

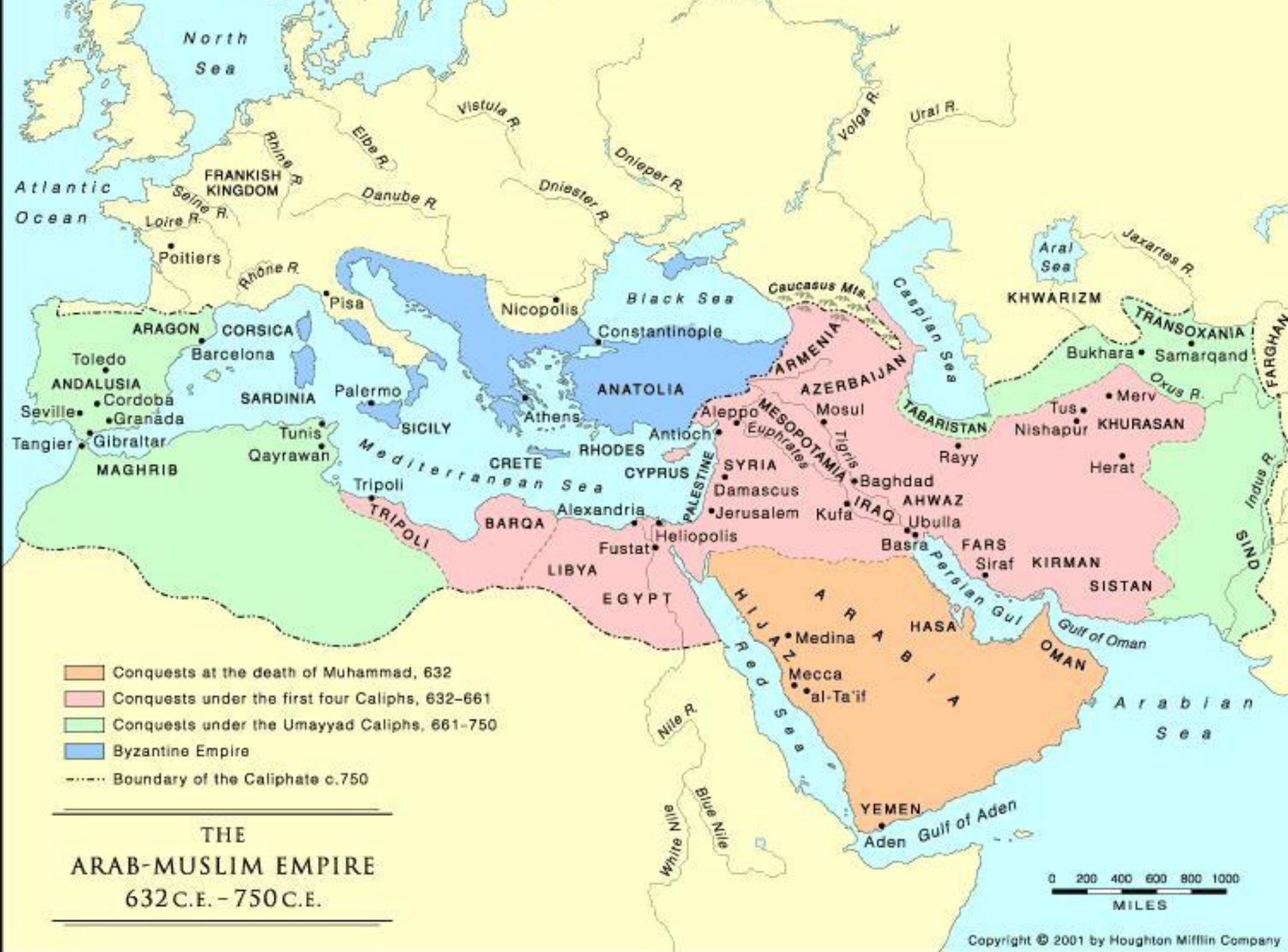
THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



ORIGINS OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

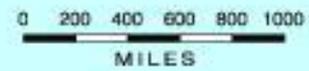
After Muhammad's death in 632
A.D., Muslim faith & power
spread throughout Middle East.





- Conquests at the death of Muhammad, 632
- Conquests under the first four Caliphs, 632-661
- Conquests under the Umayyad Caliphs, 661-750
- Byzantine Empire
- Boundary of the Caliphate c.750

**THE
ARAB-MUSLIM EMPIRE
632 C.E. - 750 C.E.**



- 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





THE MONGOL EMPIRE

0 500 1000
MILES

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

ORIGINS OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

- 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.

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



THE JANISSAR

- ◆ Group of **soldiers** loyal to the sultan (king)
- ◆ Army of **slaves & Christian converts** to Islam
- ◆ Helped to **expand** the empire
- ◆ Became so powerful that the sultans **feared** them



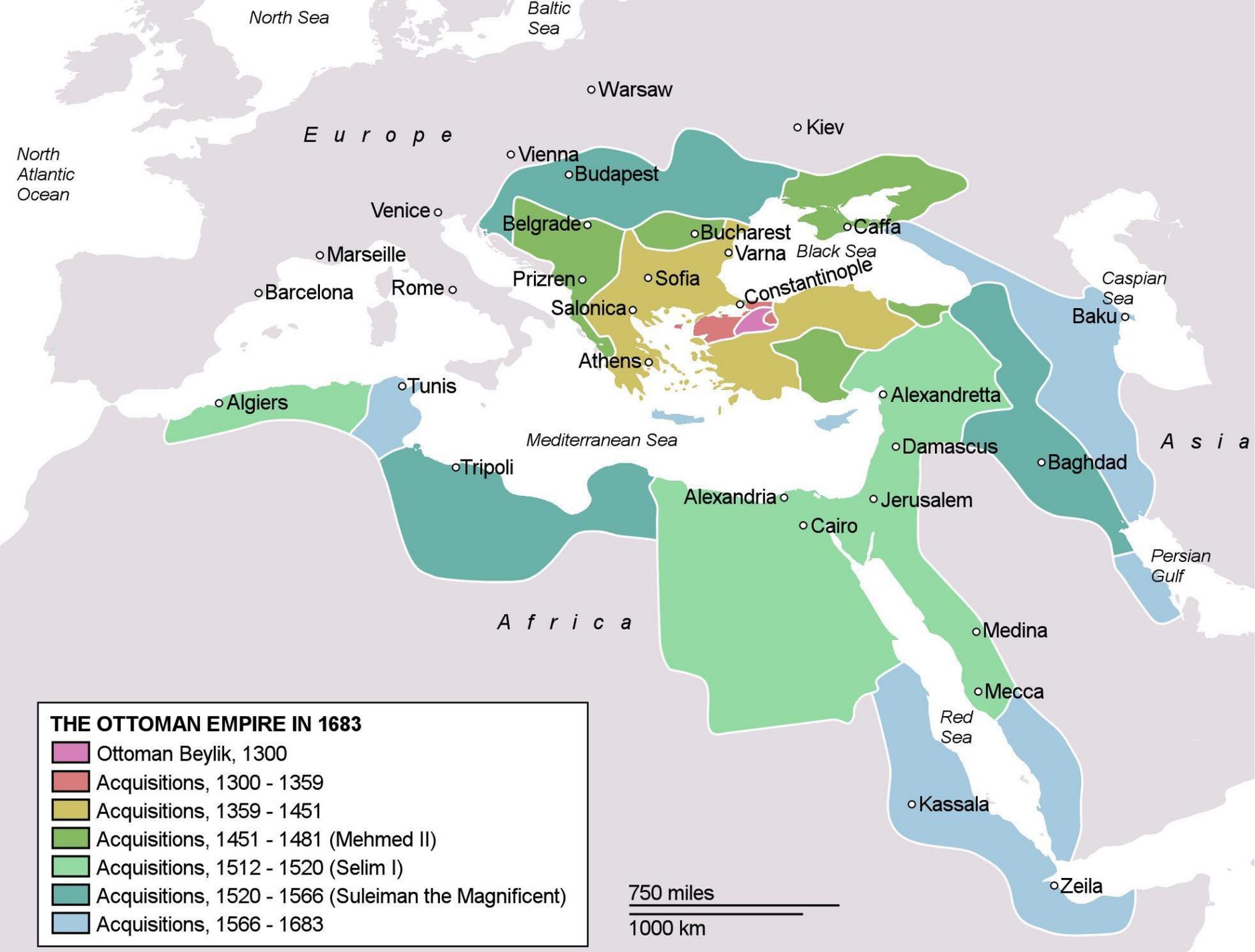


Kere Avullukçu Usta Kere Avullukçu
Osmanlılarda resmi kıyafetler - ressam Brindesi serisi 13



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")



North Sea

Baltic Sea

Warsaw

Europe

Kiev

North Atlantic Ocean

Vienna
Budapest

Venice

Belgrade

Bucharest

Caffa

Marseille

Varna

Black Sea

Barcelona

Rome

Prizren

Sofia

Constantinople

Caspian Sea

Salonica

Baku

Athens

Algiers

Tunis

Mediterranean Sea

Alexandretta

Asia

Tripoli

Damascus

Baghdad

Alexandria

Jerusalem

Persian Gulf

Cairo

Africa

Medina

Mecca

Red Sea

Kassala

Zeila



RUSSIA

Vienna

FRANCE

Istanbul

Madrid

Rome

PORTUGAL

SPAIN

Algiers

**OTTOMAN
EMPIRE**

Tripoli

Mosul

**SAFAVID
EMPIRE**

Damascus

Baghdad

**SULTANATE
OF MOROCCO**

Basra

Cairo

Medina

Mecca

San'a

*The Ottoman Empire Towards
the End of the Seventeenth Century*

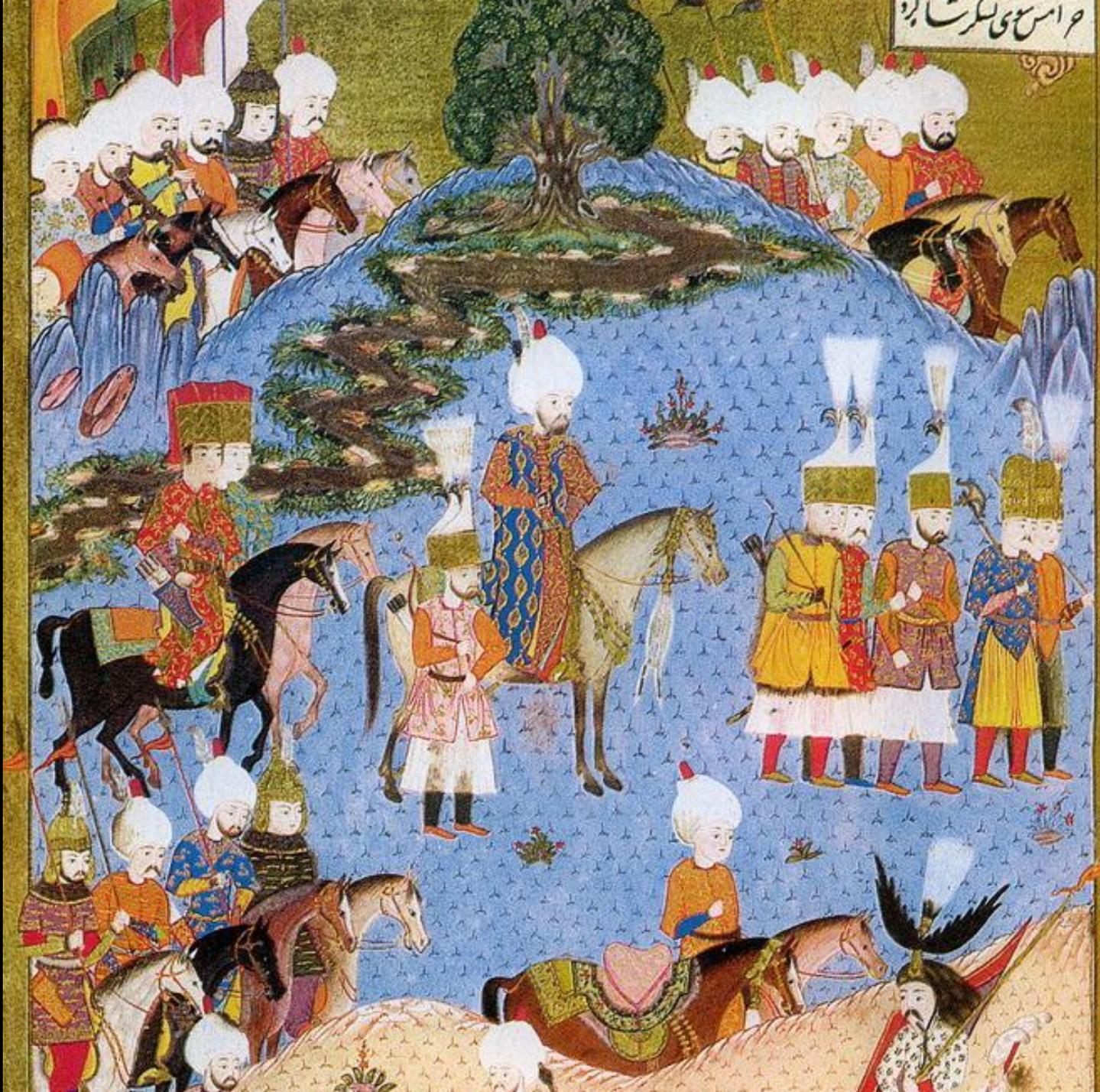


SULEIMAN

- Ruled from 1520-1566
- Made Ottoman Empire the richest & most powerful empire in Europe and Southwest Asia at the time

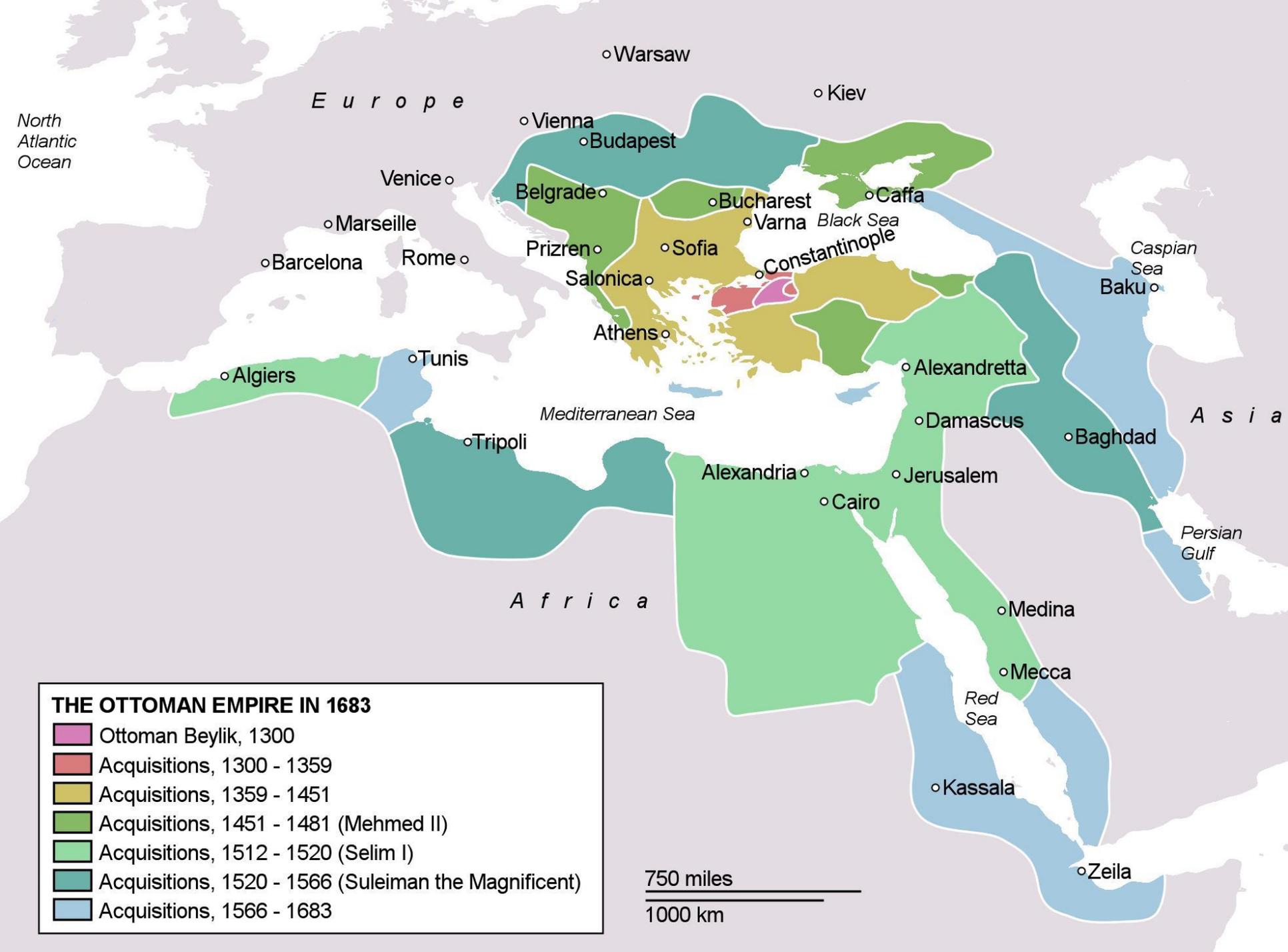
SULEIMAN

- **Greatest Ottoman leader of all time**
- Brought **justice** & harmony by publishing a code of laws (**“The Lawgiver”**)
- Feared & respected by Europeans
- Turned Constantinople into a great center of art, music, writing, and philosophy
- Wrote some of the most beautiful poetry of his time



EXPANSION

- Suleiman believed that the entire world was his possession as a gift of God.
- Vast amounts of **Islamic territories** were annexed or invaded.
- **Very strong military**
- Expert in developing **gunpowder** as a military tool



THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN 1683

- Ottoman Beylik, 1300
- Acquisitions, 1300 - 1359
- Acquisitions, 1359 - 1451
- Acquisitions, 1451 - 1481 (Mehmed II)
- Acquisitions, 1512 - 1520 (Selim I)
- Acquisitions, 1520 - 1566 (Suleiman the Magnificent)
- Acquisitions, 1566 - 1683

750 miles
 1000 km

TRADE

**Located on major trade routes
between Europe & Asia**

Some goods traded were:

- Silk & other cloth
- Rhubarb
- Porcelain from China
- Spices such as pepper
- Dyes such as indigo



EUROPE

Mediterranean sea

EGYPT

ARABIA

PERSIA

INDIA

CHINA

SOMALIA

Indian Ocean

JAVA



THE DECLINE OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

SS7H2

The student will analyze continuity and change in Southwest Asia (the Middle East) leading to the 21st century.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

After the breakup of the Ottoman Empire, Europe partitioned (divided) lands in the Middle East.

1. How did this European partitioning lead to regional conflict?
2. Land and religion are reasons for continuing conflicts in the Middle East. Describe how and why this is true.

THE BREAKUP OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

- 1571 A.D. – decline began after several **military defeats**
- 1683 A.D.-**failed invasion** of Vienna, Austria
- Economic problems
 1. trade **competition** from Americas
 2. **cheap products** from India & Far East
 3. development of **other trade routes**
 4. rising unemployment & near **bankruptcy**

The OTTOMAN

Empire



Atlantic Ocean

FRANCE

Paris

Vienna

HUNGARY

Belgrade

CRIMEA

BULGARIA

Black Sea

Venice

Rome

Istanbul

Caspian Sea

Aral Sea

SPAIN

Córdoba

Lisbon

Mediterranean Sea

GREECE

Athens

ANATOLIA

ARMENIA

Yabriz

Algiers

Tunis

SYRIA

Damascus

Baghdad

NORTH AFRICA

Tripoli

Alexandria

Jerusalem

PERSIA

EGYPT

Cairo

ARABIA

Medina

Mecca

Persian Gulf

Aswan

Arabian Sea

Adan



BREAKUP CONTINUED

- **Economic weakness caused military weakness**
- **After losing WWI, the empire lost control of Arab lands**
- **By 1924, the Ottoman Empire no longer existed**

HELLO TURKEY!

The Ottoman Empire
officially ended on
Nov. 1, 1922.

Turkey was declared a republic.

Turkey Today



The importance of Constantinople

- It was the heart of the Byzantine empire for 1100 years
- 1453 A.D.-conquered by the Sultan Mehmet II & became the Ottoman capital
- The effect on Christian Europe was enormous
- Renamed Istanbul which means the “city of Islam”
- Istanbul became a political and military capital
- Positioned at the junction of Europe, Africa, and Asia
- Located on both sides of the Bosphorus, a narrow strait separating Europe from Asia
- The only major city located on two continents