

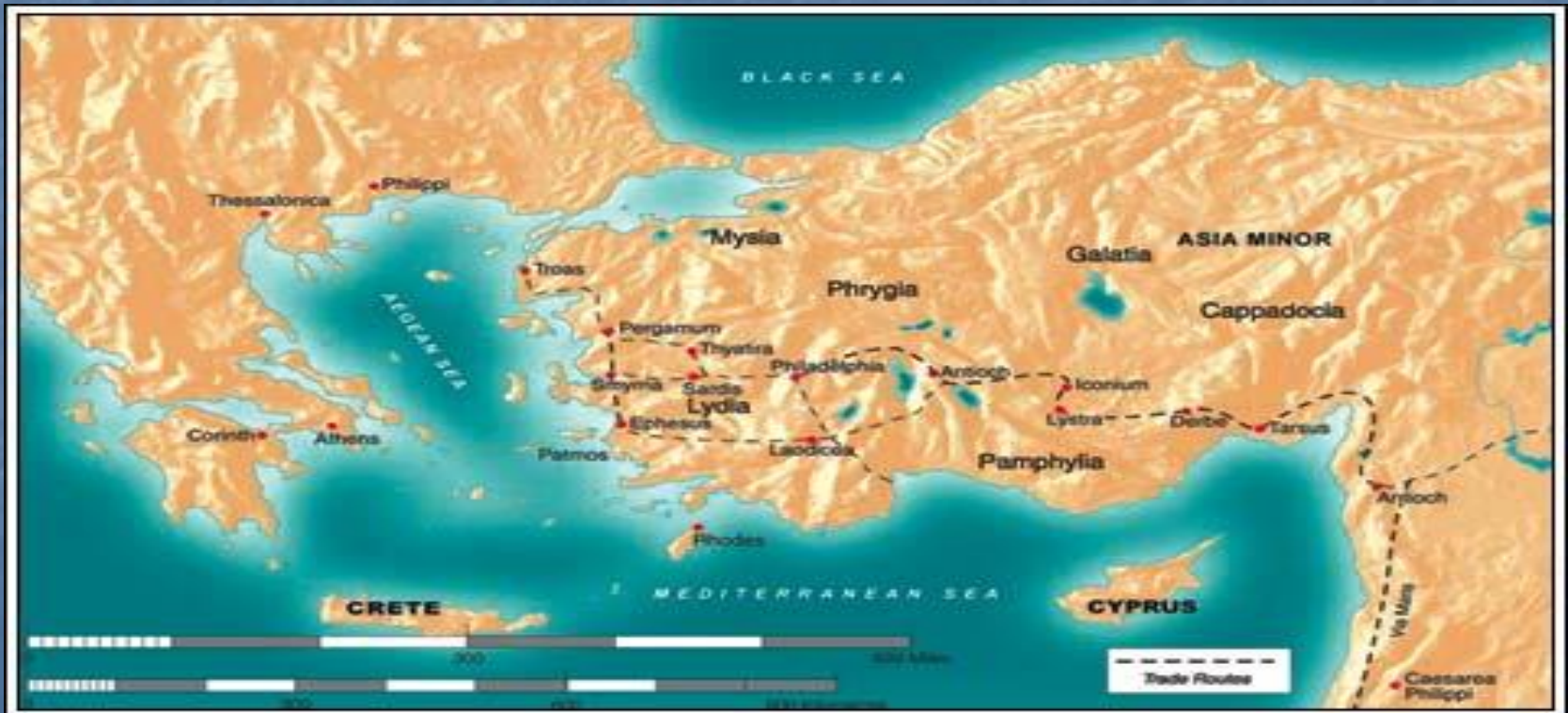
Ottoman Empire

1400s-1800s



1. Original location of the Ottoman Empire

- Asia Minor (Turkey)



ORIGINS OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

After Muhammad's death in 632 A.D., Muslim faith & power spread throughout Middle East

- It was one of the **largest** & **longest lasting** empires in history
- It was an empire supported & inspired by **Islam**
- It **replaced** the **Byzantine Empire** (former Roman Empire) as the **major power** in the Eastern Mediterranean.

- By 1215, foreign invaders (**Mongols** from eastern Asia) took over the lands of the Muslim empire
- Islam's power in the Middle East started to decline



THEN . . .

- A new empire arose out of the leftovers of the old **sultanates** (kingdoms) of Anatolia (Turkey).
- 1299 A.D.- one of these sultans (***Osman***) began to expand his kingdom
- Osman started the **Ottoman Empire**, named after him

Factors in Rise of Ottoman Empire

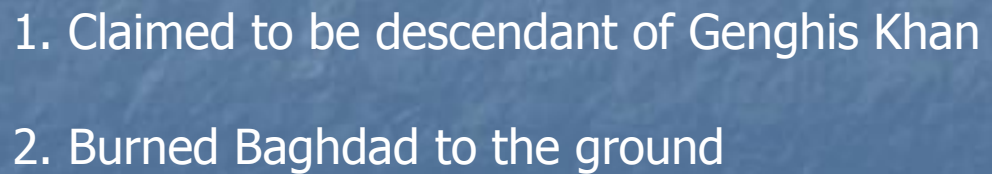
- control of link between Europe and Asia on the Dardanelles strait
- military power
 - Janissaries
- growth primarily by land conquest

Leaders

- Osman-founder of the Ottoman Empire
(followers of Osman were called Ottomans)
- Creates Empire from 1300-1326
- Strong use of Gunpowder for success
- At first ottomans acted kindly towards people they conquered



A detailed illustration of a bearded man, likely a historical figure, wearing a crown and ornate robes. The man has a full, dark beard and mustache, and his expression is serious. He is wearing a crown with multiple points and decorative elements. His robes are intricately patterned with floral or geometric designs. The background is a textured, light brown color, possibly representing a wall or a parchment-like surface. A red horizontal line is visible on the right side of the image.



Mehmet II

- Captures Constantinople in 1453
- Opens it to all groups of people
- Uses canons

(Canons that would fire 1200 pound boulders to destroy walls)



Ottoman Empire Conquering

- Takes Constantinople in 1453 (is renamed Istanbul)
- Controls parts of three continents by 1566
- (Asia, Africa, Europe)

Hagia Sophia (was a Christian Church turned into a mosque)



The Capture of Constantinople



The Ottoman Capital -- Constantinople



Ottoman Empire had one of the
greatest Navy's in the world



Selim the Grim

- **Excellent Sultan**
- **Harsh person**
- **Executes all brothers, father, and all sons but one**
- **Captures Mecca and Medina in 1519**

Suleiman

- Known as the Lawgiver
- Ottoman Empire reaches height
- Government Bureaucracy
- Balanced Islamic law with tolerance of religion (Islam is religion of Ottomans)



ORIGINS CONT.

- 1352 A.D. sultans able to cross over into **Europe**
- 1453 A.D.-Ottoman soldiers known as Janissaries conquered **Constantinople** (Istanbul) from the Byzantine empire, thus ending the Roman Empire.
- 1517 A.D. Ottomans had control of **Egypt** & extended control to most of **North African coast**.
- 1520-1566: **peak of power** during rule of **Suleiman** ("The Magnificent")

RELIGION



- Founded on the principles of **Islam**
- United by Islamic beliefs
- Churches were converted into **mosques**
- **Tolerant** of other religions, especially Christians and Jews
- Encouraged **loyalty** from other religious faith groups

Suleiman's Mosque



Ottoman Decline was caused by

THE DECLINE/ BREAKUP OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

- Military Problems:
- 1571 A.D. – decline began after several **military defeats** surrounding the borders
- 1683 A.D.-**failed invasion** of Vienna, Austria
- **Economic weakness** caused **military weakness**
- **Falling behind in military technology**
- After losing **WWI**, the empire lost control of Arab lands
- By **1924**, the Ottoman Empire **no longer existed**

■ Leadership problems

- 1. slow decline from 1566 (loss of territory)
- 2. series of **weak/incompetent sultans** or rulers.
 - Suleiman was a powerful leader, but he killed his ablest son, drove another into exile, and his third son was incompetent but inherited the throne.
- 3. **corrupt government officials** or members of elite (Janissaries)





■ Powerful janissaries and janissary revolts

■ Economic problems

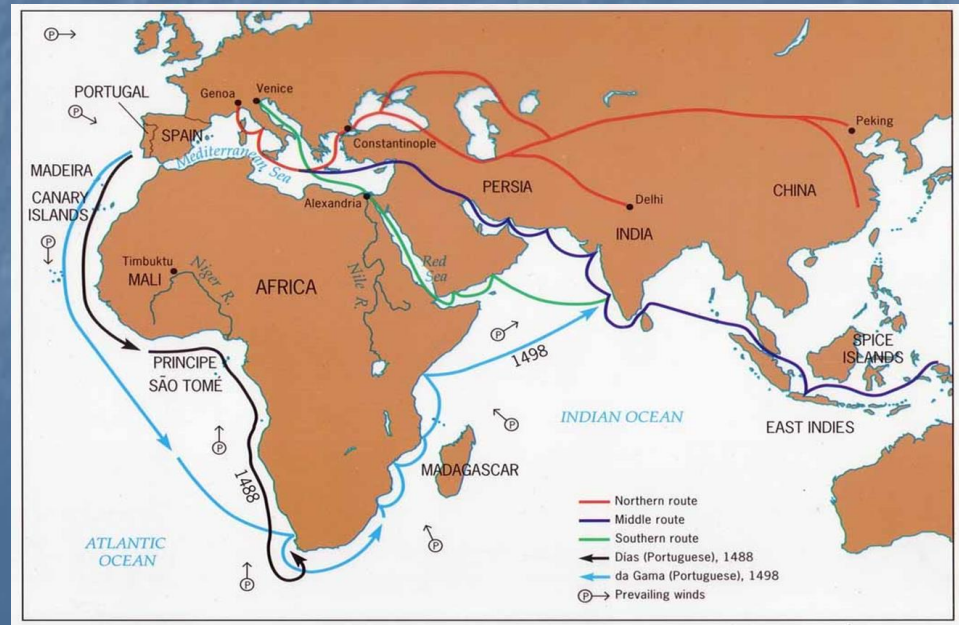
1. trade **competition** from Americas

2. **cheap products** from India & Far East

3. development of **other trade routes** (now people **bypassed India** and traded with other places= less money for India)

4. rising unemployment & near **bankruptcy**

New World silver flooding the market and causing silver to inflate = inflation



■ Social problems

- 1. **Loss of intellectualism** = loss of innovation = fall behind the Europeans in technology
- 2. Heavy taxes = **revolts and unhappy peasantry** (both a money issue as well as a social issue)
- 3. Leaders tried to reform and save the Ottoman empire from decline, but Religious leaders protested these changes and resisted.

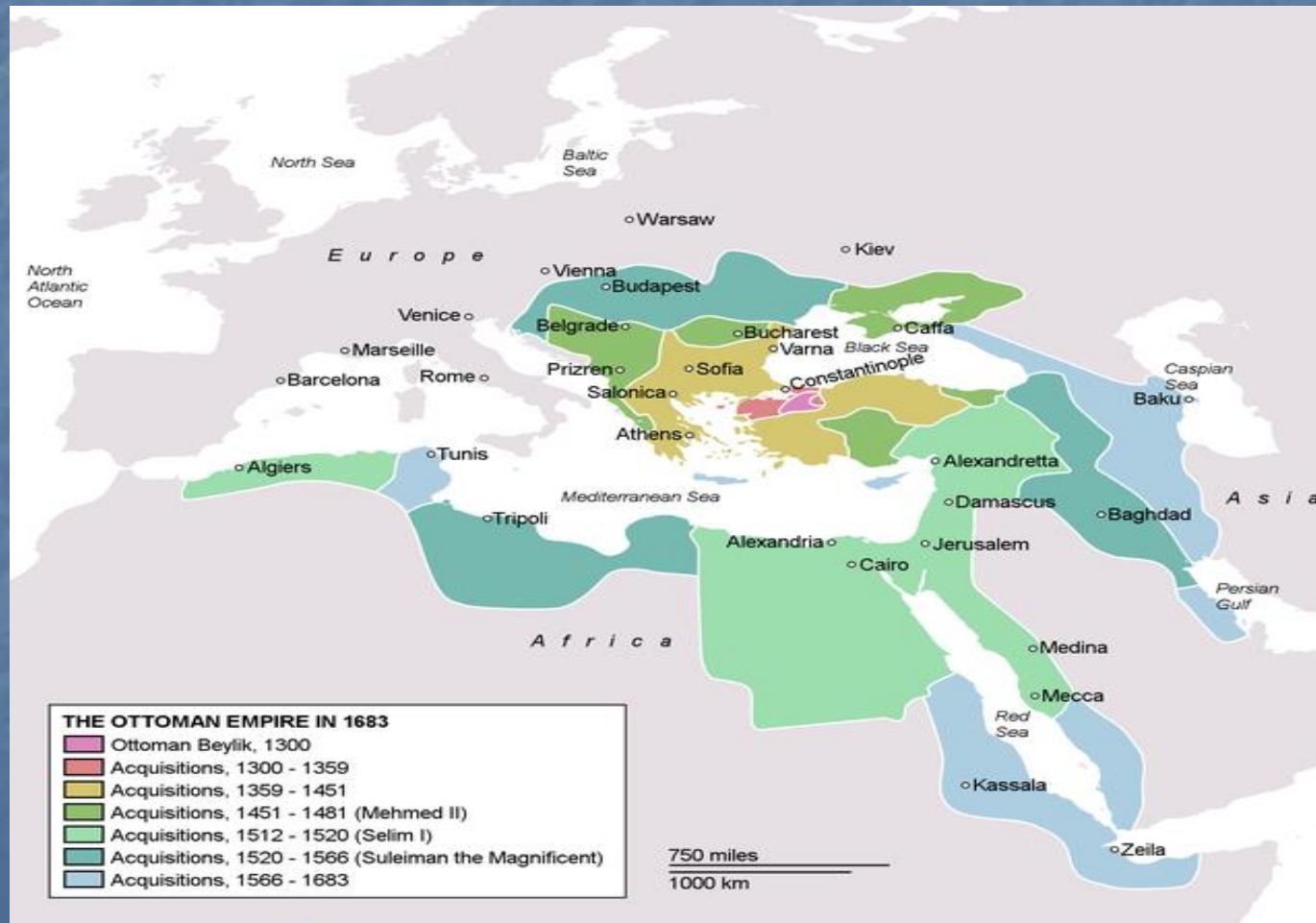


Understandings

- **The Ottoman Empire emerged as a political and economic power following the conquest of Constantinople.**
- **The Ottomans brought much of Muslim territory in Southwest Asia and North Africa under their rule.**

Quiz

- 1. What empire does this represent?



- 2. What was the original location of the Ottoman Empire?
- 3. Name the three continents the empire spanned over at its greatest height?
- 4. What city did the Ottoman Empire conquer that made it be realized as a major power?
- 5. Which Ottoman ruler was the empire named after?

- 6. What Ottoman ruler was known as the Lawgiver?
- 7. Name the two most important trading resources that came from the Ottoman Empire
- 8. What religion unified the Ottoman Empire?
- 9. What was the capital Constantinople renamed after it was captured?