

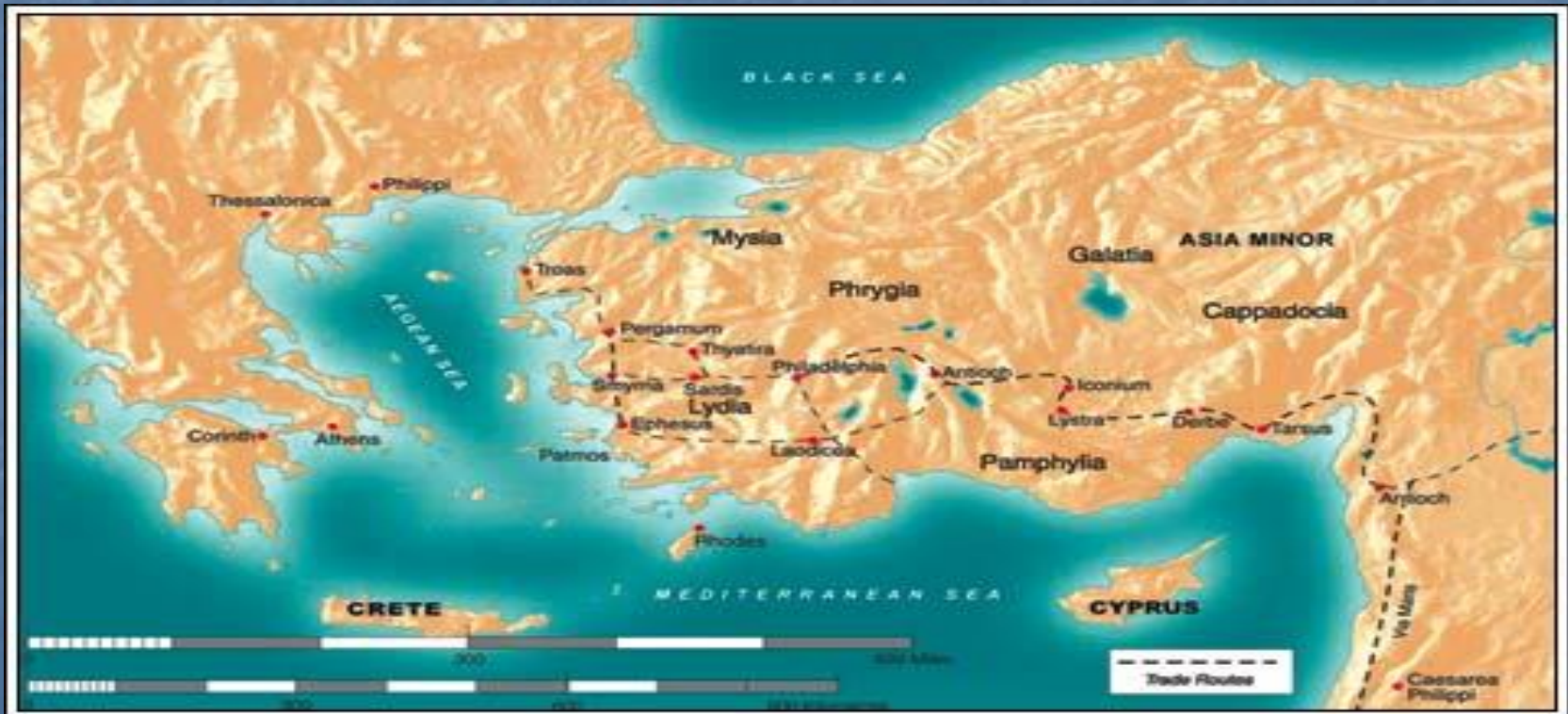
Ottoman Empire

1400s-1800s



1. Original location of the Ottoman Empire

- Asia Minor (Turkey)

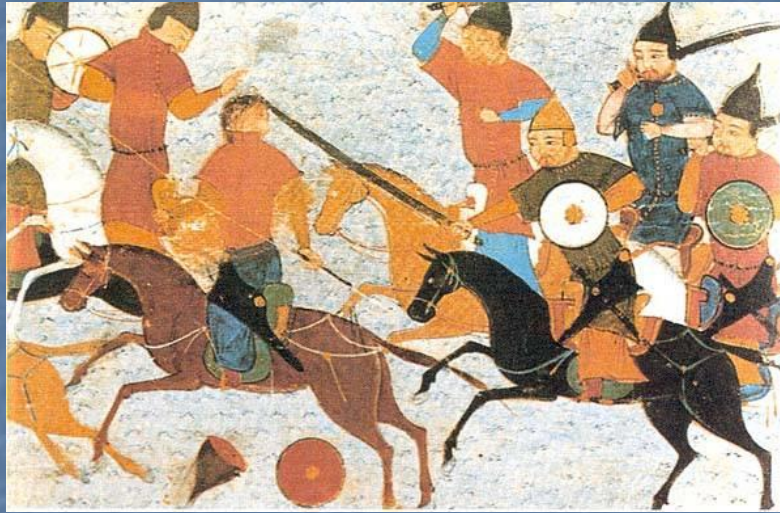


ORIGINS OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

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...

1. A new empire arose out of the leftovers of the old **sultanates** (kingdoms) of Anatolia (Turkey).
2. 1299 A.D.- one of these sultans (**Osman**) began to expand his kingdom
3. Osman started the **Ottoman Empire**, named after himself

ORIGINS CONTINUED

- 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

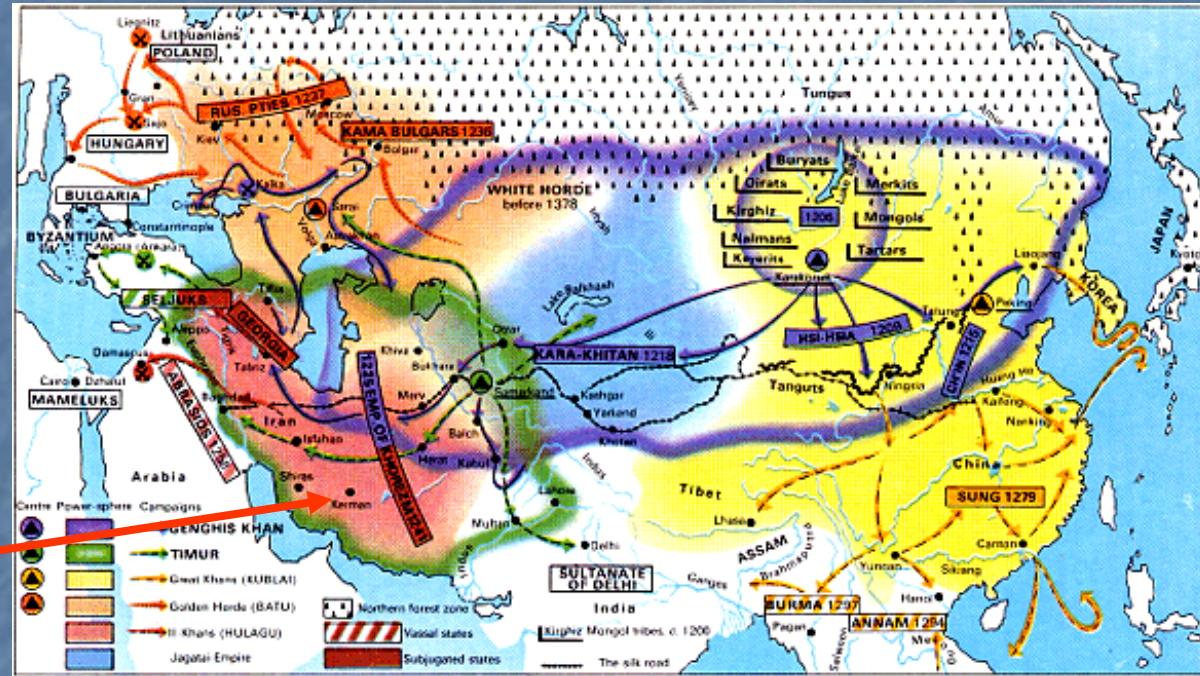
Leaders

■ The Founder and a GOOD Leader: 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



Not So Good Leader: Tamerlane (1336-1405) or “Timur the Lame”



1. Claimed to be descendant of Genghis Khan
2. Burned Baghdad to the ground

Powerful Leader: 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)
- Takes Constantinople in 1453 (and renames it Istanbul)
- Controls parts of three continents by 1566 (Asia, Africa, Europe)



The Capture of Constantinople



The Ottoman Capital – Constantinople

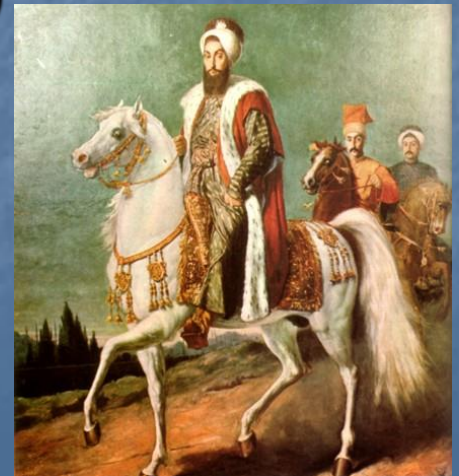


Ottoman Empire had one of the greatest Naval forces in the world



Good Leader? You be the Judge... Selim the Grim

- Excellent Sultan (led like a dictator)
- Harsh person
- Executes all brothers, father, and all of his sons but one
- Captures Mecca and Medina in 1519



Suleiman The Magnificent

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



Suleiman's Mosque

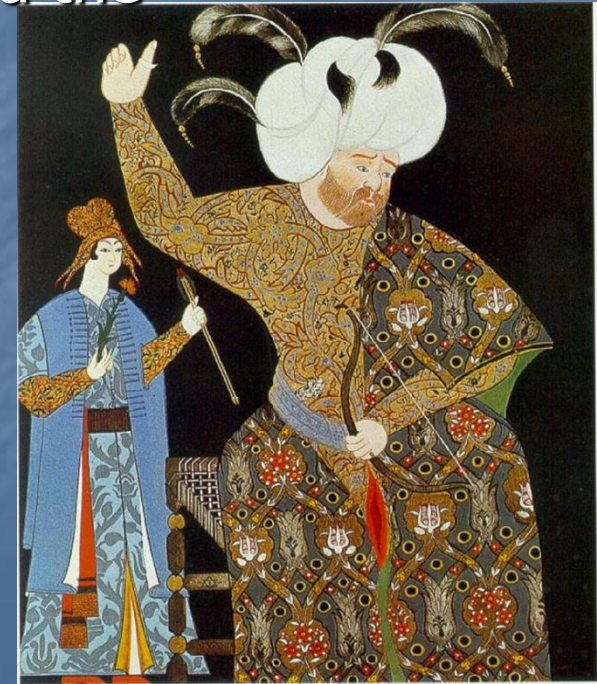


THE DECLINE/ BREAKUP OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

- **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

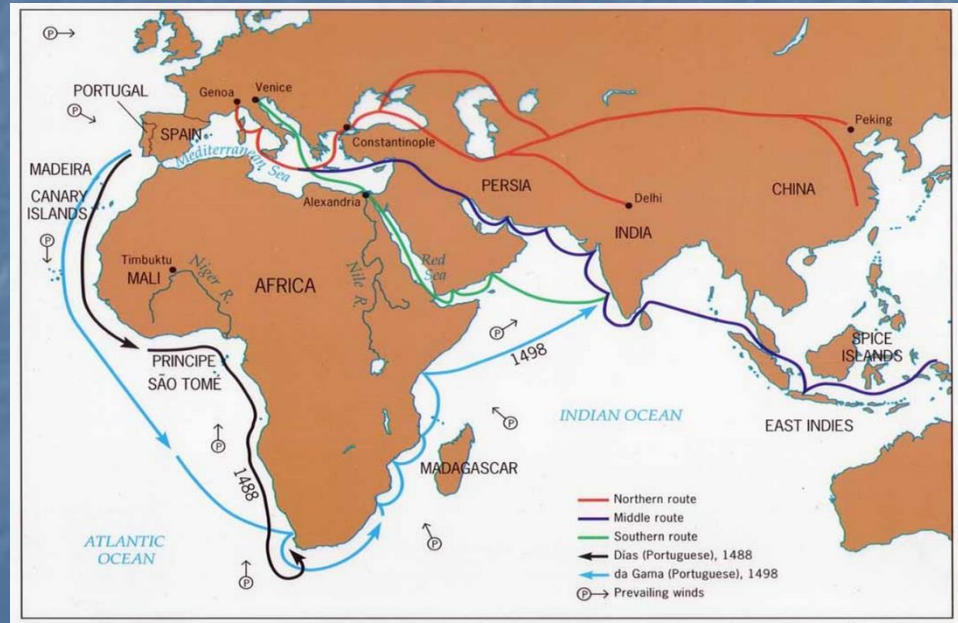
- 1. Slow decline from 1566 (loss of territory)
- 2. Series of **weak/incompetent sultans** or rulers.
 - Suleiman was a powerful leader, but he killed his ablest son, drove another into exile, and his third son was incompetent but inherited the throne.
- 3. **Corrupt government officials**



■ 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 = The Ottomans fell 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.

