ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:
1) What factors contributed to the rise of the Ottoman empire?
2) How did the Ottomans conquer the city of Constantinople, ending the Byzantine empire?
3) What were the cultural and political achievements of some of the greatest Ottoman sultans?
4) How did the Ottoman empire fall?
The Ottoman Bureaucracy

SULTAN

Divans

Social / Military Divans

Heads of Individual Religious Millets

Local Administrators & Military

Landowners / Tax Collectors

Muslims

Jews

Christians
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!
INTRODUCTORY READING ASSIGNMENT:

• Read and complete the questions for “The Ottoman Empire” worksheet.

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.
  - Divān or diwān (Persian دیوان) was a high governmental body in a number of Islamic states, or its chief official
Tamerlane (1336-1405) or “Timur, the Lame”

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

- **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 eerie red flame: even the enormous copper dome of the Hagia Sophia, the imposing cathedral of Constantinople, is affected.

- **May 29th: 3.00am**
  - The second attack started 2 hours ago, led by the Anatolian Turks.
  - They knew they were outnumbered and outskilled, but fought with passion until the attack was called off a few moments ago.

- **May 29th: 6.00am**
  - 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.
  - **1456—MEHMET HAS RENAMED THE CITY TO INSTANBUL, A MUSLIM CAPITAL.**
Selim I, “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 Shi'ite 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.

10/24/2009
Prompt: Why is Suleiman’s reign considered the Golden Age of the Ottoman Empire? List at least 10 important achievements of Suleiman.

- 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

Suleyman the Magnificent

Suleyman died in 1529, soon after the death of the Medici, and his son, Suleyman II, succeeded him. Suleyman II was regarded as the most significant ruler in the world. His state, Muslim and European,His military empire expanded greatly from the west and east, and he threatened to overtake the heart of Europe itself. Suleyman believed, however, that the best way to carry this out was to his possession, as a gift of God, and that he was unlikely to carry this out across the globe. Therefore, even though he did not conquer new lands, he still claimed them in his own name and almost launched an invasion of Rome (the city that came under a few hundred years of Ottoman invasion in Suleyman's expedition was the key). He invaded northern Italy and Sicily, and even quite a few Muslim realms such as the Safavids, to whom he sought to impose Ottoman rule. He was also able to make inroads into European politics in the 1520s by entering into alliances with France against the Holy Roman Empire.

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 Francis prevent the Holy Roman Empire from conquering Europe, and a formal Franco-Ottoman alliance was concluded in 1536. This alliance was the culmination of European diplomacy for much of the 16th century, and it cemented the alliance of the Holy Roman Empire and the Safavid empire. Because of the threat of a new-then war-based Ottoman invasion of the Safavid alliance, the Ottomans ensured peace on one side before waging war against the other.

By 1535, renewed hostilities with the Safavids on the eastern frontier led Suleyman to conclude a peace treaty with Archduke Ferdinand of Hesse in order to focus Ottoman military might on the Safavids. Their eastern campaign that year proved to be extremely successful for the Ottomans, as they took the major cities of Baghdad and Tabriz from the Safavids, and proceeded to the Mamluk provinces of Abydus and Syria. By 1536 the Ottomans controlled the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, thus gaining them control of all trade routes, by land and sea, from Europe to India. The Ottomans were now able to maintain all of what they had from the Safavids, however, the Persian city of Tabriz was one which changed hands several times between the Ottomans and the Safavids. By 1539 the Ottomans concluded a peace treaty with the Safavids in 1555. That treaty returned Tabriz to the Safavids, and the Ottomans had to pay a large bribe.

Meanwhile, Suleyman faced a new and unexpected threat from the Russian Empire. The Ottoman control of the Khanate of the Crimea threatened the expansion of the Principality of Moscow into an empire of its own with little concern by the mid-16th century, the Russian Empire began to challenge the Ottomans in the Black Sea and Caucasian regions. Ivan IV, also known as Ivan the Terrible, came to the Russian throne in 1547, and annexed the Medial Khazar of Kazan and Astrakhan, which were remnants of the Golden Horde. In 1555, Suleyman successfully led an army into annexing Azov, in the northern reaches of the Ottoman Empire. The hostility died down in the 1550s, and Suleyman allowed Ivan to keep Kazan and Astrakhan, in return for

Ottoman control of the Khanate of the Crimea. This faced with the Russian Empire demonstrated to Suleyman that his Empire had not one 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.

Suleyman the Manishevan

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 Manichaean heresy of Christianity, the Ottomans hoped to undermine 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 were it not for the financial support of the Ottoman Empire. One notable example of Suleyman's aggressive support of Lutheranism fighting the Pope in the Holy Roman Empire was to promote a struggle by any means to destabilize and politically destabilize and so reign for an invasion. Suleyman considered the Protestant rejection of monastic 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-European, 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 and Portugal had invaded several Muslim cities in eastern Asia 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 to be called the sultan 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 a question that will bring out this account into a worksheet. What is the role of Suleyman in the European expansion? 

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 posts and interested in learning. 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 defense and operation of the empire.

4. While 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, Rumelian 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 Bashi?”
   He required each Christian family in his realm to give up one of their sons to him; they received demanding 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 expanding any 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?
- How did the title of “The Magnificent” come to be used to refer to Suleyman? Why do you think Suleyman got this honor 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 300th 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.

The Ottomans Build a Vast Empire

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?

|----------|-------------|-------------|----------------|------------|

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Achievements</th>
<th>Cultural Achievements</th>
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</thead>
</table>

C. Perceiving Relationships
On the back of this paper, explain how gnomes and Tinker the Luton relate to the Ottoman Empire.
The Golden Age of Ottoman Culture

Qur'an Page: Arabic Calligraphy
Calligraphy

Blue Mosque
Blue Mosque - interior

Prayer Rug, 16c Ottoman Empire
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 16c
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 Safavid Empire - 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.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Ottomans</th>
<th>Safavids</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital City</td>
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<td>Dates of existence</td>
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<td>Key Events</td>
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1. What were two advantages of the Ottoman military?

2. How was the Safavid Empire founded and enlarged?
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 Craftsmenship
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:**
- 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.

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 an technology
Optional Extension: Newspaper Project

- Used in conjunction with worksheet research questions.
- DIRECTIONS:
  - 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!
New Stuff! The birth of Modern Turkey!

Sultan Abdul Hamid II: 1876-1909

The Last Ottoman Emperor!
“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

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**How did World War I cause the end of the Ottoman Empire?**
The Ottoman Empire in 1914

The 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?

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

- **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 World 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 Kazim 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 World 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!

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**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.

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.
Empire starts to experience problems:

-

Ottomans dominate Mid-East & E. Mediterranean by 1565 (FC.48)
Ottomans dominate Mid-East & E. Mediterranean by 1565 (FC. 48)

Empire starts to experience problems:

- Sultans get soft & lazy
Ottomans dominate Mid-East & E. Mediterranean by 1565 (FC. 48)

Empire starts to experience problems:

- Sultans get soft & lazy
- Empire too big to launch wars across far-flung frontiers
- Janissaries get soft & lazy
Ottomans dominate Mid-East & E. Mediterranean by 1565 (FC.48)

Empire starts to experience problems:
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- Emp. too big to launch wars across far-flung frontiers
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No major provinces or sources of revenue added after Suleiman I’s death in 1565

Spanish Emp. in Americas (FC.81)
Ottomans dominate Mid-East & E. Mediterranean by 1565 (FC.48)

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Spanish Emp. in Americas (FC.81)
- Influx of silver & gold from Americas
- Rapid Inflation

Portuguese Emp. in SE Asia (FC.82)
- Ottomans lose monopoly on spice trade
- Influx of silver & gold from Americas
- Rapid Inflation
Ottomans dominate Mid-East & E. Mediterranean by 1565 (FC.48)

Empire starts to experience problems:
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Spanish Emp. in Americas (FC.81)
- Influx of silver & gold from Americas
- Rapid Inflation

Portuguese Emp. in SE Asia (FC.82)
- Ottoman loss monopoly on spice trade
- Lose revenues

Econ. decline of Ottoman Emp.
Ottomans dominate Mid-East & E. Mediterranean by 1565 (FC.48)

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Portuguese Emp. in SE Asia (FC.82)
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Military & econ. decline of Ottoman Empire:
- Ottoman feudal cavalry who relied for survival on plunder from new conquests
- Revolts
- Econ. decline of Ottoman Empire
- Ottoman fail to keep up with new fortress & military technology & revival of Roman drill & march being used in Eur.
Ottomans fail to keep up with new fortress & military technology & revival of Roman drill & march being used in Eur.

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No major provinces or sources of revenue added after Suleiman I’s death in 1565

Empire starts to experience problems:

- Sultans get soft & lazy
- Janissaries get soft & lazy
- Empire too big to launch wars across far-flung frontiers

Spanish Emp. in Americas (FC. 81)

- Influx of silver & gold from Americas
- Rapid Inflation

Portuguese Emp. in SE Asia (FC. 82)

- Ottoman lose monopoly on spice trade
- Lose revenues

Military & econ. decline of Turkish feudal cavalry who relied for survival on plunder from new conquests → Revolts

Econ. decline of Ottoman Emp.

Major milit. defeats vs. Austria in 1600s (FC. 91)

Ottomans fail to keep up with new fortress & military technology & revival of Roman drill & march being used in Eur.

Military & econ. decline of Turkish feudal cavalry who relied for survival on plunder from new conquests → Revolts

Major milit. defeats vs. Austria in 1600s (FC. 91)
FC.49 THE DECLINE OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE (c.1565-1918)

Ottomans dominate Mid-East & E. Mediterranean by 1565 (FC.48)

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Portuguese Emp. in SE Asia (FC.82)
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Econ. decline of Ottoman Emp.

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Major milit. defeats vs. Austria in 1600s (FC.91)

Steady political & economic decay of the Ottoman Empire until its demise in 1919 after World War I

Foundation of modern Turkey by Kemal Ataturk in 1921 (FC.138)

Eventually, the Ottoman Empire experiences steady political and economic decay. This is coupled with major military defeats against Austria in the 1600s. The empire eventually collapses after World War I, and modern Turkey is established.
THE DECLINE OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE (c.1565-1918)

Empire starts to experience problems:
- Sultans get soft & lazy
- Emp. too big to launch wars across far-flung frontiers
- Janissaries get soft & lazy
- No major provinces or sources of revenue added after Suleiman I's death in 1565

Events:
- Spanish Empire in Americas (FC.81)
  - Influx of silver & gold from Americas
  - Rapid inflation

- Portuguese Empire in SE Asia (FC.82)
  - Ottoman loses monopoly on spice trade
  - Lose revenues

- Military & econ. decline of Turkish feudal cavalry who relied for survival on plunder from new conquests
  - Revolts

- Ottoman fails to keep up with new fortress & military technology & revival of Roman drill & march being used in Eur

- Major milit. defeats vs. Austria in 1600s (FC.91)

- Steady political & economic decay of the Ottoman Empire until its demise in 1919 after World War I

- Foundation of modern Turkey by Kemal Ataturk in 1921 (FC.128)

- Eventual emergence of modern Arab nations (FC.146A)

- Influx of Jewish settlers after WWII, found Israel in 1948 (FC.146A)