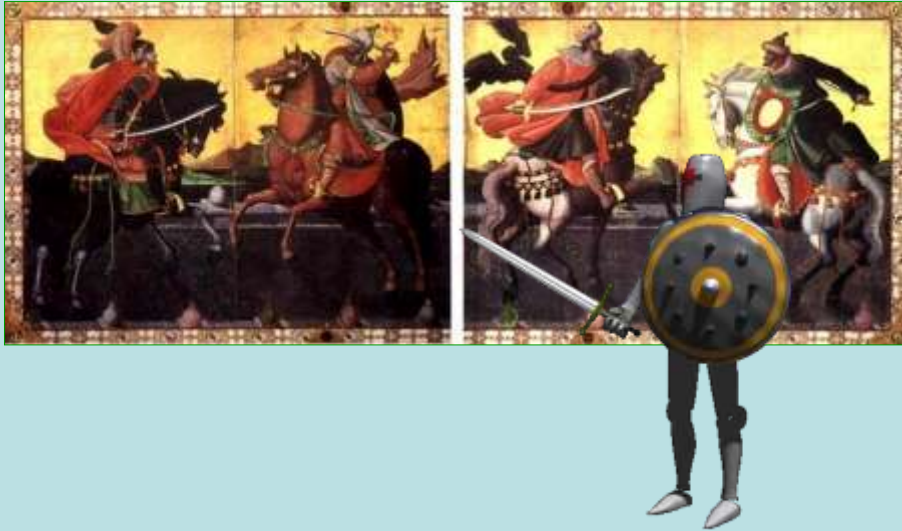
Sunset on the "Golden Horn"



The Fall of Constantinople: 1453



Europeans vs. Turks



The End of the Byzantine Empire



The Muslims changed the European names of important sites to Islamic names. Constantinople was renamed to Istanbul.

The Ottoman Capital - Constantinople becomes Istanbul



Hagia Sophia



Hagia Sophia --The once Orthodox Christian church is transformed into a mosque by the Muslim conquerors.

Hagia Sophia - interior



Faith Mosque



ASSIGNMENTS ON FALL OF CONSTANTINOPLE

- **Introduction:**
- Some historians believe that the fall of Christian Constantinople to the Ottoman Muslims in 1453 was a momentous event in world history. Overnight, the 1000-year capital of the Eastern Roman Empire had collapsed. But it is still something of a mystery as to why this triple walled city fell to the Ottoman Empire on May 29, 1453. Was it due to the might of the Turkish forces under Mohammed II, the weaknesses of the Christians, or were there psychological reasons – namely, the explosion of the volcano of Kuwae, with a violence two million times that of the atomic bomb that destroyed Hiroshima?!
- **Tasks:**
 - 1) Read "Islam and the Wider World—The Ottomans and the Crusades" eyewitness diary about the fall of Constantinople. Produce a biased, eyewitness newspaper report about the fall of Constantinople from either a Christian or a Muslim perspective. 250 words.
 - 2) Read "Fall of Constantinople Article" and based on the details and descriptions of the Fall of the City, sketch it! Your sketch should nicely accompany your newspaper report!

For Assignment #1: Read this diary about the fall of Constantinople and then sketch these events on paper!

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 7th: • The Ottoman forces, under the command of Mehmet himself, have set up camps outside the city's imposing triple defensive walls. • The Sultan demanded that Constantine immediately surrender the city, but he has refused, and the massive Turkish cannons have begun to bombard the western portion of the city, so loudly that women have been reported to have fainted with the shock! • April 17th: • The siege has now continued unabated for over a fortnight, but morale within the city remains high. • Although the walls have been pierced several times through mining and artillery fire, the defenders have constructed palisades and have driven off every Turkish assault. • The inhabitants remain hopeful that there will soon be an arrival of ships from Europe bringing supplies and troops. • May 15th: • Morale is now declining rapidly. Food is growing scarce within the city, and heavy rains and freakish hailstorms has added to the sense of foreboding. • There are increasing reports of people deserting the city under cover of darkness. • Nevertheless, the defenders are holding firm and concluding that the city will fall only when the moon gives a sign. • May 27th (evening): • A dense fog enveloped the city today. This is extraordinary weather for late spring in temperate Constantinople. • By nightfall, the fog had lifted but the defenders have been horrified to see the windows and rooftops of the city flickering with ominous shades of fiery red flame: even the enormous copper dome of the Hagia Sophia, the imposing cathedral of Constantinople, is affected. • May 29th: 3.00am • After using his heavy artillery to form a breach in the wall, the first attack was launched upon Constantinople 2 hours ago, led by the Bashi-bazouks. • The shout of the men could be heard miles away! • They knew they were outnumbered and outskilled, but fought with passion until the attack was called off a few moments ago. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 29th: 6.00am • The second attack started 2 hours ago, led by the Anatolian Turks. • This army can easily be recognised by their specialized uniforms and is more organised than the first...they are using their cannons to blast through the walls of the city. By using trumpets and other noises they have been able to break the concentration of their opponents! • These troops managed to enter the city, but many were massacred, and the attack has now been called off. • May 29th: 7am • Before the army has been able to gain strength and order, another attack has fallen upon them. • Mehmet's favourite set of troops called the Janissaries have started to attack. • They are launching arrows, missiles, bullets, stones and javelins at the enemy. • They are maintaining perfect unity in this attack, unlike the other attempts. This battle, at the stockade, is proving to be a long and tiring one for all the troops. • May 29th: 8.00am: • While battles are being fought on land, the Turks have also tried to take control of the sea. • Many ships have been placed in the Golden Horn and off of the Marmora shore to help siege the city. • Many of the soldiers have flooded off of these ships to take down the harbor walls and start looting the city. • May 29th: 10.00am • The Turks have noticed that a port called the Kerkoporta has accidentally been left open by the Christians. • The Christian army have frequently used that gate to try to penetrate the flank of the Turkish army. The Turks have stormed the gate, attacking the defenders from the flank and rear. • The surrounded defenders of Constantinople, including Constantine XI, have refused to yield and fought on until they were overwhelmed. • Their refusal to surrender meant that the Ottoman army has been given 3 days and nights of unrestricted plunder, rape and arson. • The carnage has been so horrific that the streets are said to be running with blood. • 1454—MEHMET HAS RENAMED THE CITY TO ISTANBUL, A MUSLIM CAPITAL.
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Selim 1, "the Grim": 1512-1520

- **Selim I** was the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire who started the Ottoman policy of rapid expansion and conquest.
- He spread the Sunni branch of Islam.
- He **annexed**, or took over, Syria, Palestine and Egypt and even marched into the Safavid empire in present-day Iran.
- By the end of his eight-year reign, Selim had expanded the 2,5 million km² of Ottoman land to 6,5 million km².



Suleiman the Magnificent: (1520-1566)



Suleiman's Signature



Suleiman (r. 1520-66)



- **The reign of sultan Suleiman (r. 1520-66)** --peak of political, economic, and cultural development under the Ottomans.
- Known as "the Magnificent" because of the splendors of his court.
- Known in Turkish as **kanuni**, or "law-giver," because he issued a set of laws that combined traditional Islamic and Ottoman legal codes.
- His given name is the Arabic and Turkish form of Solomon
- Refurbished the **Dome of the Rock** in Jerusalem--the site of the Jewish temple built by King Solomon.
- Inherited a vast empire
- He warred against his rivals, the **Shiite Safavids** in Iran, capturing Shiite shrines in Baghdad and southern Iraq.
- He warred with Hungary and defeated the combined Venetian-Spanish fleets.
- **The arts flourished** under his reign, notably ceramics and glazed tiles

CHAPTER
2
Section 1

SKILLBUILDER PRACTICE *Following Chronological Order*

Historians use chronological order as the framework for studying people and happenings in history. By examining the order in which events occur, historians gain an understanding of how events may be related. The passage below describes the military career of Suleiman the Magnificent. Use the dates and clue words in the passage to plot important events in the life of Suleiman, using the time line at the bottom of the page. (See Skillbuilder Handbook, p. 991.)

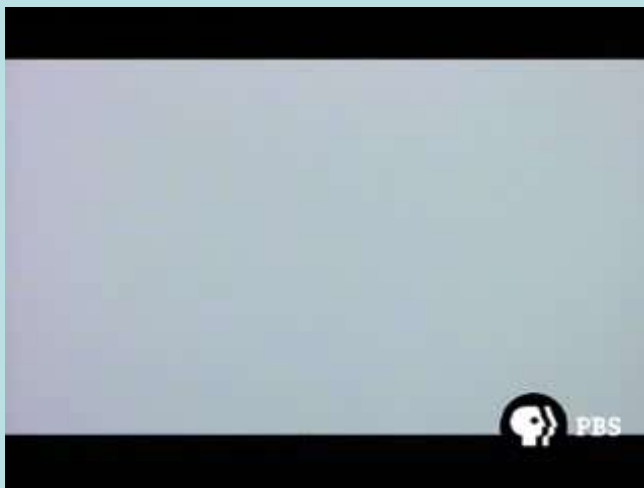
Suleiman assumed power in 1520 and ruled as sultan over the Ottoman Empire for 46 years. First and foremost a military leader, he extended his father's conquests in the Balkans and the Mediterranean. His victories greatly expanded the Ottoman Empire and made Suleiman the most powerful monarch on earth. In 1521, the army of Suleiman conquered Belgrade, and began to push into Hungary and Austria. In 1526, they defeated the Hungarians at Mohacs and later annexed most of the Hungarian Empire. From September to October 1529, Suleiman and his troops laid siege to Vienna. As winter approached, they were forced to withdraw without subduing the city. When the

Turkish attack on Vienna failed, Suleiman devoted the next few years to domestic affairs. By the 1530s, he was ready to wage war again.

In 1534, Suleiman moved his forces east against the Persians and into Central Asia. Applying their immense naval power, the Turks then went after the Muslim world, eventually taking over almost all of North Africa. In 1551, the Turks captured Tripoli. The Ottomans were now the dominant power in the Mediterranean. In 1565, the Turkish forces tried to capture Tunis and Malta but were severely defeated by the Knights of Malta. In 1566 during the siege of Szigetvar in Hungary, Suleiman died and his stepson succeeded him.



Suleiman video (17:36 min)



Prompt: Why is Suleiman's reign considered the Golden Age of the Ottoman Empire? List at least 10 important achievements of Suleiman.

Battle of Mohács

- Suleiman led a military campaign in Eastern Europe
- 1526-- **Battle of Mohács** –Suleiman defeated Louis II of Hungary (1516–26).
- Hungarian resistance collapsed and the Ottoman Empire became the pre-eminent power in Eastern Europe.
- Upon encountering the lifeless body of King Louis, Suleiman is said to have lamented:
 - *"I came indeed in arms against him; but it was not my wish that he should be thus cut off while he scarcely tasted the sweets of life and royalty."*

Battle of Preveza

Battle of Preveza --

In 1538, the Spanish fleet was defeated by Barbarossa—Suleiman's naval commander—securing control of the eastern Mediterranean for the Turks.



Battle of Lepanto (1571)

- Battle of Lepanto —Venetians and Turks engage in a naval battle and the Turks win under Suleiman's Admiral Kemal Reis.



Battle of Lepanto (1571)



Ottoman expansion

- Ottoman Empire fought with Venice for control over the Mediterranean.
- Forced the Venetians to pay tribute but continued to allow them to trade.



THE FOREIGN POLICY OF SULEYMAN THE MAGNIFICENT

Suleiman the Conqueror

Selim died in 1520, soon after the defeat of the Mamluks, and his son, Suleyman I, succeeded him. Suleyman in his time was regarded as the most significant ruler in the world, by both Muslims and Europeans. His military empire expanded greatly both to the east and west, and he threatened to overturn the heart of Europe itself. Suleyman believed, however, that the entire world was his possession as a gift of God, and that it was his duty to carry jihad across the globe. Therefore, even though he did not occupy Roman lands, he still claimed them as his own and almost launched an invasion of Rome (the city came within a few hairbreadths of Ottoman invasion in Suleyman's expedition against Corfu). Moreover, as universal Caliph of Islam he could even justify attacking other Muslim nations such as the Safavids, who he argued had abandoned orthodox belief or practice. Each of these invasions or annexations were preceded, however, by a religious judgement by Islamic scholars as to the orthodoxy of the ruling dynasty.



In 1521, one of his first moves as sultan was to invade and capture the Serbian city of Belgrade, which was considered to be the gateway to Central Europe. From Belgrade, Suleyman faced an open road to Hungary and, beyond that, Austria. A 1526 Ottoman victory at the Battle of Mohacs in Hungary further advanced Ottoman interests in the region, and by 1529, Suleyman had led the Ottoman army to the gates of Vienna. His drive into Central Europe was done partly for territorial gain, and partly for political reasons. The Habsburgs, rulers of the Holy Roman Empire, controlled much of Central Europe, and the Ottomans' increasing involvement in European politics in the 1520s led them to enter into an alliance with France against the Habsburgs.

The issue began with a war between Holy Roman Emperor Charles V and Francis I of France, in 1521. Francis sought Ottoman assistance in the war when it became clear that he was losing. He appealed to the Ottomans to help prevent Charles from establishing hegemony over all of Europe, resulting in one dominant power over the continent. The Ottomans agreed to help France prevent the Holy Roman Empire from dominating Europe, and a formal Franco-Ottoman alliance was concluded in 1526. That alliance was the cornerstone of European diplomacy for much of the 16th century, and it countered the alliance the Holy Roman Empire made first with Italy, and later with the Safavid Empire in Persia. Because of the threat of a two-front war based on the Holy Roman Empire-Safavid alliance, the Ottomans ensured peace on one side before waging war against the other.

By 1533, renewed hostilities with the Safavids on the eastern frontier led Suleyman to conclude a peace treaty with Archduke Ferdinand of Hungary in order to focus Ottoman military might on the Safavids. Their eastern campaign that year proved to be enormously successful for the Ottomans, as they took the major cities of Baghdad and Tabriz from the Safavids, and annexed the Safavid provinces of Azerbaijan and Iraq. By 1535 the Ottomans controlled the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, thus giving them control of all trade routes, by land and sea, from western Asia to India. The Ottomans were not able to maintain all of what they took from the Safavids, however, and the Persian city of Tabriz was one which changed hands several times before the Ottomans concluded a peace treaty with the Safavids in 1555. That treaty returned Tabriz to the Safavids and left the border between the two empires peaceful for the next 25 years.

Meanwhile, Suleyman faced a new and unexpected threat from the Russian Empire. The Ottomans had witnessed the expansion of the principality of Muscovy into an empire of its own with little concern, but by the mid-16th century, the Russian Empire began to challenge the Ottoman Empire in the Black Sea and Caucasus regions. Ivan IV, also known as Ivan the Terrible, came to the Russian throne in 1547, and annexed the Muslim Khanates of Kazan and Astrakhan, which were remnants of the Golden Horde. In 1550, Suleyman successfully kept Ivan from also annexing Azov, in the northern reaches of the Ottoman Empire. The hostilities died down in the 1560s, and Suleyman allowed Ivan to keep Kazan and Astrakhan. In return for



Ottoman control of the Khanate of the Crimea. This feud with the Russian Empire demonstrated to Suleyman that his Empire had not two but three fronts to defend, when the new threat posed by the Russian Empire to the northeast was added to those of the Safavids to the southeast and the Europeans to the west.

Suleiman the Machiavellian

Besides invasions and campaigns, Suleyman was a major player in the politics of Europe. He pursued an aggressive policy of European destabilization; in particular, he wanted to destabilize both the Roman Catholic church and the Holy Roman Empire. By encouraging the disunity of Christianity, the Ottomans hoped to decrease the chances of Christian Europe uniting in a Crusade against the Muslim Ottomans. Several historians, in fact, have argued that Protestantism would never have succeeded except for the financial support of the Ottoman Empire. One notable example was Suleyman's outward support of Lutherans fighting the Pope in the Holy Roman Empire to guarantee that Europe remain religiously and politically destabilized and so ripe for an invasion. Suleyman considered the Protestant rejection of icons and papal authority to be closer to Muslim belief than either Catholic or Orthodox Christianity, and his support of Protestantism was one of his key policies in Europe.

In this, Suleyman was responding to an aggressively expanding Europe. Like most other non-Europeans, Suleyman fully understood the consequences of European expansion and saw Europe as the principle threat to Islam. The Islamic world was beginning to shrink under this expansion. Portugal had invaded several Muslim cities in eastern Africa in order to dominate trade with India, and Russians, which the Ottomans regarded as European, were pushing central Asians south when the Russian expansion began in the sixteenth century. So in addition to invading and destabilizing Europe, Suleyman pursued a policy of helping any Muslim country threatened by European expansion. It was this role that gave Suleyman the right, in the eyes of the Ottomans, to declare himself as supreme Caliph of Islam. He was the only one successfully protecting Islam from the unbelievers and, as the protector of Islam, deserved to be the ruler of Islam.

Task

Come up with between 5 and 10 questions to turn this account into a worksheet.
Swap your questions with a partner and answer them on a separate sheet.

The Ottomans: 2 – the Reign of Suleiman

1. What were Suleyman's qualities when he first became sultan?
He was young and inexperienced, he was surrounded by poets and interested in fashion. He was seen as a man of peace, a "gentle lamb."

2. How did Suleyman gain control over his realm?
He demanded assurances of loyalty from everyone in his domain. Those who did not profess loyalty were declared enemies. He killed rebels instantly—and made sure it was widely known.

3. How was the sultan's power dependent on slavery?
Slaves from the conquered regions provided military and civil servants for the defence and operation of the empire.

4. When Suleyman put his friend Ibrahim into the position of grand vizier, how did Ibrahim serve him? What happened to Ibrahim?
Ibrahim served Suleyman loyally and capably as prime minister; however, Roxellana influenced Suleyman against Ibrahim and Suleyman had him killed.

5. How did Suleyman achieve an army so capable and disciplined that "ten thousand could be led by a single thread"?
He required each Christian family in his realm to give up one of their sons to him; they received demanding military training and were able to advance based on their achievements.

6. How was Suleyman different from other conquerors of his time?
Only he allowed his conquered subjects to keep their own faiths, because he knew that to force a new religion on them would cause rebellion.

7. What were the distant borders of the area Suleyman controlled, and why couldn't he extend his empire any farther?
Suleyman's empire included central Europe, North Africa, and Persia. Distance and weather prevented Suleyman from extending it farther.

8. How did Suleyman change in his last years?
After Mustafa's death, Suleyman became a recluse; he turned more to poetry and to Islamic religious observation. He grew old and physically weakened, and he died before the victory of his last campaign had been achieved.



Discussion points:

- How could Suleyman, who was reputed to be wise, religious, and gentle, could have had two people he loved, Ibrahim and Mustafa, killed?
- It's not often that a ruler is called "the Magnificent." Why do you think Suleyman got this honour in history? List several reasons and compare him to other rulers you've studied.

Task:

Commemorating the Reign of Suleyman
In the year 2020, we will observe the 500th anniversary of the beginning of Suleyman's reign. Encourage your students to start preparing for the celebration now by designing commemorative coins, bills, postage stamps, costumes, a monument, and a convention center. Working in groups, students should research art and design during Suleyman's reign so that the commemorative materials will pay tribute to the period in which he lived.



GUIDED READING *The Ottomans Build a Vast Empire*

Comprehensive REVIEW

A. Perceiving Relationships As you read this section, fill out the chart below by writing answers in the appropriate boxes.

What role did each ruler play in the building and expansion of the Ottoman Empire?	
1. Osman	
2. Murad II	
3. Mehmet II	
4. Selim the Grim	
5. Suleiman	

B. Identifying Supporting Details List the achievements of Suleiman in the boxes below.

Social Achievements	Cultural Achievements

C. Perceiving Relationships On the back of this paper, explain how **ghazis** and **Timur the Lame** relate to the Ottoman Empire.

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The Golden Age of Ottoman Culture

Qur'an Page: Arabic Calligraphy



Calligraphy



Blue Mosque



Blue Mosque - interior



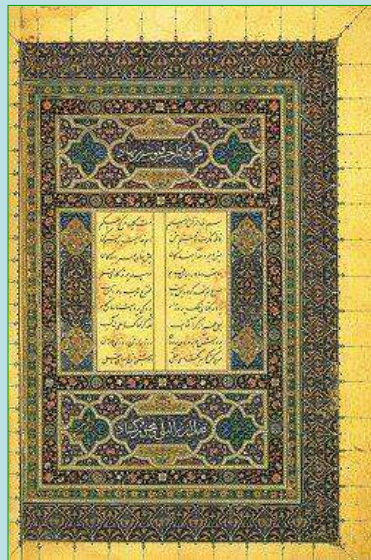
Prayer Rug, 16c Ottoman Empire



Illuminated Qur'an Page



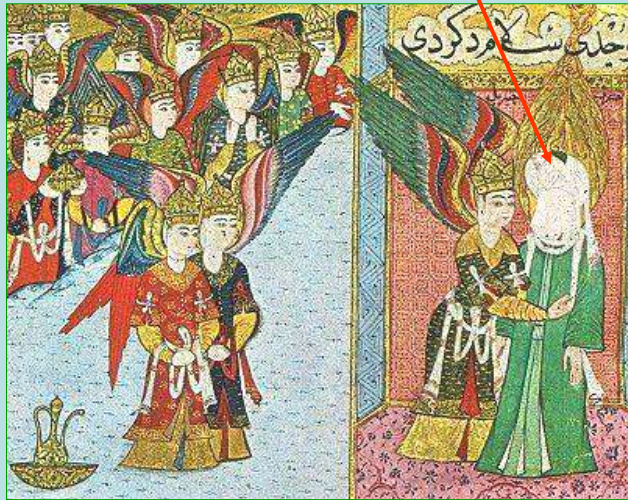
Illuminated Qur'an Page



Qur'an Page: Abraham's Sacrifice of Isaac



Qur'an Page: The Angel Gabriel Visits Muhammad



Collection of Taxes in Suleiman's Court



Conversations Between Muslims & Christians



Scholars at the Galata Observatory (Suleiman's Constantinople), 1557



The Ottoman Empire During the 16^c



Crisis of the military state, 1585-1650

- Increasing importance and expense of firearms.
- New World silver brought inflation.
- Financial deterioration and the use of Short-term mercenary soldiers brought a wave of rebellions.
- Janissaries began to marry and went into business.

Economic change and growing weakness in the Ottoman Empire during the 1700's

- Reasons:
 - 1) The sultan began to live a secluded life.
 - 2) Janissaries became politically powerful hereditary elite who spent more time on crafts and trade than on military training.
 - 3) System of land grants in return for military service had been replaced by a system of tax farming.
 - 4) By mid-1700's-- Ottoman Empire was in economic and military decline.
 - 5) Europeans dominated Ottoman import and export trade by sea, but they did not control strategic ports or establish colonial settlements on Ottoman territory.

The Ottoman's "Neighbors:" The इब्बिखोदे दलपारद

इब्बिखोदे - The striped areas represent regions that were less secure. A land based empire and although they had access to the Persian Gulf, they never possessed a navy and allowed much of the coast to be occupied by European powers



Rise of the Safavids

- **Shah** –leader of Persia (Iran)-- ordered all to practice Shi'ite Islam.
 - **Shia (or Shi'ite) Islam** is the second largest denomination of the Islamic Faith, after Sunni Islam, making up 10-20% of Muslims worldwide.
 - Shias adhere to the teachings of Islamic prophet Muhammad
 - Unlike Sunnis, Shias believe **Ali ibn Abi Talib** (Muhammad's cousin) was the true successor to Muhammad and reject the legitimacy of the first three caliphs of Islamic history.
- Iran became a Shi'ite after a century of brutal force. Created deep hatred between Iran and its Sunni neighbors.
- Persian literature and Persian decorative styles had been diverging from Arabic culture



Abbas the Great 1588 to 1629



- The Safavid king was called the **shah**.
- The best known, **Shah Abbas** “the Great,” revived the glory of ancient Persia.
- He centralized the government and created a powerful military force modeled on the Ottoman janizaries.
- Abbas used a mixture of force and diplomacy against the Ottomans.
- He made alliances with European states.
- To strengthen the economy, Abbas reduced taxes on farmers and herders and encouraged the growth of industry.
- Unlike earlier Safavids, Abbas tolerated non-Muslims and valued their economic contributions.
- He built a new capital at **Isfahan** (is fah HAHN), which became a center of the international silk trade.
- He had a settlement built for Armenian Christians traders just outside the capital, where they governed themselves.

- Istanbul was a busy port city with a colony of European merchants.
- Isfahan was an inland city with few Europeans.
- Women were seldom seen in public in Istanbul or in Isfahan
- Isfahan was not a cosmopolitan city, nor was the population of the Safavid Empire particularly diverse. Istanbul's location gave it a cosmopolitan character comparable



Safavid decline

- Reasons:
 - 1) Iran manufactured products– silk and carpets – but these industries remained small and unproductive.
 - 2) Agricultural sector did not see any significant technological developments
 - 3) Plagued by the expense of firearms.
 - 4) Costly warfare with Ottoman rivals
 - 5) Inflation caused by cheap silver and a decline in the overland trade.
- Safavid rule ends in 1722.

Graphic Organizer Packet

Directions: Use your readings and notes to complete these worksheets

Characteristics	Ottomans	Safavids
Capital City		
Dates of existence		
Strongest Ruler		
Extent of Empire/location		
Culture/Society		
Type of Islam		
Key Events		
Relationship with Europe		

World History

The Ottoman and Safavid Empires

Main Idea

Identify the following from your reading:

Key Terms and Names	
Ghazis	
Ottomans	
Sultan	

Janissaries	
Mehmed II	
Suleyman I	
Shah	
'Abbas	

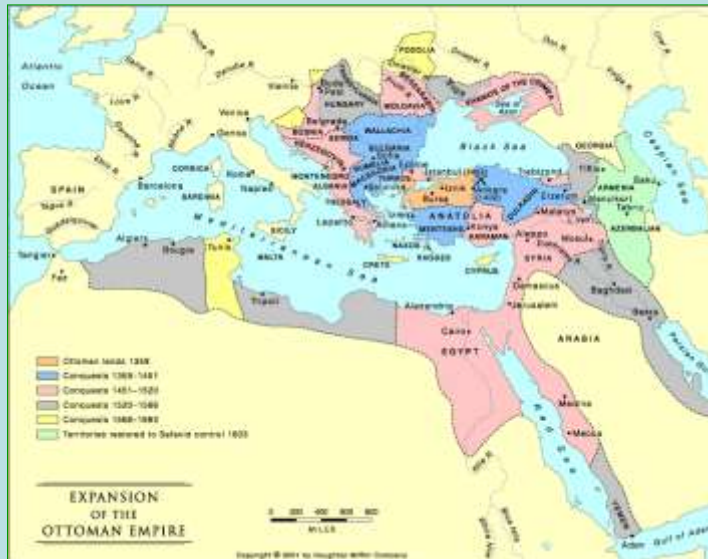
1. What were two advantages of the Ottoman military?

2. How was the Safavid Empire founded and enlarged?

The Ottoman Empire: The "Sick Man of Europe" 1600s - 1938



The Ottoman Empire Expands

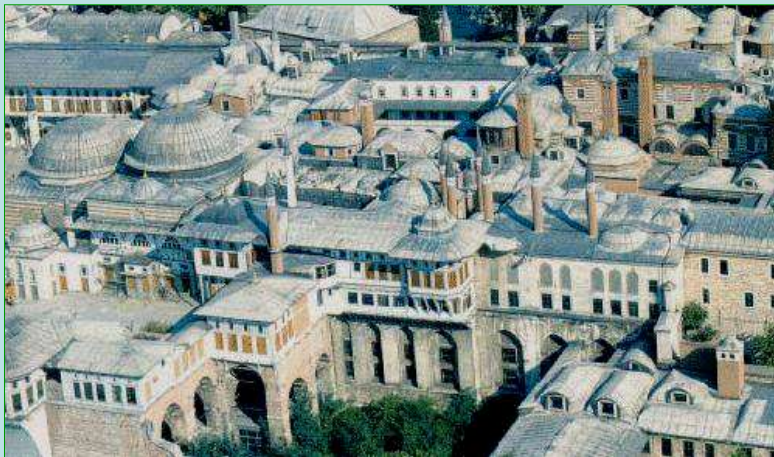


The Luxurious Lifestyle of the Sultans in Topkapi Palace

Topkapi Palace Model



The Actual Topkapi Palace



Topkapi Harem



It's Good to Be the Sultan!



Topkapi "Fruit Room"



Topkapi's Great Craftsmanship



The Gradual Loss of Territory: 18c & 19c

The Decline of the Empire: 18c



Greek War for Independence: 1821-1832



Caused Ottomans
to lose Greece



Crimean War: 1854-1856



British, French and Ottomans war with Russia. While most of Ottoman territory remains intact, they are weakened by the warfare. Become known as the "Sick Man of Europe"!

Culminating Assessment: Ottoman Empire Web Quest

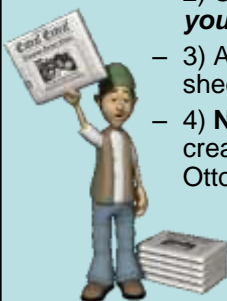
- **DIRECTIONS:**
- Go to <http://www.theottomans.org/english/index.asp>. Use the subject titles and dates below to quickly navigate to the required information.
- Use the information from this site to answer the questions *in your own words*
- Answer all questions in complete sentences on a separate sheet of paper. **Total Point Value: 50 points**
- 1. **Beginnings of Ottoman's Empire rise to power, 1299-1400**
 - Who was Osman? Why is he important?
 - What were the janissaries? Why were they important to the Ottoman Empire?
- 2. **Mehmed II (ruled 1444-1445; 1451-1481)**
 - Who was Mehmed II?
 - Describe three of his greatest accomplishments.
- 3. **Suleiman the Lawgiver (ruled 1520-1566)**
 - Who was Suleiman?
 - Why was he known as "the Lawgiver"?
 - Describe one example of how Suleiman was a fair leader.
 - How did Suleiman respond to growing European power?
 - What important architectural projects did Suleiman promote or order built?
 - Why is Suleiman's reign considered the height of Ottoman power and culture?
- 4. **Beginnings of Ottoman Decline (1600-1700)**
 - Why do historians consider the reign of **Selim II (1566-1574)**, the son of Suleiman I, the beginning of Ottoman decline?
 - Describe the changing role of the Janissaries during this time period.
 - How did the Ottoman's wars with Austria continue to weaken Ottoman power?
- 5. **The Ottoman's wars with Russia and European powers (1700-1800)**
 - Describe the Ottoman Empire's relationship with Russia's Peter the Great and Catherine the Great. How did Catherine prove triumphant?
 - What happened during the wars with Napoleon Bonaparte of France?

Web Quest continued...

- 6. **The Ottoman Empire, "The Sick Man of Europe," (1800-1900)**
 - In 1853 Tsar Nicholas I of Russia described the Ottoman Empire as "the sick man of Europe." Why? Provide several reasons to support this statement.
- 7. **The Ottoman Empire, World War I and Ataturk**
 - How did the Ottoman Empire's participation in World War I prove disastrous and lead to the end of the Empire?
 - How did Ataturk form modern Turkey from the ruins of the Ottoman Empire?
- 8. **The Ottoman Army**
 - Describe the organization of the Ottoman army
 - Describe the military tactics or strategies which the Ottomans often used.
 - Describe one important military campaign in Ottoman history.
- 9. **The Family: Harems and Ottoman Women**
 - Describe the role of the harem in Ottoman society
 - Describe the roles of women in Ottoman society.
 - Who was Roxalena (Hürrem Sultana) and what were her secret struggles?
- 10. **Ottoman art and culture. Choose (5) five** of the following and summarize how each represents an important cultural achievement of the Ottomans:
 - architecture
 - Calligraphy
 - Ebru, marbling
 - Embroidery
 - Gravures
 - Ceramics
 - Miniatures
 - Rugs and carpets
 - War as an art
 - Costumes
 - Science and technology

Optional Extension: Newspaper Project

- **Used in conjunction with worksheet research questions.**
- **DIRECTIONS:**
 - 1) Go to <http://www.theottomans.org/english/index.asp>. Use the subject titles and dates below to quickly navigate to the required information.
 - 2) Use the information from this site to answer the questions *in your own words*
 - 3) Answer all questions in complete sentences on a separate sheet of paper. **Total Point Value: 00 points**
 - 4) **Newspaper Project:** You will use much of your research to create a newspaper on the successes and failures of the Ottoman Empire! **Total Point Value: 35 Points!**



Culminating Project: Create a newspaper on the Ottoman Empire!

- **Directions:** Imagine that you are newspaper reporters, writing in the year 1920. You are reflecting back on the Ottoman Empire's long history of successes and failures. Team up in groups of two-three students. Your group will combine your research from the webquest and create a newspaper! Requirements for your newspaper:
 - 1) A title and cover page for your newspaper. In addition, each article or section in your newspaper requires a catchy title to grab the reader's attention. **5 points**
 - 2) A 75-100 word biography of an important leader of the Ottoman Empire. **5 points**
 - 3) One 75-100 word positive letter to the editor about the great military accomplishments and achievements of the Ottoman Empire. **5 points**
 - 4) One 75-100 word negative letter to the editor about Ottoman decline and failures. **5 points.**
 - 5) A political cartoon, criticizing or making fun of the Ottomans. This can be used in conjunction with the negative letter to the editor as described above. **5 points.**
 - 6) A 75-100 word gossip page, focusing on harems and women of the Ottoman Empire. **5 points.**
 - 7) A 75-100 word arts and fashion page. This page should also include at least 2-3 relevant illustrations of Ottoman arts and fashions. **5 points.**
 - **8) Extra credit option** —Type it and make it look like a real newspaper! **5 points**
- **Total Points: 35. Yes, it's worth about the same as a test grade!**



Sultan Abdul Hamid II: 1876-1909



The Last Ottoman Emperor!

The Young Turks revolt of 1908!



“The Young Turks” –a group of military student and young professionals-- form **The Committee of Union and Progress (CUP)** –a political organization which pressed for Democracy and reform of the Ottoman Empire

- **Young Turk's Goals:**
 - Pushed for reforms → basic democratic rights:
 - 1. freedom of speech.
 - 2. freedom of assembly.
 - 3. freedom of the press.
- Problem of nationalism within (heterogeneous empire).



The Young Turk revolt is eventually squashed by:



- Mehmet Talaat
 - Grand Vizier, 1917-1918

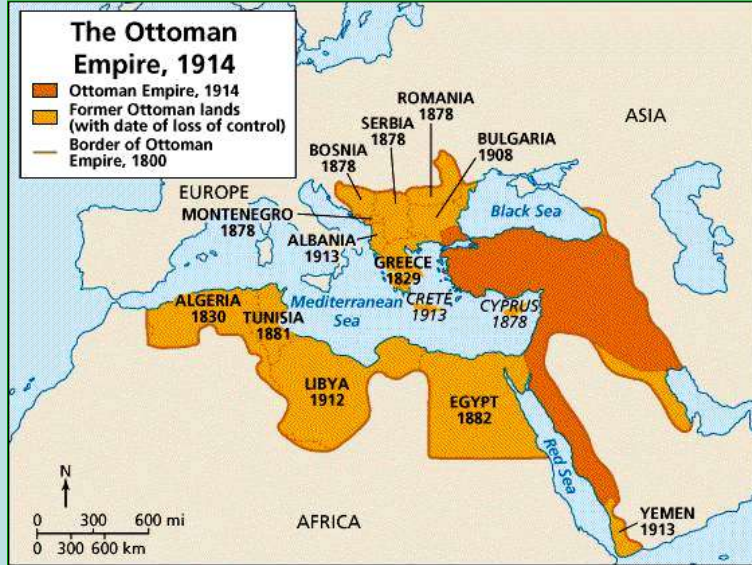


- Enver Pasha
 - Minister of War
 - Ottoman Commander-in-Chief

How did World War I
cause the end of
the Ottoman Empire?

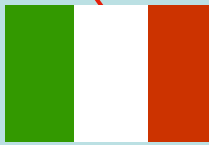


The Ottoman Empire in 1914



Two Armed Camps

Allied Powers:



Central Powers:



Ottomans joined Germany and the Central Powers. Big mistake!



World War I Alliances: 1914-1918



The Allied Advance Against the Ottoman Turks



Br. General Edmund Allenby



What is the meaning of this political cartoon?

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INTO THE JAWS OF DEATH



Germany and Central Powers lose! Europeans Carve Up the Ottoman Empire After WW1



Mustafa Kemal "Ataturk" (1881-1938)



Warm Up: What kind of person was Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the founder of Turkey? What were his major ideas? Analyze these quotes to find out!

Quotes from Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, founder of Turkey:



- "In order to stave off covetousness, greed, and spite, citizens world over must be educated."
- "We do not consider our principles as dogmas contained in books said to come from heaven. We derive our inspiration, not from heaven, or the unseen world, but directly from life."
- "It was when I entered the military preparatory school and put on its uniform, that a feeling of strength came to me, as if I had become master of my own destiny."
- "My people are going to learn the principles of democracy the dictates of truth and the teachings of science. Superstition must go. Let them worship as they will, every man can follow his own conscience provided it does not interfere with sane reason or bid him act against the liberty of his fellow men."
- "Those heroes that shed their blood and lost their lives.. you are now lying in the soil of a friendly country. Therefore rest in peace. There is no difference between the Johnnies and the Mehmets to us where they lie side by side here in this country of ours.. You the mothers who sent their sons from far away countries wipe away your tears. Your sons are now living in our bosom and are in peace. Having lost their lives on this land they have become our sons as well"

Write a political speech in support of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk or Kazim Karabekir!



Mustafa Kemal



Kazım Karabekir

- **Directions:** It is the early 1920's. The Ottoman empire had made a terrible decision to support Germany and the Central Powers during World War I. The Allied Powers have defeated the Central Powers, and the empire is in smoldering ruins!
- Read "Ataturk Biography." Ataturk has proposed creating the new nation of Turkey from the remains of the Ottoman Empire. As a member of his political party, the **Republican People's Party**, you are his political speech writer. **Your 1-page speech must include the following:**
 - 1) Criticize the Ottoman's mistake in supporting the Axis Powers in Word War I. Call for an end to the weak Ottoman empire!
 - 2) Highlight Ataturk's main ideas regarding politics, religion and government
 - 3) Argue for the creation of a new modern country from the remains of the Ottoman Empire—Turkey!

=====

The opposition leader Kazım Karabekir has formed an opposition party. As a member of his political party, the **Republican People's Party**, you are his political speech writer. **Your 1-page speech must include the following:**

- 1) Criticize the Ottoman's mistake in supporting the Axis Powers in Word War I. Call for an end to the weak Ottoman empire!
- 2) Highlight Karabekir's main ideas regarding politics, religion and government
- 3) Criticize Mustafa Kemal's ideas and accuse him of running his country like a socialist dictatorship!

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk (1881-1938)

- **Republican People's Party Goals:**
 - republicanism (National Assembly).
 - nationalism ("Turkification").
 - populism (for the benefit of the people).
 - statism (state-controlled economy).
 - secularism (free from religious control).
 - reformism.
- 1924 → abolished the caliphate.



Atatürk's Reforms

1. "Turkify" the Islamic faith

- Translate the *Qur'an* into Turkish.
- Secular education.
- Ministry of Religious Affairs abolished.
- *Sharia* courts closed → new secular courts.



2. Western-style clothing

- Forbid the wearing of the *fez* →
- Western-style men's suits.
- Attacked the veiling of women.



Atatürk's Reforms



3. Language Reform:

- Roman alphabet replaced the Arabic script.
- Literacy in new alphabet required for government positions.

4. State Socialism:

- State banks established to finance government-controlled businesses.

5. Adoption of a Surname.

The Opposition Party



The opposition leader Kazım Karabekir established the Progressive Republican Party.

Goals:

1. Promoted liberalism --individual rights and equality of opportunity--in contrast to state socialism --control of the means of production by the state, either through state ownership or regulation.
2. Promoted conservatism in contrast to modernism. Keep the old caliphate government for awhile until the new country of Turkey stabilizes.
3. Opposed to secular government —a government free of religious law and principles. Maintain Islamic law—based on the teachings of the Koran, the Muslim holy book.

Treaty of Lausanne, 1923



Modern Turkey Is Born.

