

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.

